

Government
Publications

A standard linear barcode is located in the top left corner of the white label.

31761 11651871 3

72-
201

Government
Publications

Government
Publications

72-201



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2023 with funding from
University of Toronto

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
(*Employment + Payrolls Statistics Branch*)
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

(ANNUAL) REVIEW

of

EMPLOYMENT

and payrolls
in

CANADA

1931-34



♦ ♦ ♦

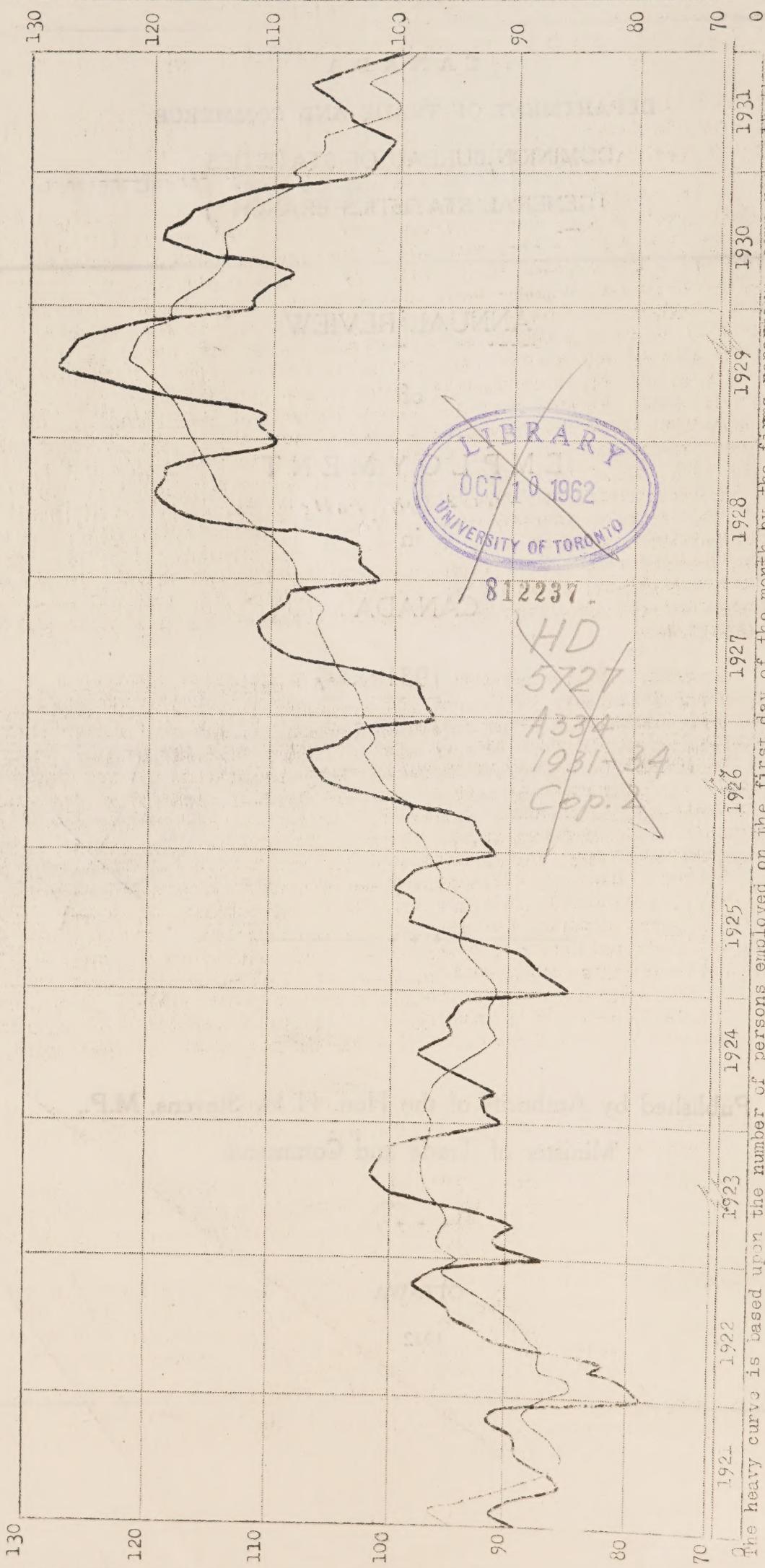
Published by Authority of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

♦ ♦ ♦

OTTAWA

1932

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1931.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

OTTAWA - CANADA

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1931.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
 Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
 In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

The curtailment in industrial activity, which first appeared towards the latter part of 1929 and continued throughout 1930, became more pronounced during the year just passed, with the result that employment in Canada was generally at a lower level during 1931 than in any other year since 1926. The same unfavourable employment conditions obtained in practically all the industrial countries of the world; indeed, the opinion has frequently been expressed by various authorities that Canada has on the whole, been less affected by the general depression than many other countries.^{1/} That this is so, is partly due to the vigorous measures taken by the government to cope with the situation. Thus, reports from the Labour Department, administering the relief acts, show that under the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, some 334,075 individuals were given employment from the passing of the act in September, 1930, up to Nov. 30, 1931, while the man-days worked amounted to approximately 7,398,000. Under the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, passed at the beginning of August, the number of workers given employment from the commencement of the various undertakings up to Nov. 30, 1931, was approximately 216,700. These persons, working some 2,766,200 man-days, were paid about \$7,885,500 in wages. It is not possible to estimate the number of persons who have indirectly received employment through the production and distribution of the materials used in the works undertaken.

According to the reports received from employers throughout the Dominion, the beginning of January, 1931, saw the customary contraction in employment, but although this involved a large number of workers, it was on a rather smaller scale than that noted on the same date in 1929 and 1930; this was to some extent a result of the stabilizing effect of public works undertaken for the relief of unemployment. In place of the partial recovery usually recorded at the first of February, however, there was a further falling-off in the numbers employed, and the trend continued downward during the next two months. The expansion reported at the beginning of May, though considerable, required the services of a smaller number of workers than are ordinarily added to staffs in the early spring. In the succeeding four months, further continuous improvement was shown, but from Oct. 1 the general movement was uninterruptedly downward. The declines at the beginning of November were not so large as usual, mainly as a result of the unemployment relief works being carried on by the various governmental authorities; the contractions noted on Dec. 1, though involving fewer workers than those reported on the same date in 1929 and 1930, nevertheless exceeded the average decrease indicated at the beginning of December in the years for which data are available.

^{1/} Employment statistics that are generally comparable do not exist for the various industrial countries. The following shows the available data for certain countries:

Great Britain: The latest press reports show that 2,506,719 persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts were unemployed on Dec. 21, 1931; this was approximately 20 p.c. of the insured workers.

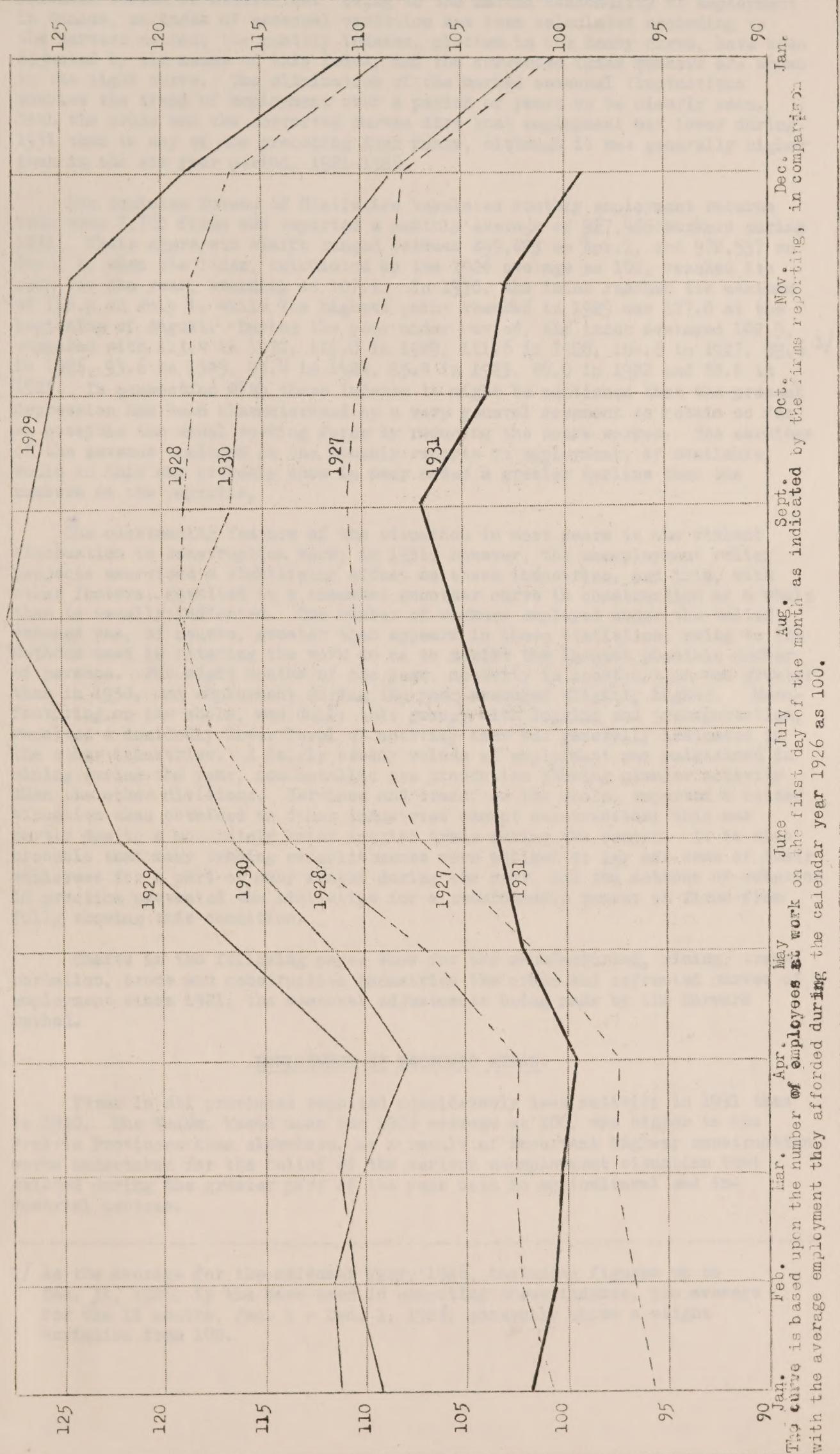
Germany: Trade unions with 4,164,731 members, reported 33.6 p.c. of their membership as unemployed in August, 1931. The provisional figure showing the number registered as unemployed under the compulsory unemployment insurance acts was 4,355,000 in September, 1931.

United States: The index of employment in the manufacturing industries in November, 1931, was 65.4, calculated on the 1926 average as 100.

Books by Mountaineering Experts

Thlaspi - *arvense*

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1927-1931.



This curve is based upon the number of employees in work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

The chart on the inside of the cover shows, since 1921, the fluctuations in employment indicated by the firms furnishing monthly returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Owing to the marked seasonality of employment in Canada, an index of seasonal variation has been calculated according to the Harvard method; the monthly indexes, plotted in the heavy curve, have been adjusted by the means of this index, and the corrected index numbers are shown in the light curve. The elimination of the marked seasonal fluctuations enables the trend of employment over a period of years to be clearly seen. Both the crude and the corrected curves show that employment was lower during 1931 than in any of the preceding four years, although it was generally higher than in the six year period, 1921-1926.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated monthly employment returns from some 7,700 firms who reported a monthly average of 927,485 workers during 1931. Their aggregate staffs ranged between 899,823 on April 1, and 972,537 on Sept. 1, when the index, calculated on the 1926 average as 100, reached its peak for the year, standing at 107.1. In 1930, the index reached its maximum of 118.9 on July 1, while the highest point reached in 1929 was 127.8 at the beginning of August. During the year under review, the index averaged 102.5, compared with 113.4 in 1930, 119.0 in 1929, 111.6 in 1928, 104.6 in 1927, 99.6 1/ in 1926, 93.6 in 1925, 93.4 in 1924, 95.8 in 1923, 89.0 in 1922 and 88.8 in 1921. In connection with these indexes it might be mentioned that the present depression has been characterized by a very general movement to retain so far as possible the usual working force by reducing the hours worked. The earnings of the persons included in the monthly reports on employment, if available, would in this way probably show in many cases a greater decline than the numbers on the payrolls.

The outstanding feature of the situation in most years is the violent fluctuation in construction work; in 1931, however, the unemployment relief projects exercised a stabilizing effect on these industries, and this, with other factors, resulted in a somewhat smoother curve in construction as a whole than is usually indicated. The number of workers employed under the relief schemes was, of course, greater than appears in these statistics, owing to the methods used in rotating the work so as to assist the largest possible number of persons. For eight months of the year, activity in construction was greater than in 1930, and employment during the year averaged slightly higher. Manufacturing, on the whole, was dull; this group, with logging and transportation, reported a decidedly lower level of activity than was generally indicated in the other industries. A fairly steady volume of employment was maintained in mining during the year, non-metallic ore production showing greater activity than the other divisions. Services and trade, on the whole, reported a better situation than obtained in other industries except construction; this was partly due to a moderately brisk tourist trade during the season. It is also probable that many trading establishments were obliged to lay off some of their employees for a part of many months during the year, but the methods of rotation in practice prevented the statistics for a considerable number of firms from fully showing this condition.

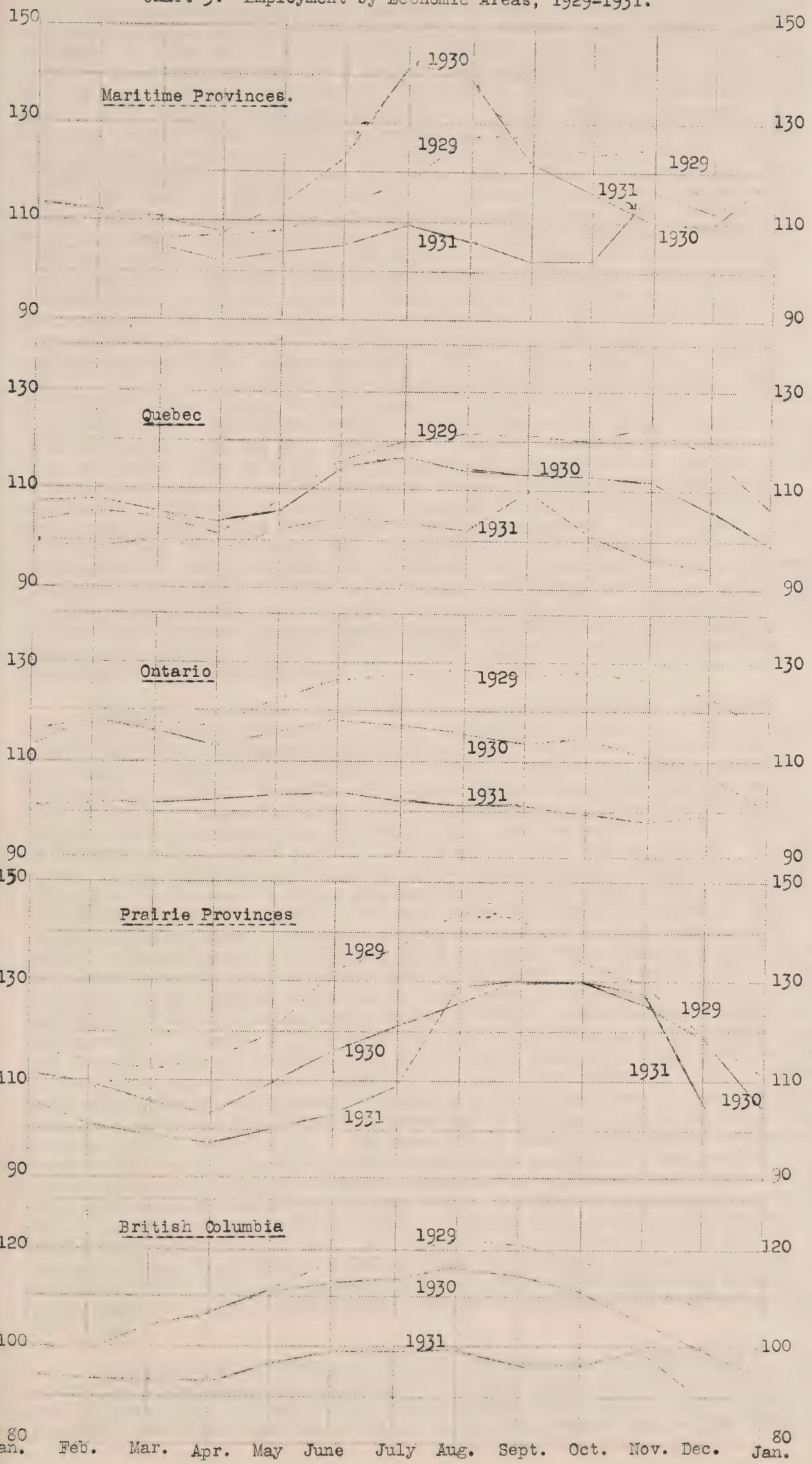
Charts in the following pages show for the manufacturing, mining, transportation, trade and construction industries the crude and corrected curves of employment since 1921, the seasonal adjustments being made by the Harvard method.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in all provinces reported considerably less activity in 1931 than in 1930. The index, based upon the 1926 average as 100, was higher in the Prairie Provinces than elsewhere, as a result of important highway construction works undertaken for the relief of the serious unemployment situation that existed during the greater part of the year both in agricultural and industrial centres.

1/ As the average for the calendar year, 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average for the 12 months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1929-1931.



Maritime Provinces.— Employment in the Maritime Provinces showed an unusually pronounced increase at the beginning of 1931; this, however, was succeeded by three months of very severe contractions, during which the index declined from 119.3 on Jan. 1 to 102.3 at the beginning of April. From May 1 to July 1, gains were indicated, but the downward movement was resumed at the beginning of August, continuing until Oct. 1. Large seasonal increases in logging, together with the active prosecution of unemployment relief works on the highways, resulted in a very considerable improvement on Nov. 1. This brought the index to 116.6, over six points higher than on the same date in 1930. The trend on Dec. 1, however, was downward. The index averaged 108.1 during 1931, as compared with 118.3 in the preceding year, and 114.8 in 1929. Manufacturing as a whole afforded a smaller volume of employment throughout 1931 than in 1930. In the pulp and paper group, activity was greater in the first quarter of the year under review than in 1930, the previous maximum, but the expansion in the following months was not sufficient to maintain this advantage, so that the situation in the remainder of 1931 was unfavourable as compared with the same period of the preceding year; the index for the twelve months averaged 136.4, as compared with 152.5 in 1930. The lumber, textile and iron and steel industries also reported curtailment in comparison with 1930 and previous years. At the close of 1931, however, employment in textile mills was higher than it had been at the beginning of the year. Unsatisfactory export conditions during 1931 continued to affect transportation, which afforded less employment than in 1930, 1929 or 1928, and communications were also quieter. Construction generally was not quite so brisk, in spite of important works undertaken to relieve unemployment. Services showed slightly greater activity, while trade registered a rather lower level of employment than in 1930. Employment in mining, on the whole, was slacker than in the preceding year, but the falling-off in this group was not so pronounced as in certain other industries. Considerable seasonal activity was indicated in logging towards the end of 1931, but the index averaged some 13 points lower than in 1930. The aggregate payrolls of the 571 reporting employers in the Maritime Provinces averaged 73,817 persons, as compared with the mean of 79,817 employed by the 552 firms co-operating in the preceding year.

Quebec.— In Quebec, there were four months of generally expanding employment, the same number as in 1930; although these gains were on a larger scale than those recorded in the preceding year, they were offset by declines that also involved a greater number of workers, so that employment averaged considerably less than in 1930. The index for each month in 1931 was below that for the corresponding month in the preceding year. From the low point of 98.5 on Apr. 1, the index rose to 109.8 at its peak on Sept. 1, but by the beginning of December it had fallen to 94.7, or 4.6 points less than on Jan. 1. The labour forces of the 1,790 co-operating employers varied between 253,035 and 292,909 workers on the dates of minimum and maximum activity, respectively, averaging 268,147 for the twelve months. The mean index was 100.9, as compared with 110.3 in the preceding year. Manufacturing as a whole was slacker than in 1930. Lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel recorded a much smaller volume of employment; the losses in iron and steel were particularly marked as a result of the closing of large railway car shops for some weeks in the autumn, but with the resumption of work in these plants during November, the situation improved to some extent. In textiles, the index was practically the same, or higher, during the first three months of 1931 than in the first quarter of 1930, but from then on until the end of the year, activity was less. Employment in logging, mining and communications was in smaller volume throughout the year. In the transportation group, activity was greater at the beginning of February, March, April and May, but less in all other months. The execution of unemployment relief projects, together with work on several large industrial undertakings, resulted in a higher level of employment in construction during eight months of 1931 than in the same months in the preceding year, while the index in this group averaged 107.7, as compared with 104.0 in 1930. Although employment in services was fairly well maintained, it was, on the whole, not quite so brisk as in the preceding year. The index in trade averaged practically the same, but it is undoubtedly true that many persons on the payrolls of the reporting trading establishments, as in manufacturing and various other groups, were not employed full time.

Ontario.— An average staff of 374,279 employees was registered by the 3,400 firms furnishing data in Ontario; the mean index was 101.2 in 1931, or over thirteen points lower than in the preceding year. Manufactures reported decidedly less activity than in 1930. During the greater part of the year, the

index was lower than the general manufacturing index for the Dominion as a whole; this was largely due to curtailment in the iron and steel industries which are especially important in Ontario. Employment in food, pulp and paper, building material, lumber, textile and other factories shared in the general quietness prevailing in 1931. Operations in logging camps were greatly curtailed, as a result of unfavourable markets abroad as well as at home. The index reached a very low level during the summer, standing at 21.1 on Aug. 1; the seasonal expansion recorded in the following months brought this only to 52.6 on Dec. 1, or 54 points lower than on the same date in 1930. Mining, though slacker than in the preceding year, maintained a better volume of employment throughout 1931 than was reported in most industries, the index averaging 134.1, as compared with 142.8 in 1930, the maximum so far recorded. The production of metallic ores continued fairly high in the year just passed; this group accounts for most of the persons engaged in mining in Ontario. In communications and transportation, the numbers employed were smaller than in the preceding year; services also reported less activity than in 1930, but employment in this group was relatively higher than in any other. The index in construction, owing to unemployment relief projects, was higher in the first four and in the last month of 1931 than in the preceding year, but from May 1 to Nov. 1 was lower; the index averaged 128.5 in the twelve months of 1931, compared with 142.6 in 1930. The volume of employment in trade, though smaller than in the preceding year, was greater than in earlier years of the record. The relatively high level of employment in services and trade may to a certain extent be associated with the activity of the tourist season.

Prairie Provinces.— Employment in the Prairie Provinces showed violent fluctuations during 1931, the index ranging from 97.7 on Apr. 1 to 130.0 at the beginning of September. Expressed as a percentage of the 1926 average of the reporting firms, employment somewhat paradoxically appeared in greater volume in these provinces than elsewhere in the Dominion; this was largely due to the vigorous unemployment relief programme carried out by the governmental authorities in an effort to cope with the very great needs of agricultural as well as of industrial workers. As stated in the 1930 review of employment, the unfavourable conditions prevailing in agriculture since the autumn of 1929 have resulted in much unemployment among farm workers, who are ordinarily not represented in these statistics but for many of whom work had to be found during the year just passed on highway construction and maintenance. The 1,100 employers furnishing data had an average staff of 134,938 persons during the year, and the index averaged 111.5, while in 1930, the average index was 117.1. Activity in manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, services and trade was, on the whole, less in 1931 than in 1930. Within the manufacturing group, there were losses in the lumber, iron and steel and other industries. Construction work was at a higher level during most of 1931 than in 1930, but this was wholly a result of the unemployment relief measures.

British Columbia.— The 770 firms reporting in British Columbia employed an average working force of 77,238 employees, while in the preceding year the mean was 84,592; the index averaged 95.5, as compared with 107.9 in 1930, 111.5 in 1929, and 106.4 in 1928. All groups of manufacturing showed lowered activity, the lumber trade being especially affected by the trade depression. Logging, mining, communications, transportation, services and trade were slacker during the greater part of 1931 than in 1930, while employment in construction was maintained at a higher level than in the preceding year, as a result of the unemployment relief programme.

Monthly index numbers by economic areas are shown since 1928 in Table 1, which also gives annual averages since 1921. The course of employment in these areas during the last three years is depicted in Chart 3, the curves being based upon the indexes given in Table 1:

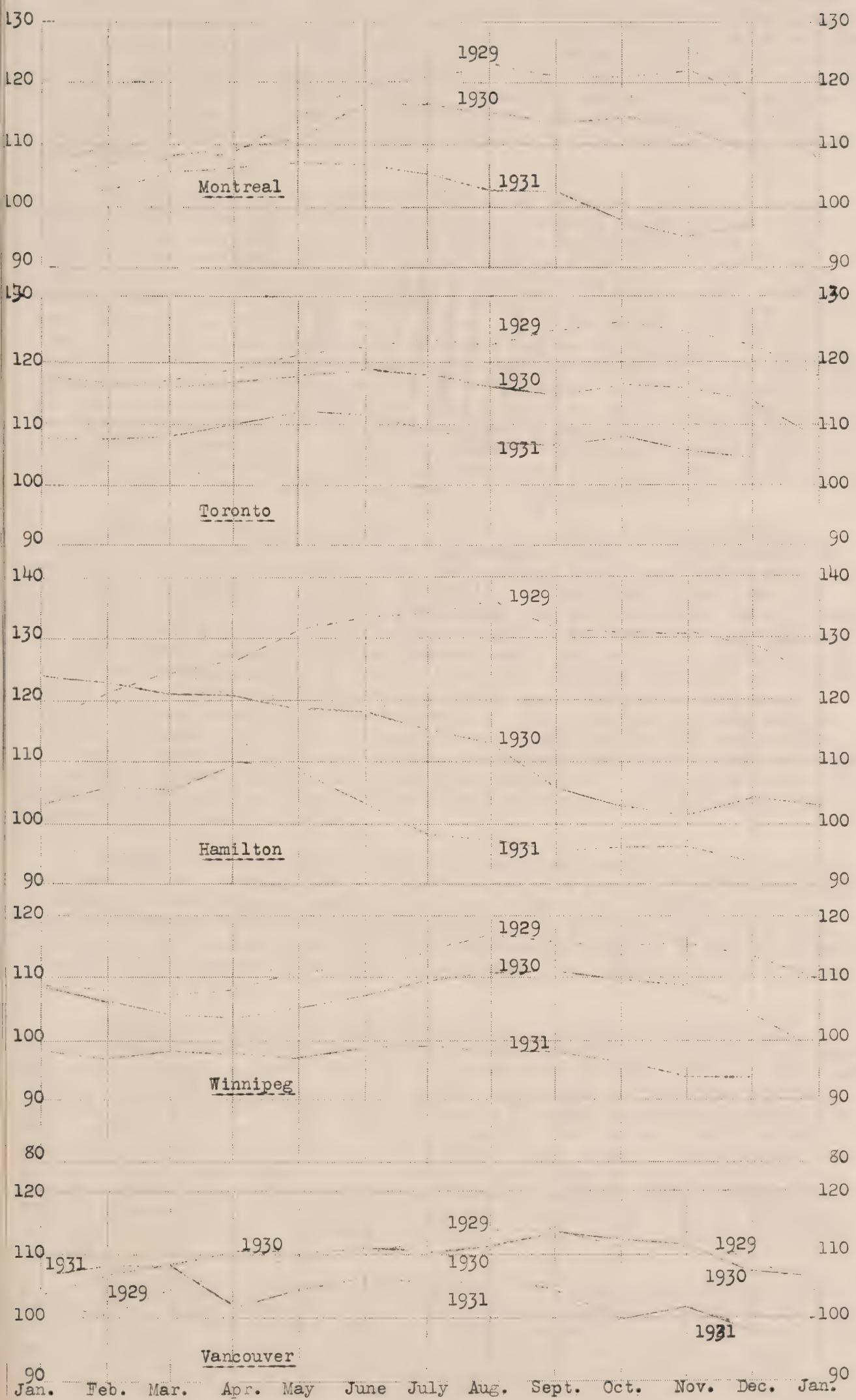
EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employers in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made — Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver — recorded on the whole a lower level of activity than in 1930. The reports showed that employment was better in Ottawa and Quebec City than in the other centres above named, while the lowest indexes were reported in Windsor and Winnipeg.

Montreal.— The staffs of the 1,000 Montreal firms making returns averaged 138,426 persons, while the mean index, at 102.5, was 9.3 points lower

Many years ago I
lived in a small town
in the state of Michigan.
I was a young man at that time,
and I had just graduated
from college. I was looking
for a job, and I heard about
a company that was hiring
new employees. I applied
for the position, and I was
hired. I started working
at the company, and I found
it to be a great place to work.
The people were nice, and
the work was interesting.
I worked there for several
years, and I learned a lot
about the industry. I also
met some very good friends
there. One of my best
friends was a woman named
Sarah. She was a very
kind and intelligent person.
We became very close, and
we eventually got married.
We had a wonderful life
together, and we had two
children. We lived in a
small house, but we were
very happy. We traveled
a lot, and we enjoyed
spending time with our
children. We also enjoyed
spending time with our
friends. We were a very
lucky couple, and we
had a wonderful life.

Chart 4.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1929 - 1931.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

than that for the preceding year. Manufacturing was not so active during 1931, the index averaging 98.8, as compared with 111.4 in 1930. The vegetable food group showed a higher level during five months of last year than in the year preceding, but employment on the whole was slacker. The printing, publishing and paper goods, textile, tobacco and beverage, iron and steel and other groups reported curtailment as compared with 1930. Communications consistently afforded less employment, while transportation and trade were brisker in the first five months of 1931 than in the preceding year, but from the early summer the situation in this comparison became unfavourable, so that the number of persons employed in these groups averaged rather less than in 1930. The mean index for the construction industries was practically the same as in the preceding year, standing at 106.7.

Quebec City.— Until December, employment in Quebec fluctuated between narrower limits than usual; the index for the first six months was above the 1930 level for the same period, but, on the whole, activity was less in 1931 than in the preceding year. From the early low point of 120.7 on Feb. 1, the index rose to its peak of 126.7 on June 1, and in spite of the slight improvement reported in a few of the following months, it was for the remainder of the year, below the maximum of the early summer. At the beginning of December it stood at 103.7, or over eighteen points lower than at the beginning of the year. The staffs of the 133 employers furnishing data averaged 13,158, while the mean index was 122.2 in 1931, compared with 125.3 in 1930. Activity in manufacturing as a whole was rather less, the mean index standing at 116.8, as against 117.9 in the preceding year. Leather plants reported a good volume of employment, but other factories were not so active. The index in transportation was practically the same, while construction, though brisker during the first seven month of 1931, recorded a lower level of employment for the year as a whole.

Toronto.— Employment on Jan. 1 and Feb. 1, 1931, showed curtailment, succeeded by three months of moderate improvement. From June until August the tendency was again unfavourable, while increases on Sept. 1 and Oct. 1 were followed by reductions in the next two months. At the close of the year, the index was slightly lower than at the beginning, and was also below the 1931 mean of 107.7, which was 8.6 points lower than in 1930. The number of employees of the 1,100 firms co-operating during the year under review averaged 120,105, while in the year before the mean payroll of the 1,000 reporting employers was 123,799. Within the manufacturing group, iron and steel again reported a very marked falling-off, and losses were also indicated in food, textile, printing and publishing and other industries. Transportation, communications and construction were not so active as in 1930. In trade, employment was generally well maintained by the firms furnishing returns, although in Toronto, as in the other centres, some establishments continued to retain their ordinary staffs by reducing the hours worked by their employees.

Ottawa.— Manufacturing on the whole reported a smaller volume of employment than in the preceding year, all branches showing generally reduced activity. A slight gain was noted in construction, largely owing to the unemployment relief undertakings, while trading establishments, on the whole, reported rather smaller staffs. A mean payroll of 13,970 workers was employed by the 160 firms whose data were received; the index averaged 119.5, as compared with an average index of 123.1 in 1930.

Hamilton.— Employment in Hamilton was dull during the whole of 1931, a retrogressive tendency being in evidence during most months; the index was between nine and ten points lower at the end of the year than at the beginning. Important though this decline was, it was on a smaller scale than the reduction reported in 1930, when there was a difference of nearly 20 points between the opening and the closing of the year. All industries, except construction, showed curtailment, the greatest losses being in the iron and steel group. Construction, as a result of the unemployment relief projects undertaken, was more active than in the preceding year, but trading establishments indicated reduced employment. The 230 co-operating firms reported an average working force of 31,607 persons; the index averaged 101.3, compared with 113.9 in 1930, 128.4 in 1929, and 108.2 in 1928.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.— The index number of employment in the Border Cities averaged 88.3 and the recorded payrolls averaged 10,931 workers in 1931, compared with 123.6 and 15,927, respectively, in the preceding year; in 1929 the mean index was 153.2, but in 1927, this was 86.2. Largely owing to the depression in the automobile and related industries, employment in the Border Cities was very quiet during 1931. Construction also showed less activity than in 1930.

Winnipeg.— Employment conditions continued unfavourable in Winnipeg throughout the year just closed, being still affected by the poor crops and the marketing situation that have been important factors since the autumn of 1929. With only four exceptions, the tendency from month to month during 1931 was steadily downward, so that the index on Dec. 1, standing at 93.2, was five points lower than on Jan. 1. The mean index for the year was 97.1, compared with 107.6 in 1930 and 112.3 in 1929. On the whole, all branches of manufactures were slacker than in 1930, although activity in vegetable food factories was higher at the beginning of some months than on the same dates in the preceding year. Transportation afforded a smaller volume of employment, and trade was also duller. On the other hand, construction, though at a comparatively low level, showed slight improvement over 1930, chiefly owing to unemployment relief works. An average staff of 29,975 was recorded by the 365 firms whose data were received during the twelve months under review.

Vancouver.— Conditions as reported by employers in Vancouver did not show so great change from those of 1930 as was the case in other cities, although considerable unemployment was indicated during the year. The situation in this respect was aggravated by the influx of unemployed persons and transients who are not ordinarily employed in Vancouver and, therefore, do not appear in the employment records for that city. Calculated from data furnished by some 316 firms with a mean payroll of 30,096 persons, the index averaged 104.5, as compared with 109.8 in the preceding year. Manufacturing showed contractions as compared with 1930, the lumber and other leading groups reporting lowered activity. The indexes for communications, transportation, services and trade also averaged lower than in 1930; on the other hand, construction, largely owing to the unemployment relief works undertaken, afforded greater employment than in 1930.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.

Employment in manufacturing was quieter during 1931 than in any other year since 1925. Statistics were received from some 4,670 manufacturers employing, on the average, 467,711 operatives, as compared with the average of 525,247 reported by the 4,400 establishments making returns in 1930. The index averaged 95.3 p.c. of the 1926 payrolls of the co-operating firms, as compared with a mean of 109.0 in the preceding year, and 117.1 in 1929. With few exceptions, all branches of manufacturing recorded smaller payrolls than in 1930; only the woollen and silk groups showed improvement in this comparison, while the employment reported in leather factories was practically unchanged. The reductions in the iron and steel and other metal, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber and clay, glass and stone industries were especially pronounced. The level of employment in distilled and malt liquor, electric current and electrical apparatus plants was relatively higher as compared with preceding years than was the case in other industries; these groups, however, were not so active as in 1930, the decline in the index in the last named being considerable. The re-opening during November of large railway car shops closed in September, resulted in a considerable increase in employment being shown in iron and steel towards the end of 1931, but nevertheless, this important group reported greatly curtailed operations throughout the year.

Animal Products, Edible.— Almost the same seasonal trends were shown in this division as in 1930, when employment was at a generally higher level. Fish-preserving and meat-packing plants recorded smaller staffs, but during most of the year, employment in dairies was rather more active. The payrolls of the reporting employers averaged 17,968 persons, varying between 16,315 on Feb. 1, and 19,824 at the beginning of July. The mean index was 102.7, compared with 109.7 in 1930, 113.8 in 1929 and 111.2 in 1928.

Leather and Products.— Leather factories, on the whole, afforded very slightly more employment than in 1930, the index being higher during the last nine months of the year. An average working force of 17,502 employees was recorded by the 228 co-operating establishments, and the mean index was 88.0, as compared with 87.8 in 1930. Footwear factories in particular showed improvement; records of footwear production maintained by the Animal Products Statistics Branch of the Bureau show that monthly average of 1,504,008 pairs of shoes was turned out in the first eleven months of 1931, compared with a mean of 1,456,654 pairs in the same period of the preceding year.

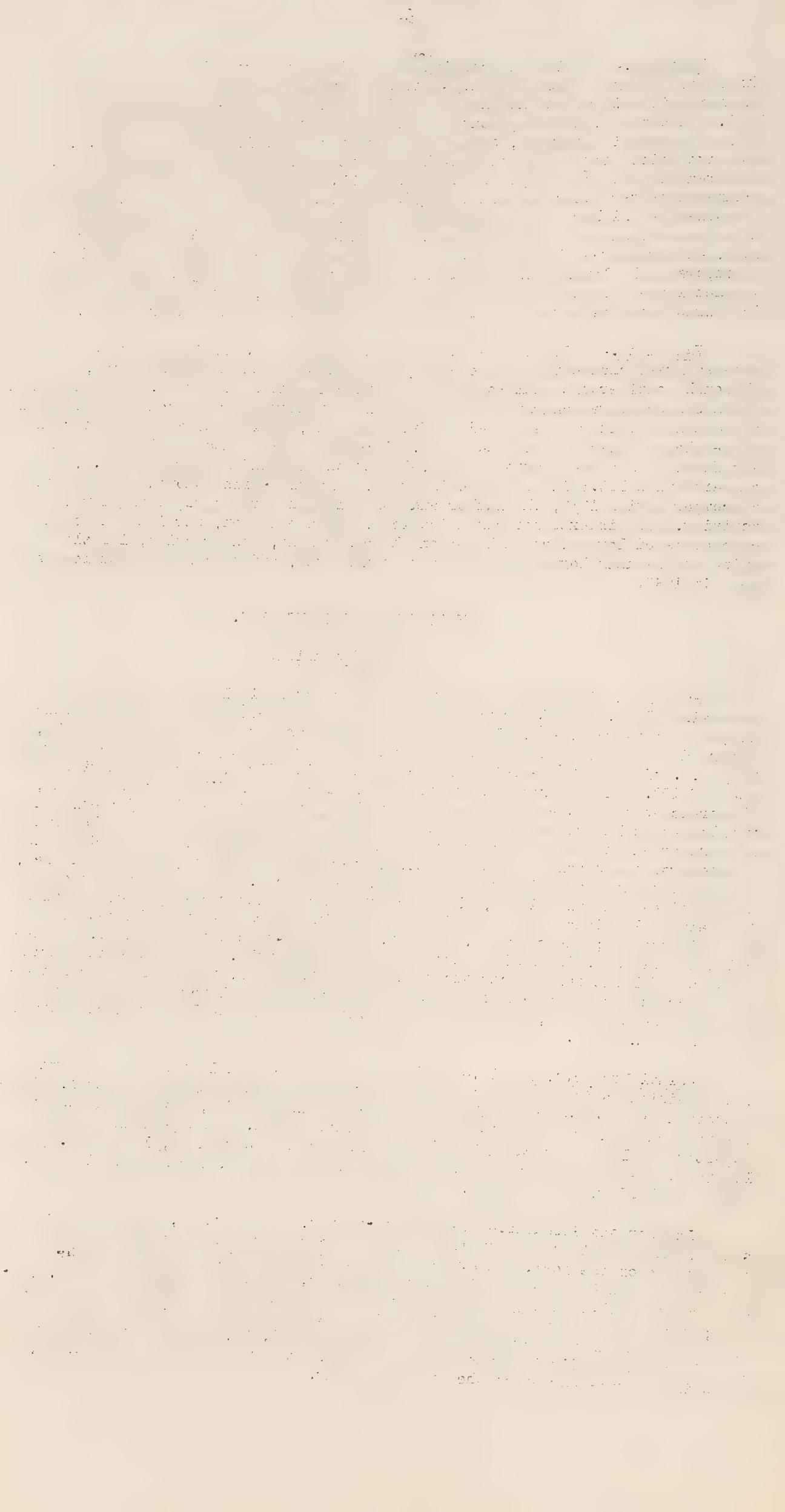
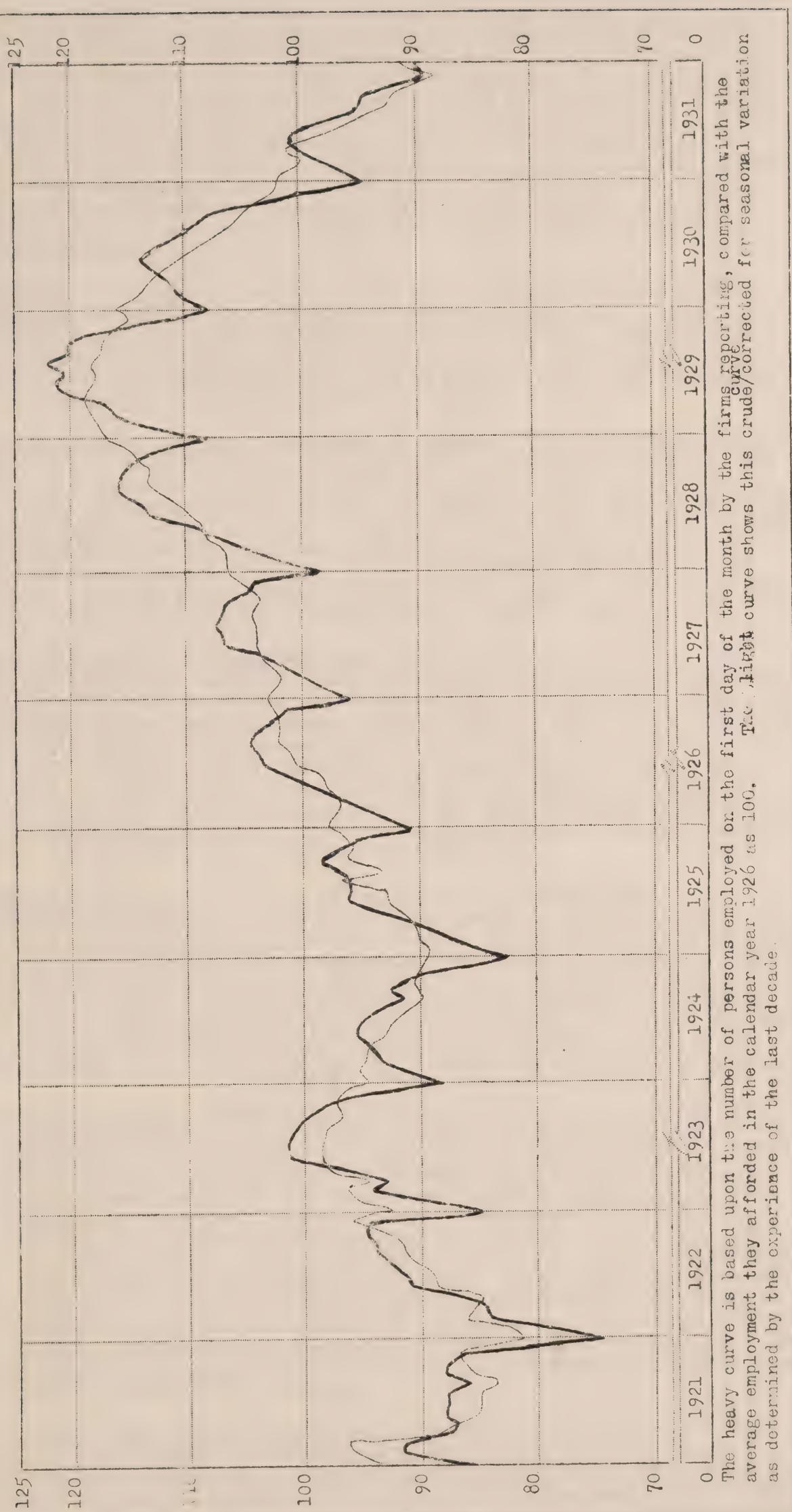


Chart 5.—Employment as Reported by Employers, in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1931.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude/corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Lumber Products.— The seasonal movements indicated in the lumber trades during 1931 were not so pronounced as usual, and employment was generally slacker than in 1930. Steady gains between Feb. 1 and June 1, were succeeded by consistent losses during the latter part of the year. The payrolls of the firms furnishing data ranged between 44,643 persons at the beginning of June, and 32,393 on Dec. 1, averaging 38,770 in the 12 months, as compared with the 1930 mean of 43,929. The average index, standing at 74.1, was many points lower than the mean of 93.3 for the preceding year. Rough and dressed lumber mills, owing to continued curtailment of foreign demand, as well as to unfavourable domestic markets, recorded a smaller volume of employment than in 1930, and losses in that comparison were also noted in furniture and other lumber-using plants.

Musical Instruments.— Activity in musical instrument factories showed a further decline during 1931, according to statements from some 35 firms whose staffs averaged 1,661. The mean index stood at 57.4 in 1931, compared with 70.9 in the preceding year. The production of wireless apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which, as in previous years, has undoubtedly been seriously affected by the popularity of radios.

Plant Products, Edible.— Employment in vegetable food factories, on the whole, was quieter in 1931 than in the preceding year; canneries, biscuit and confectionery and some other divisions of the group reported smaller payrolls than in 1930, while improvement in that comparison was noted in sugar and syrup factories during most of the year. An average working force of 29,986 persons was registered by the 395 reporting establishments, in which the number of operatives ranged between 27,227 on Jan. 1, and 35,336 at the beginning of September. The mean general index of 105.4 in 1931 compared unfavourably with the 1930 average of 113.0, and also with that of 110.9 in 1929.

Pulp and Paper.— The pulp and paper industries continued to show the effect of the general weakness in the foreign and domestic market, employment throughout 1931 being at a lower level than in any other year since 1925. The fluctuations in the group as a whole, however, were not especially marked, and the index, standing at 94.2 on Dec. 1, was only 4.5 points lower than at the beginning of the year. The reported staffs averaged 58,062 employees, and the index 96.5, as compared with a mean index of 109.1 in 1930. Employment in 1931 was lower than in the preceding year in all three divisions of the group — pulp and paper, paper goods and printing and publishing, but the last named showed a lesser decline than the other two industries.

Rubber Products.— Activity in rubber factories decreased almost uninterruptedly from month to month in 1931; the losses in employment were, however, on a smaller scale than those indicated in the preceding year, when this group was affected by the general depression, as well as by the special depression in the automobile industries. The production of tires ordinarily employs about 55 p.c. of the workers in the rubber group. The mean index of employment in 1931 was 98.7, compared with 117.4 in the preceding year, and 139.5 in 1929. The payrolls of the 42 plants supplying information during 1931 averaged 12,585, ranging between 13,557 workers on Jan. 1, and 12,035 at the beginning of October.

Textile Products.— Employment in the textile industries in 1931 showed fluctuations similar to those of 1930. Following the curtailment indicated at the beginning of the year, there was a period of considerable expansion during the next three months, during which the increases were unusually large. Four months of seasonal inactivity then reduced employment by about ten p.c. This was succeeded by improvement at the beginning of September and October, but the trend was again unfavourable in November and December. At the end of the year, the index, at 94.3, was slightly higher than on Jan. 1; the twelve-month mean, however, was 97.6, as compared with 101.2 in 1930. An average staff of 79,799 employees was reported by the co-operating manufacturers, who averaged 748. The thread, yarn and cloth branch of this group reported greater activity than in 1930, chiefly owing to improvement in the woollen and silk trades. The hosiery and knitting, garment and other divisions of the textile industry, however, recorded reductions in personnel.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.— Statements were compiled from nearly 150 firms, whose working forces averaged 14,848 persons. The mean index of 116.1 in 1931 showed a substantial falling-off from the 1930 mean of 124.9, (which was practically the same as in 1929), but was above the 1928 average of 109.3. Tobacco factories were not so active during the year under review as in 1930, and employment in the production of distilled and malt liquors was also quieter.

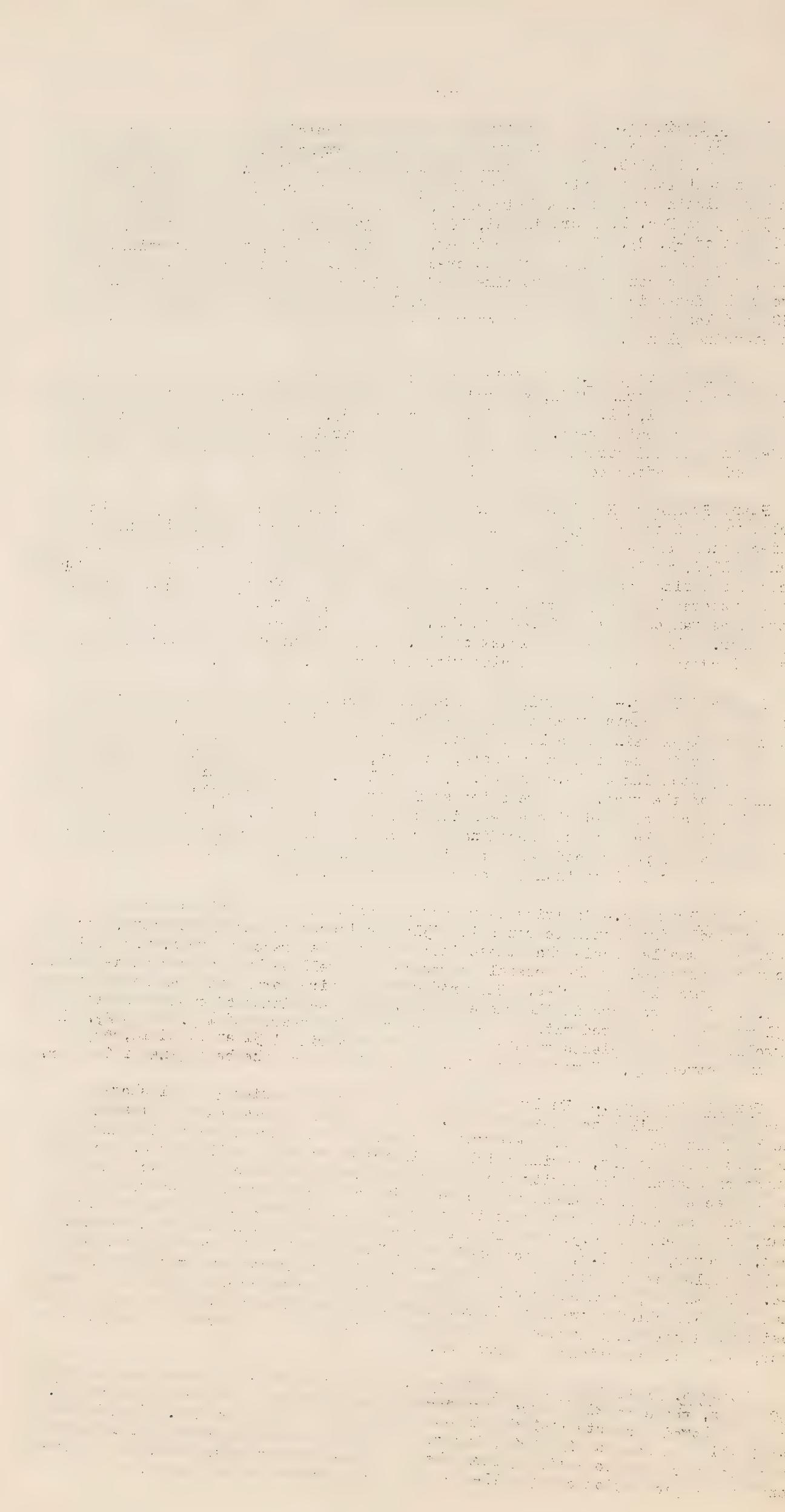
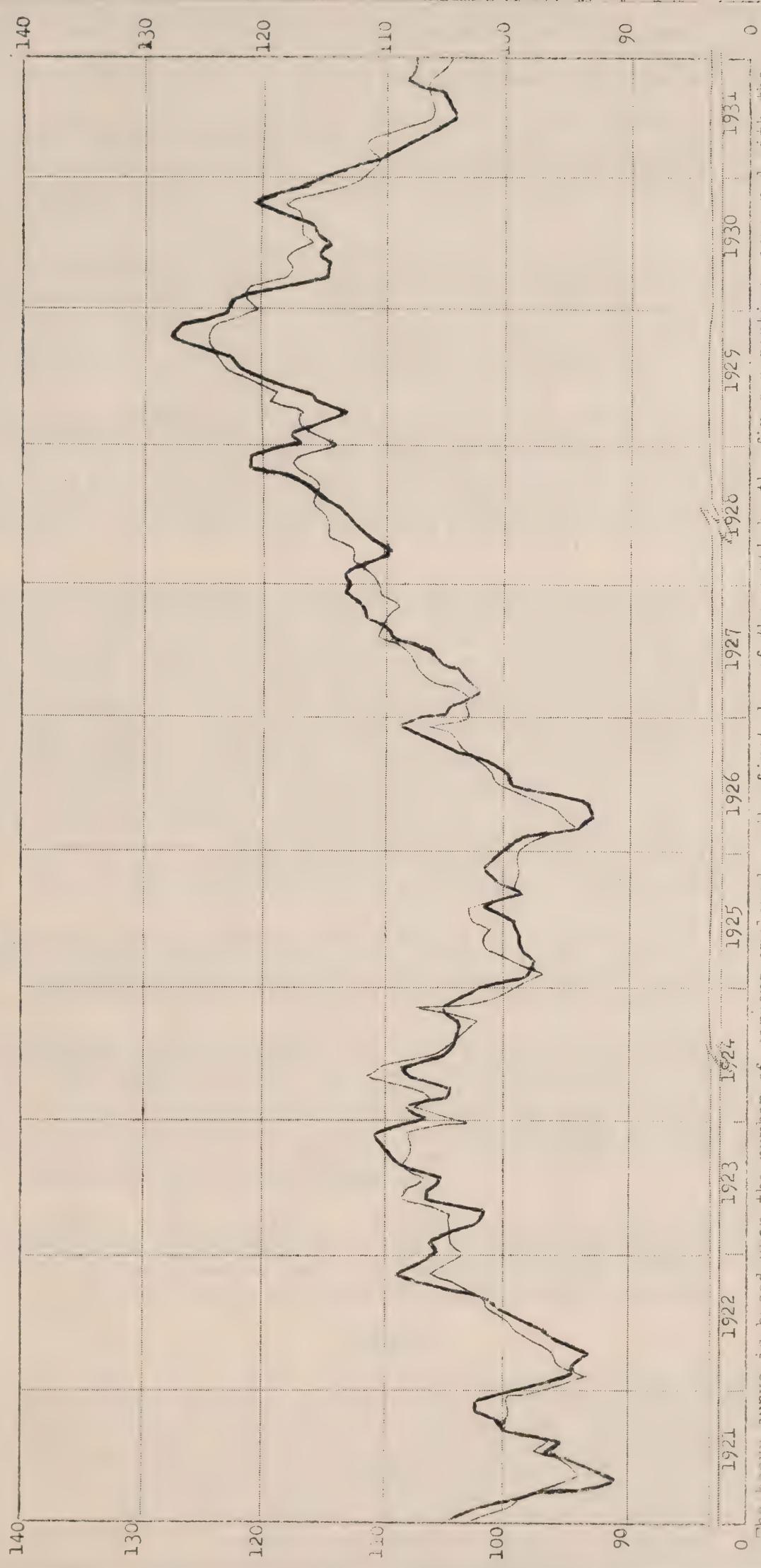


Chart 6.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Mining Industries, 1921 - 1931.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Chemical and Allied Products.— The level of employment in this group was rather lower than that reported in the preceding year; the index averaged 115.5, as compared with 118.8 in 1930 and 117.8 in 1929. An average payroll of 8,245 workers was registered by the 133 employers whose statistics were tabulated.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.— Employment in these industries was greatly curtailed as compared with 1930, reflecting the general dullness in building. The index number averaged 101.7, while in 1930 it was 121.7; 160 factories reported an average working force of 10,534 persons, ranging from 9,407 on Feb. 1 to 11,628 at the beginning of July.

Electric Currents.— The average number engaged in the production of electric current was rather less than in the preceding year and also than in 1929, but compared favourably with earlier years of the record. The index averaged 126.1, as compared with 130.8 in 1930, 127.6 in 1929 and 118.3 in 1928, the previous high levels of the record. The aggregate staffs of the co-operating producers averaged 15,378 during 1931, as compared with 15,789 in the preceding year.

Electrical Apparatus.— Employment in this division, which includes a considerable proportion of the firms producing radios and equipment, was in smaller volume during 1931 than in 1930 and 1929, but with these exceptions, was more active than in other years for which data are available. The reported payrolls included, on the average, 15,030 workers, and the mean index was 135.7, as compared with 16,438 and 157.1, respectively, in 1930. The average index in 1929 was 143.8 and in 1928, 117.9.

Iron and Steel Products.— As in 1930, the trend of employment in this group was generally downward throughout the year, except for an unusually brief period of seasonal activity between Feb. 1 and Apr. 1, while the reopening of large railway car shops closed in September resulted in a considerably better situation towards the close of the year than in preceding months of 1931. The automobile industries continued very dull and substantial contractions as compared with previous years were also indicated in the crude, rolled and forged, machinery, agricultural implement, railway car, shipbuilding, heating appliance, structural iron and steel, foundry and machine shop and other divisions of the group. The aggregate working force of the 730 manufacturers of iron and steel products who reported during 1931 averaged 111,395 persons; in 1930 the mean was 139,267 and in 1929 it was 161,126. The average index, at 85.9, compared unfavourably with that of 108.1 in 1930 and 125.2 in 1929. The average labour force per establishment in the year under review was 152, or 49 less than in the preceding year.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.— Employment in this division was also considerably curtailed during the year under review, the index averaging less than in 1930 and preceding years since 1927. The mean index was 111.4 and the reported employees 17,180, compared with 129.3 and 19,792, respectively, in 1930.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.— In spite of gains in many months of the year, employment in non-metallic mineral product plants averaged lower than in 1930, the index standing at 124.9, as compared with 142.6 in 1930, 138.2 in 1929, and 120.5 in 1928. Statements were received each month from over 90 firms whose staffs averaged 12,275 persons. The gas, petroleum and other divisions of this classification, though not so active as in the preceding year and 1929, nevertheless maintained a fair volume of employment.

Other Manufacturing Industries.— Fur factories, on the whole, reported much the same level of employment as in 1930, the index averaging 91.3, as against 92.0 in the preceding year. The production of wood distillates and extracts and of miscellaneous manufactured products showed a decrease.

LOGGING.

Logging camps, on the whole, reported decidedly less activity than in any other year on record; the index was consistently low throughout 1931, owing to a weak demand for lumber in both home and export markets. The working force of the 227 firms supplying information averaged 16,262, and the index number, 60.1 in 1931; in 1930, the mean index was 108.0, and in 1929, 125.8, while the number employed by the employers co-operating during 1930 was 28,921. Many logging workers, deprived of their customary occupations, drifted to the cities, where they helped to swell the already large labour reserves. It has already been pointed out that the difficulties of collecting data covering bush operations are constantly increased by the growing practice on the part of the larger

and I am now writing to you to let you know that I have been unable to get in touch with him.

I have written to him several times and he has not replied. I have also tried to speak to him on the telephone but he has not answered. I have also tried to speak to him on the telephone but he has not answered.

I have also tried to speak to him on the telephone but he has not answered. I have also tried to speak to him on the telephone but he has not answered.

I have also tried to speak to him on the telephone but he has not answered.

I have also tried to speak to him on the telephone but he has not answered. I have also tried to speak to him on the telephone but he has not answered.

I have also tried to speak to him on the telephone but he has not answered. I have also tried to speak to him on the telephone but he has not answered.

I have also tried to speak to him on the telephone but he has not answered. I have also tried to speak to him on the telephone but he has not answered.

I have also tried to speak to him on the telephone but he has not answered. I have also tried to speak to him on the telephone but he has not answered.

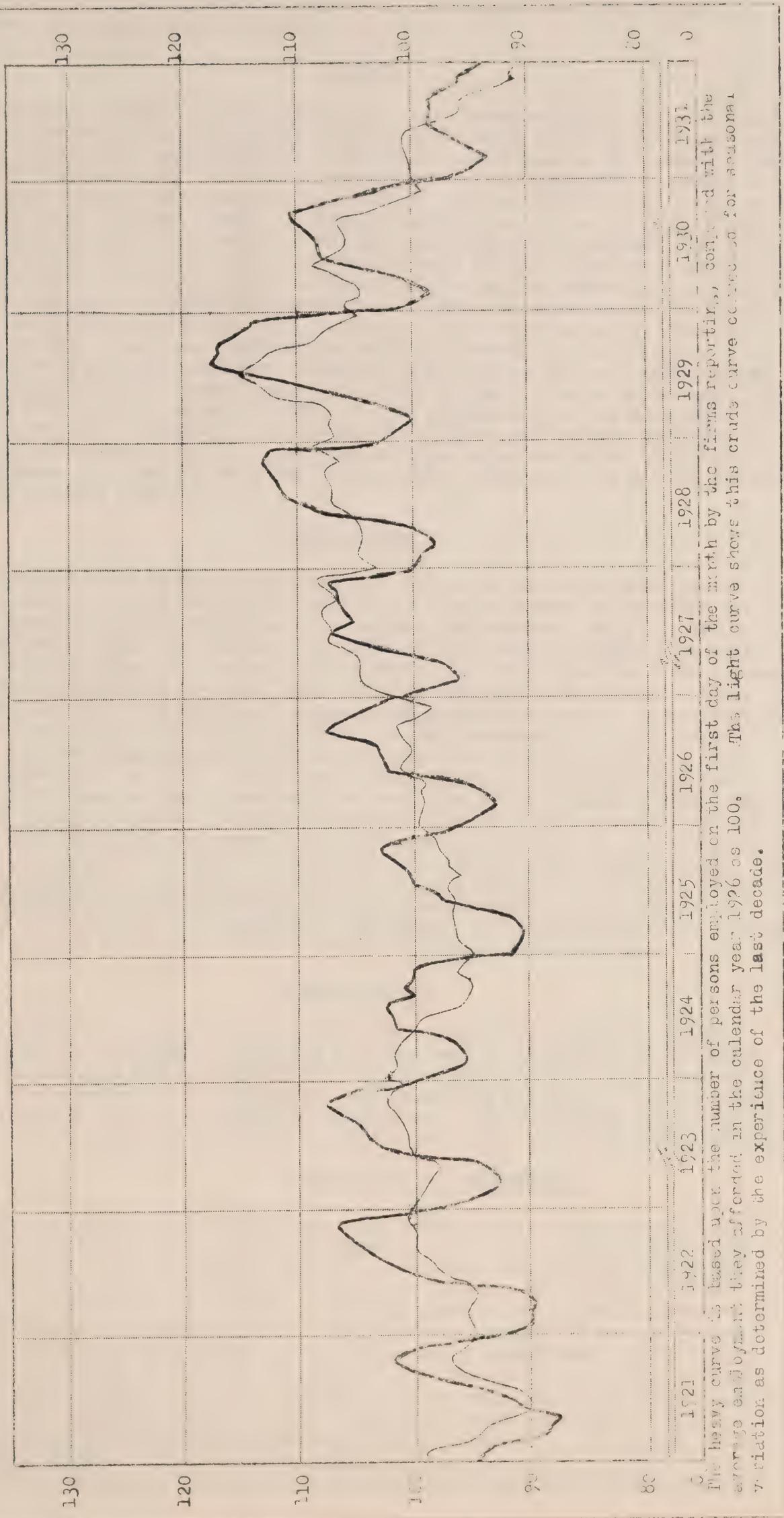
I have also tried to speak to him on the telephone but he has not answered. I have also tried to speak to him on the telephone but he has not answered.

I have also tried to speak to him on the telephone but he has not answered. I have also tried to speak to him on the telephone but he has not answered.

I have also tried to speak to him on the telephone but he has not answered. I have also tried to speak to him on the telephone but he has not answered.

I have also tried to speak to him on the telephone but he has not answered. I have also tried to speak to him on the telephone but he has not answered.

Chart 7.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Transportation Industries, 1921 - 1931.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, combined with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

operators, of letting contracts for their wood requirements to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement. During the year just passed, employment in logging was at a higher level in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec than elsewhere.

MINING.

There were losses in mining during the first seven months of 1931, succeeded by three months of increasing activity, after which the trend again turned downward. The level of employment was considerably lower than in the preceding year, although the falling-off in this comparison was not so pronounced in mining as in some other groups. The index averaged 107.7, compared with 117.8 in 1930 and 120.1 in 1929. In coal-mining, conditions were not so good as in 1930, employment being generally less active. The mean index was 96.6, compared with 104.1 in 1930 and 107.4 in 1929, while the labour force of the co-operating operators averaged 25,613 workers ^{though} in 1931, as against 27,548 in the preceding year. Employment in metallic ores, generally lower than in 1930, was maintained in fair volume, the index varying only between 134.9 on Dec. 1, and 143.8 on Aug. 1. The mean index, at 138.7, was some seven points below the average of the preceding year. The staffs of the reporting firms averaged 16,217 during the year under review. Non-metallic minerals (other than coal) also registered reduced employment, the index averaging 97.7, as against 124.4 in the preceding year. A mean payroll of 6,457 persons was employed by the co-operating firms, while those reporting in 1930 had an average of 8,112. Quarries, asbestos mines and other divisions coming under this heading recorded less activity, reflecting the general curtailment in building construction.

TRANSPORTATION.

Although there were important seasonal losses in the first three months of 1931, these involved a rather smaller number of persons than in the first quarter of the preceding year. Following this period, the tendency, except in one month, was favourable until the beginning of October, when seasonal losses were again recorded. Employment was in less volume throughout 1931, when the index averaged 95.8, as compared with 104.6 in 1930. The 345 transportation companies whose returns were tabulated employed, on the average, 111,024 workers, as compared with the mean of 120,536 reported by the 330 employers co-operating in the preceding year. In the steam railway division, the index averaged 91.3, or over nine points lower than in 1930. An average working force of 71,550 employees was recorded in steam railway operation, compared with 79,133 in 1930. Street railways and cartage companies, with an average payroll of 24,299 persons, reported a rather lower level of employment than in the preceding year, the index averaging 119.7, as compared with 123.6 in both 1930 and 1929, but with 111.7 in 1928. Employment in shipping and stevedoring was lower than in 1929; the mean index was 89.4, while the reported staffs averaged 15,175, varying between 12,049 persons on Jan. 1, and 17,468 at the beginning of September. In the preceding year, the mean index was 99.8 and in 1929, it was 104.7, while in 1928 it was 96.4.

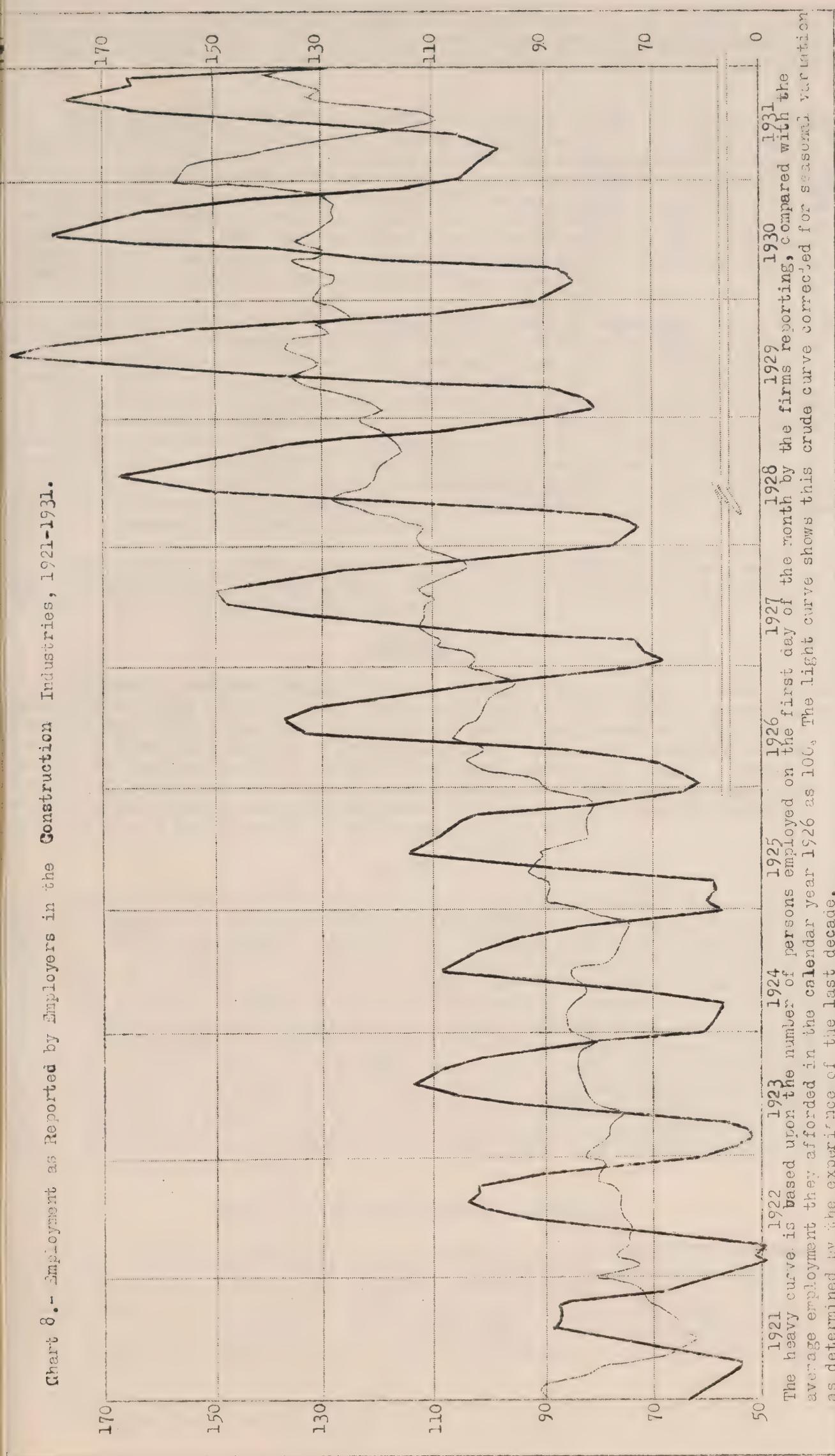
COMMUNICATIONS.

Telegraphs and telephones reported a much smaller volume of employment during 1931 than in 1930, in sympathy with the general depression in business. The index averaged 104.7, compared with 119.8 in 1930, 120.6 in 1929, and 108.2 in 1928. The personnel of the companies furnishing data averaged 27,129 employees, of whom some 81 p.c. were engaged on telephones. The percentage reductions indicated in the telegraph and telephone divisions during 1931 were quite similar.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

The period of uninterrupted expansion indicated in the construction industries last summer consisted of five months, as in 1930, when the gains had begun and ended a month earlier; in 1931, the steady improvement between May 1 and Sept. 1 was supplemented by a further though rather small advance at the beginning of November. The number of persons added to the payrolls, however, was smaller than in the preceding year. Despite this, activity in the construction industries, chiefly as a result of the governmental unemployment relief measures, was well maintained, being very slightly higher than in 1930 and 1929, and considerably higher than in earlier years of the record. The forces of the 1,085 co-operating employers averaged 147,777 during the twelve months, varying between 108,400 on Apr. 1 and 199,073 at the beginning of September. The general index for this group averaged 131.4, compared with 129.8 in 1930, 129.7 in 1929, and 113.8 in 1928. The artificially stimulated activity in this group gave construction an

Chart 8.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Construction Industries, 1921-1931.



unusually heavy weighting in the industrial distribution of the persons covered by the employment returns. Thus, in 1931, construction workers averaged nearly 16 p.c. of the total of workers in all industries, compared with 12.6 in 1930, and 11.8 in 1929.

Building construction gained steadily from Apr. 1 to Aug. 1, but was not nearly so active as in the preceding year. The mean index was 104.3 in 1931, compared with 134.3 in 1930, 135.3 in 1929, and 112.0 in 1928. The average number of persons employed by the reporting contractors was 41,227. As already stated in connection with logging, there is an increasing tendency for the larger contractors to sublet their contracts, by trades, to sub-contractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have less than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is undoubtedly considerably in excess of that covered in these statistics.

Road construction reported/exceedingly high level of employment during the year, chiefly owing to the unemployment relief measures widely undertaken. The number employed was greater than in any other year on record. The payrolls reported averaged 72,810 workers, and ranged between 41,500 on Apr. 1 and 114,000 at the beginning of September. The average index of 216.4 compares favourably with that of 183.6 indicated in 1930, 150.1 in 1929, and 137.1 in 1928. In many districts, road work is supplementary to the occupations ordinarily followed by nearby residents, particularly agriculturists during slack periods on their farms; especially in the Western Provinces, a considerable portion of the work authorized under the provisions of the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, was allocated in the distressed agricultural districts.

Employment in railway construction, (in which the working forces covered averaged 33,738 men) was much quieter than in the last few years. The index averaged 85.8, while the mean in 1930 was 99.9.

SERVICES.

Statements were received monthly from some 270 firms in this division, whose employees averaged 22,403. Gains were noted from Mar. 1 to Sept. 1, succeeded by seasonal declines in the last quarter of the year. Employment in hotels and restaurants was maintained at a fairly good level during 1931, although activity was not so great as in 1930. In the miscellaneous group of services, composed largely of laundering and cleaning establishments, employment was also in rather smaller volume than in the preceding year. The index number for the service industries as a whole was 124.7, as against 131.6 in 1930.

TRADE.

Trade was quieter during 1931 than in the preceding year and 1929, but the payrolls reported by employers were generally greater than in earlier years of the record. With two exceptions, expansion was indicated from Apr. 1 until the end of the year. The payrolls of the 820 co-operating firms averaged 87,724 persons, and the index 123.6, compared with 127.7 in 1930, and 126.2 in 1929. It has already been mentioned as highly probable that many establishments, in order to keep their usual staffs, have reduced the working hours per week or per month, so that the earnings of the persons employed would, if available, show a greater falling-off than the personnel. Of the workers in the trade group, 73 p.c. were classified as employed in retail stores. In recent years, there has been a growing tendency for the larger stores and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics, and this change in organization may have helped to keep the index of employment in recent years at a relatively high level in comparison with other groups.

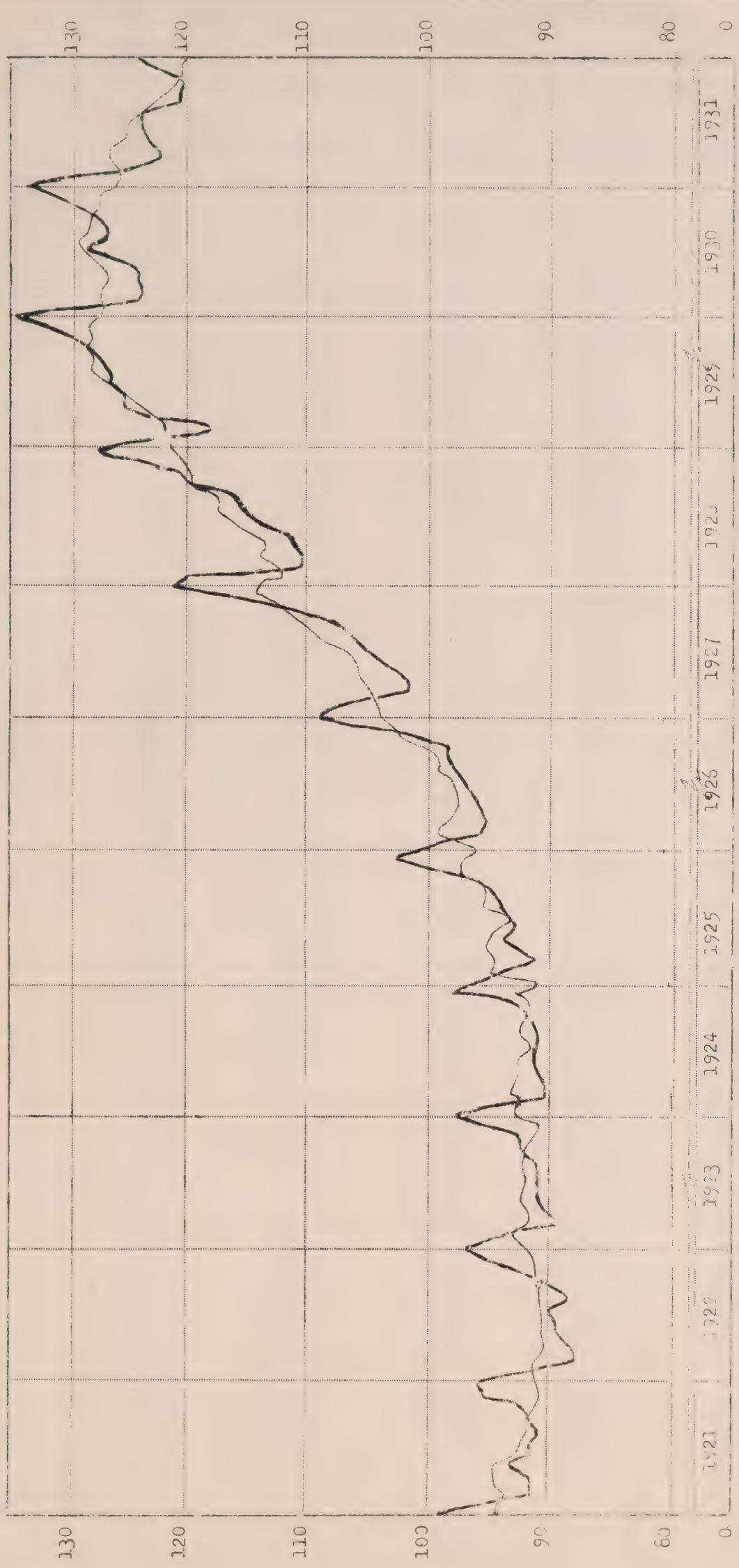
TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives the index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions since 1928, together with yearly averages since 1921, while the trend of employment in some 60 industries during the years 1929-31 is shown in Table 4.^{1/} The columns headed "relative weight" indicate the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1 and December 1 of the indicated years.

^{1/} Detailed indexes for the years 1924-1928 may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

— 1 —

Chart 9.—Employment as Reported by Trading Establishments, 1921 - 1931.



This heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The lighter curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Average calendar year, 1926=100.

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
1921 - Average	102.4	82.2	90.6	94.0	81.1	88.8
1922 - Average	97.3	81.4	92.8	92.6	82.3	89.0
1923 - Average	105.7	90.7	99.5	94.8	87.4	95.8
1924 - Average	96.6	91.3	95.5	92.1	89.4	93.4
1925 - Average	97.0	91.7	94.8	92.0	93.7	93.6
1926 - Average 1/	99.4	99.4	99.6	99.5	100.2	99.6
1927 - Average	103.7	104.0	105.6	105.3	101.1	104.6
1928 - Jan. 1	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4	100.7
Feb. 1	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5	102.0
Mar. 1	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0	102.6
Apr. 1	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0	102.3
May 1	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4	106.8
June 1	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9	113.8
July 1	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0	117.7
Aug. 1	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4	119.3
Sept. 1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.3	115.5	119.1
Oct. 1	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0	118.8
Nov. 1	109.5	114.8	121.1	123.6	112.1	118.9
Dec. 1	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9	116.7
Average, 1928	106.6	108.3	113.5	117.9	106.4	111.6
1929 - Jan. 1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4	109.1
Feb. 1	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4	110.5
Mar. 1	106.8	104.7	110.4	112.3	103.7	111.4
Apr. 1	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0	110.4
May 1	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6	116.2
June 1	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5	122.2
July 1	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2	124.7
Aug. 1	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7	127.8
Sept. 1	127.3	120.5	126.0	143.3	121.5	126.8
Oct. 1	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2	125.6
Nov. 1	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9	124.6
Dec. 1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3	119.1
Average, 1929	114.8	113.4	123.1	126.3	111.5	119.0
1930 - Jan. 1	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1	111.2
Feb. 1	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	90.9	111.6
Mar. 1	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2	110.2
Apr. 1	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0	107.8
May 1	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7	111.4
June 1	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3	116.5
July 1	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5	118.9
Aug. 1	140.9	114.7	115.7	125.2	115.8	118.8
Sept. 1	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6	116.6
Oct. 1	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1	116.2
Nov. 1	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4	112.9
Dec. 1	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0	105.5
Average, 1930	118.3	110.3	114.6	117.1	107.9	113.4
1931 - Jan. 1	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1	101.7
Feb. 1	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8	100.7
Mar. 1	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8	100.2
Apr. 1	102.3	98.0	102.1	97.7	92.4	99.7
May 1	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1	102.1
June 1	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9	103.6
July 1	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9	103.7
Aug. 1	106.8	102.4	101.7	129.1	98.0	105.2
Sept. 1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6	107.1
Oct. 1	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9	103.9
Nov. 1	116.6	96.2	98.7	128.2	98.9	103.0
Dec. 1	112.7	94.7	99.5	106.0	90.5	99.1
Average, 1931	108.1	100.9	101.2	111.5	95.5	102.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Dec. 31, 1931.
8.6 28.1 41.0 14.2

The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

¹²
TABLE 2. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.
Average calendar year, 1926-100.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
2 - Average	86.0	-	96.1	-	-	-	93.9	81.5
3 - Average	92.7	-	98.0	107.2	94.6	-	90.6	82.5
4 - Average	93.0	99.6	94.3	102.3	86.0	-	86.5	86.2
5 - Average	94.2	97.9	95.7	100.1	88.0	85.1	88.5	92.0
6 - Average/	99.7	99.1	99.6	100.0	99.3	99.9	99.2	99.9
7 - Average	103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
8 - Jan. 1	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	113.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	112.9	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Average, 1928	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.5	108.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
9 - Jan. 1	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.3	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Average, 1929	115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
0 - Jan. 1	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Average, 1930	111.8	125.3	116.3	123.1	113.9	128.6	107.6	109.3
11 - Jan. 1	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	93.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Average, 1931	102.5	122.2	107.7	119.5	101.3	88.3	97.1	104.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1931.
15.0 1.4 13.2 1. 3.3 1.0 3.6 3.2

The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here shown for the 12 months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

-13-
TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Average calendar year, 1925 = 100.

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

	<u>Manf.</u>	<u>Log.</u>	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Commun.</u>	<u>Trans.</u>	<u>Constr.</u>	<u>Serv.</u>	<u>Trade</u>	<u>All Industries</u>
1921 - Average	87.7	103.0	98.0	90.2	94.1	71.1	83.6	92.7	88.8
1922 - Average	88.3	85.1	99.5	86.4	97.8	76.7	81.9	90.8	89.0
1923 - Average	96.6	114.2	106.2	87.6	100.3	80.9	87.9	92.1	95.8
1924 - Average	92.4	116.7	105.3	93.7	99.1	80.3	93.8	92.5	93.4
1925 - Average	93.0	105.4	99.8	95.5	96.6	84.9	95.4	95.1	93.6
1926 - Average ^{1/}	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.2	99.5	99.2	99.6
1927 - Average	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
1928 - Jan. 1	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4	100.7
Feb. 1	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.9	102.0
Mar. 1	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7	102.6
Apr. 1	106.6	88.3	105.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1	102.3
May 1	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7	106.8
June 1	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7	113.8
July 1	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3	117.7
Aug. 1	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3	119.3
Sept. 1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0	119.1
Oct. 1	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1	118.8
Nov. 1	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3	118.9
Dec. 1	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4	116.7
Average, 1928	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
1929 - Jan. 1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5	109.1
Feb. 1	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7	110.5
Mar. 1	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8	111.4
Apr. 1	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5	110.4
May 1	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0	116.2
June 1	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0	122.2
July 1	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7	124.7
Aug. 1	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1	127.8
Sept. 1	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8	126.8
Oct. 1	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2	125.6
Nov. 1	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7	124.6
Dec. 1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4	119.1
Average, 1929	117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
1930 - Jan. 1	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8	111.2
Feb. 1	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6	111.6
Mar. 1	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0	110.2
Apr. 1	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1	107.8
May 1	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6	111.4
June 1	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6	116.5
July 1	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5	118.9
Aug. 1	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4	118.8
Sept. 1	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3	116.6
Oct. 1	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9	116.2
Nov. 1	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	116.0	148.8	126.9	129.2	112.9
Dec. 1	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8	108.5
Average, 1930	109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4
1931 - Jan. 1	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9	101.7
Feb. 1	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1	100.7
Mar. 1	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0	100.2
Apr. 1	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1	99.7
May 1	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3	102.2
June 1	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0	103.6
July 1	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0	103.8
Aug. 1	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9	105.2
Sept. 1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5	107.1
Oct. 1	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8	103.9
Nov. 1	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.3	103.0
Dec. 1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6	99.1
Average, 1931	95.3	60.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	131.4	124.7	123.6	102.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1931
The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being 100.0
the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

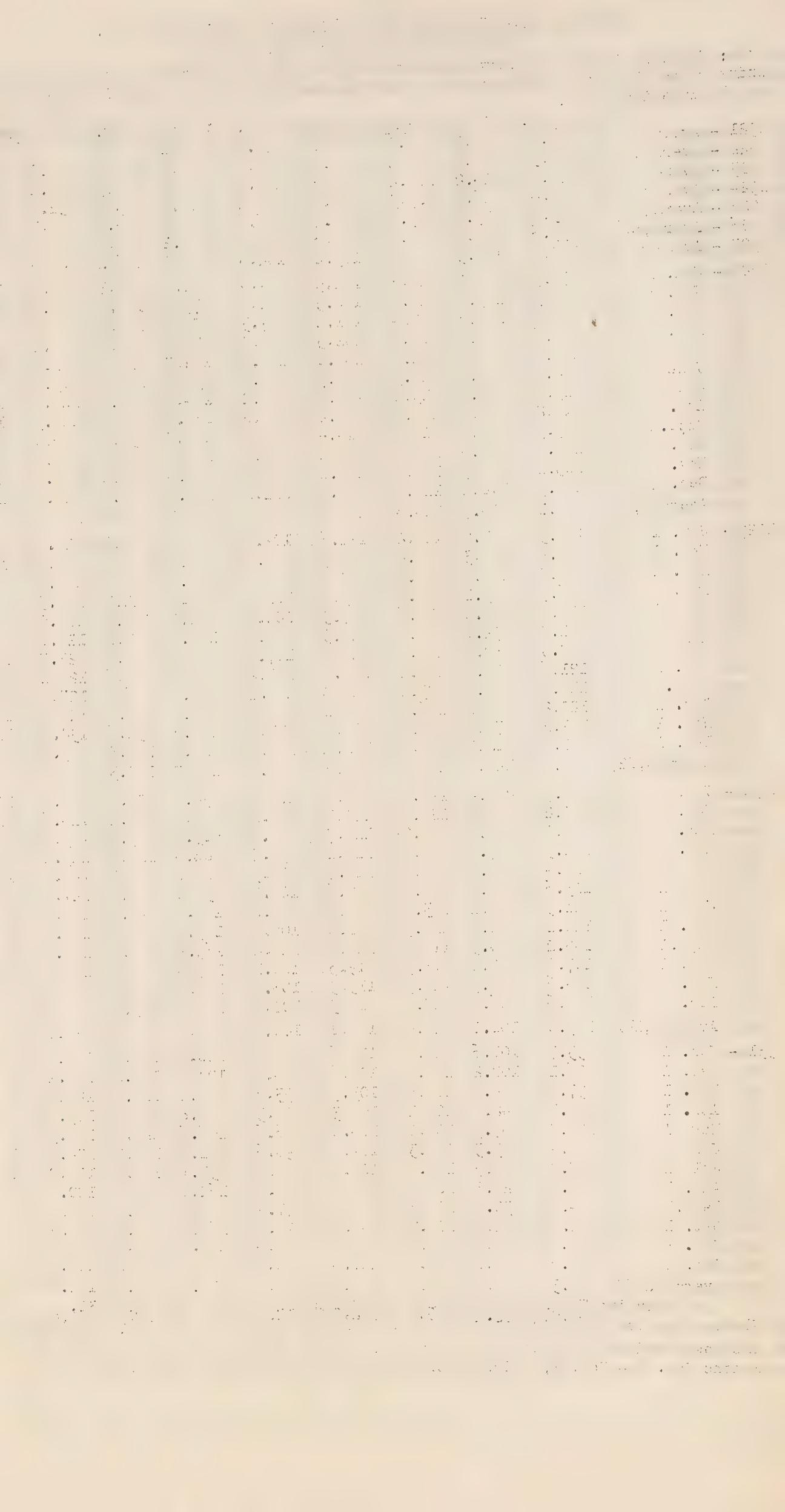


TABLE 4. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1929-1931

-14-

Note:- Average calendar year, 1926=100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

Industries	Jan. 1 1929	Feb. 1 1929	Mar. 1 1929	Apr. 1 1929	May 1 1929	June 1 1929	Relative weight,	
							June 1, 1929	June 1, 1931
Manufacturing	107.3	112.3	115.7	106.5	110.8	121.2	55.0	
Animal products - edible	109.8	105.1	104.7	106.7	110.0	119.5	1.8	
Fur and products	80.5	80.0	84.8	94.8	100.3	102.5	.2	
Leather and products	85.8	92.7	93.3	91.9	91.4	91.0	1.5	
Lumber and products	84.2	87.6	95.0	95.3	107.9	120.7	5.9	
Rough and dressed lumber	70.6	71.0	81.1	81.9	100.8	119.6	3.7	
Furniture	112.9	121.9	123.8	120.2	123.5	123.7	2.0	
Other lumber products	103.3	111.6	115.5	117.3	117.8	121.6	1.2	
Musical instruments	110.4	102.5	103.3	93.2	97.8	96.5	.3	
Plant products - edible	98.1	97.2	92.2	106.6	101.6	104.8	3.0	
Pulp and paper products	106.1	109.0	108.0	108.3	109.8	111.8	6.4	
Pulp and paper	100.1	104.7	103.2	104.4	105.6	108.7	3.1	
Paper products	107.5	110.4	109.7	110.3	111.2	111.4	.8	
Printing and publishing	114.6	116.7	114.3	113.3	115.0	116.0	2.5	
Rubber products	142.2	138.9	138.5	133.3	139.7	143.6	1.7	
Textile products	102.4	107.5	110.2	110.5	110.3	108.8	7.9	
Thread, yarn and cloth	106.9	109.1	110.6	108.4	108.7	107.0	2.9	
Cotton yarn and cloth	103.1	104.3	101.8	100.6	99.3	97.8	1.8	
Woollen yarn and cloth	96.6	107.5	108.4	105.6	106.0	103.9	.4	
Silk and silk goods	172.9	175.4	175.8	176.9	172.3	156.0	.3	
Hosiery and knit goods	109.4	110.7	111.5	112.6	115.6	114.0	1.6	
Garments and personal furnishings	93.0	102.3	108.5	111.0	103.4	107.2	2.4	
Other textile products	100.2	109.4	110.3	112.1	111.0	109.4	1.0	
Plant products, n.e.s.	113.5	127.3	121.9	121.2	124.0	125.2	1.5	
Tobacco	96.1	120.3	111.4	108.9	113.2	112.8	.8	
Distilled and malt liquors	141.0	138.3	138.6	140.2	141.6	145.1	.7	
Wood distillates and extracts	153.5	151.0	152.9	170.2	176.8	186.5	.1	
Chemicals and allied products	110.2	112.8	112.9	118.9	118.9	117.6	.7	
Clay, glass and stone products	108.3	109.6	107.7	114.4	125.1	131.3	1.2	
Electric current	114.1	115.6	116.5	117.0	121.9	132.3	1.5	
Electrical apparatus	128.7	130.3	130.4	134.0	136.0	139.0	1.3	
Iron and steel products	114.9	126.5	132.1	134.2	137.6	133.2	16.4	
Crude, rolled and forged products	117.6	134.7	141.4	139.6	145.9	143.9	1.7	
Machinery (other than vehicles)	117.4	127.1	127.1	128.0	133.9	133.3	1.3	
Agricultural implements	106.8	121.1	125.3	124.0	126.2	124.9	1.0	
Land vehicles	113.7	126.9	134.8	138.7	140.0	131.5	7.5	
Automobiles and parts	130.1	177.7	191.9	209.0	215.2	182.9	1.5	
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	112.8	105.2	112.8	122.2	136.7	135.2	.5	
Heating appliances	120.7	118.5	132.1	132.1	133.6	137.9	.6	
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	150.4	117.6	173.2	169.7	174.6	178.2	1.1	
Foundry and machine shop products	120.2	132.1	135.6	137.0	138.9	137.2	.7	
Other iron and steel products	106.2	111.5	111.9	114.1	118.8	117.4	2.0	
Non-ferrous metal products	121.7	128.0	135.3	131.7	134.3	136.5	2.0	
Mineral products	122.9	126.1	126.3	128.0	133.7	136.7	1.2	
Miscellaneous	105.4	108.9	112.1	112.0	112.5	113.2	.4	
Logging	171.0	178.3	167.5	83.1	75.8	92.7	2.2	
Mining	116.2	117.8	115.9	112.9	115.6	115.8	4.8	
Coal	111.1	113.7	111.6	103.3	101.5	98.3	2.4	
Metallic ores	126.6	128.3	125.6	129.3	152.2	138.4	1.5	
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	118.0	115.4	115.8	121.9	142.1	140.9	.9	
Communications	112.6	110.9	112.0	113.5	117.3	120.9	2.8	
Telegraphs	117.8	108.1	109.1	114.2	118.6	116.8	.6	
Telephones	111.2	111.7	112.7	113.3	116.9	119.3	2.2	
Transportation	102.6	101.6	99.8	101.8	108.1	113.9	12.4	
Street railways and cartage	113.4	114.4	112.3	113.3	119.6	125.1	2.3	
Steam railways	103.5	102.6	101.3	102.7	106.0	103.9	8.4	
Shipping and stevedoring	83.4	78.6	74.4	81.0	101.4	120.3	1.7	
Construction and maintenance	87.4	79.7	80.0	85.4	112.0	144.6	12.8	
Building	96.6	93.5	94.3	102.5	114.3	134.7	4.9	
Highway	70.4	43.0	40.7	38.2	77.9	144.3	2.1	
Railway	85.0	79.9	81.1	87.7	127.2	154.2	5.8	
Services	118.0	117.3	118.1	121.1	121.6	131.1	2.1	
Hotels and restaurants	114.9	113.2	113.7	115.0	113.8	131.9	1.2	
Professional	113.6	118.5	122.5	124.5	126.3	122.5	.2	
Personal (chiefly laundries)	124.0	123.5	124.5	123.9	137.5	132.5	.7	
Trade	123.5	119.7	117.8	122.5	124.0	126.0	7.6	
Retail	136.8	124.5	121.9	127.9	128.8	130.8	5.6	
Wholesale	110.4	103.5	109.0	110.8	113.7	115.4	2.3	
All Industries	109.1	110.5	111.4	110.4	116.1	122.2	100.0	

TABLE 4. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1929-1931 - Continued.

Note: Average calendar year, 1926=100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

Industries							Relative Weight, Jan. 1	Average Dec. 1
	July 1 1929	Aug. 1 1929	Sept. 1 1929	Oct. 1 1929	Nov. 1 1929	Dec. 1 1929		
Manufacturing	120.3	121.6	119.8	120.2	117.2	112.8	52.1	117.1
Animal products - edible	122.3	123.6	121.0	117.1	115.2	110.1	1.8	113.8
Fur products	104.0	99.0	104.3	103.1	102.5	90.2	.2	95.5
Leather and products	92.8	94.4	96.4	97.7	95.5	94.3	1.6	93.1
Lumber and products	122.7	124.5	120.7	116.6	106.1	93.6	4.6	106.2
Rough and dressed lumber	122.6	125.8	122.0	114.7	97.1	79.6	2.5	98.9
Furniture	123.4	126.2	121.7	125.4	128.1	124.3	1.0	122.9
Other lumber products	122.3	119.0	115.6	115.8	116.6	112.0	1.1	115.7
Musical instruments	99.9	99.5	99.4	101.8	102.8	100.0	.3	100.6
Plant products - edible	112.3	118.4	123.4	134.8	122.7	115.8	3.1	110.9
Pulp and paper products	113.0	115.1	113.1	114.2	114.1	113.4	6.5	111.4
Pulp and paper	110.5	113.2	110.9	111.9	110.2	108.4	3.1	107.7
Paper products	113.3	113.7	115.3	116.8	116.6	115.3	.8	112.6
Printing and publishing	116.1	118.1	115.3	116.3	118.6	119.6	2.6	116.1
Rubber products	143.4	145.2	140.6	137.2	136.3	135.0	1.7	139.5
Textile products	105.8	105.7	104.8	106.9	107.4	105.8	8.0	107.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	104.1	104.4	100.6	102.2	105.5	104.9	2.9	106.0
Cotton, yarn and cloth	96.1	91.7	94.3	96.5	96.2	85.7	1.8	97.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	98.4	100.8	94.6	98.5	99.8	99.3	.4	101.6
Silk and silk goods	158.9	158.1	164.0	169.6	167.8	176.9	.3	168.7
Hosiery and knit goods	113.3	107.2	113.1	115.4	117.1	117.2	1.7	113.1
Garments and personal furnishings	103.5	105.1	105.7	107.6	104.5	101.6	2.5	104.9
Other textile products	104.6	108.4	100.9	105.1	104.6	101.1	.9	106.4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	125.6	128.1	120.0	128.2	130.0	130.3	1.6	124.6
Tobacco	111.8	115.4	103.3	115.5	118.7	119.7	.9	112.3
Distilled and malt liquors	147.0	148.0	146.1	148.2	147.7	147.0	.7	144.1
Wood Distillates and extracts	183.8	171.4	160.8	177.3	186.3	189.4	.1	171.7
Chemicals and allied products	118.7	117.9	120.6	120.6	122.3	122.6	.8	117.8
Clay, glass and stone products	137.8	141.2	139.9	136.7	133.8	129.1	1.2	126.2
Electric current	137.0	139.4	136.8	138.9	132.1	129.7	1.5	127.6
Electrical apparatus	142.7	146.1	154.7	158.2	164.1	161.7	1.6	143.8
Iron and steel products	126.8	126.3	122.3	120.8	117.1	110.9	13.8	125.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	136.3	138.1	133.3	132.6	129.0	118.0	1.4	134.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	132.1	136.5	131.9	132.5	133.2	131.3	1.3	130.4
Agricultural implements	127.8	125.9	108.3	103.0	96.8	96.7	.8	115.6
Land vehicles	119.9	117.6	114.6	112.8	106.2	98.4	5.7	121.2
Automobiles and parts	145.3	130.3	129.1	126.8	115.2	94.0	1.3	154.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	142.7	149.4	142.1	146.2	133.7	124.8	.5	130.3
Heating appliances	133.6	132.7	130.8	138.0	139.4	133.5	.5	131.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	178.4	182.6	181.3	175.3	185.2	174.3	1.0	174.2
Foundry and machine shop products	127.6	123.8	128.3	123.0	115.4	116.0	.6	127.8
Other iron and steel products	117.0	117.2	114.2	113.7	114.6	111.4	2.0	114.1
Non-ferrous metal products	134.8	136.7	133.6	132.9	135.7	132.7	1.9	132.8
Mineral products	141.7	147.8	148.8	149.1	149.4	148.4	1.4	138.2
Miscellaneous	113.4	113.0	118.4	116.6	113.7	110.7	.4	112.5
Logging	80.1	74.0	83.6	117.1	173.3	212.3	5.5	125.8
Mining	119.5	122.1	127.8	126.6	128.0	127.2	5.5	120.1
Coal	102.9	104.2	105.9	110.0	112.0	112.7	2.9	107.4
Metallic ores coal)	140.3	145.1	147.2	149.7	152.7	154.8	1.7	139.2
Non-metallic minerals (other than	148.2	151.8	153.2	151.6	149.7	136.9	.9	137.1
Communications	123.8	126.0	128.8	128.1	125.8	127.5	2.9	120.6
Telegraphs	130.5	133.7	140.3	135.7	132.5	129.7	.6	124.8
Telephones	122.0	123.9	125.7	126.0	124.0	127.0	2.3	119.5
Transportation	117.5	117.2	117.2	114.3	113.8	108.4	12.0	109.7
Street railways and cartage	128.7	130.5	134.3	132.9	131.7	127.5	2.5	123.6
Steam railways	113.1	113.3	112.2	109.6	108.4	102.2	7.8	107.1
Shipping and stevedoring	126.0	120.8	121.2	113.8	117.4	114.4	1.7	104.7
Construction and maintenance	164.5	186.8	181.3	162.4	153.6	119.0	11.1	129.7
Building	148.8	170.2	174.8	169.7	173.7	150.8	5.7	135.3
Highway	213.3	298.2	293.5	240.7	214.8	125.7	2.2	150.1
Railway	160.4	153.8	137.7	119.7	106.0	84.3	3.2	114.4
Services	145.4	146.6	146.6	141.0	131.6	125.3	2.0	130.3
Hotels and restaurants	154.8	159.3	158.3	149.4	132.4	123.8	1.1	131.8
Professional	126.6	122.6	124.5	118.4	119.8	117.1	.2	121.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	135.1	132.9	133.2	133.9	134.1	130.7	.7	130.6
Trade	127.7	126.1	127.8	128.2	130.7	135.4	8.9	126.2
Retail	132.8	129.4	130.1	130.6	134.6	143.2	6.5	131.0
Wholesale	116.8	118.7	122.7	122.9	121.8	117.7	2.4	115.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	124.7	127.8	126.8	125.6	124.6	119.1	100.0	119.0

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1929-1931 - Continued.

(Note: Average calendar year, 1926 = 100).

The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

Industries								Relative Weight
	Jan. 1 1930	Feb. 1 1930	Mar. 1 1930	Apr. 1 1930	May 1 1930	June 1 1930	Jule 1 1930	
Manufacturing	106.5	110.2	110.9	111.3	112.4	113.6	113.6	53.6
Animal products - edible	103.3	101.5	100.6	100.1	106.7	116.9	116.9	2.0
Fur and products	80.4	73.8	80.2	85.4	88.6	98.9	98.9	.2
Leather and products	88.1	93.0	93.0	91.5	90.4	88.6	88.6	1.5
Lumber and products	83.7	86.3	90.4	91.1	97.6	109.3	109.3	5.5
Rough and dressed lumber	70.0	70.5	76.5	76.7	87.7	105.6	105.6	3.3
Furniture	108.0	118.0	115.7	114.7	113.0	112.0	112.0	.9
Other lumber products	105.8	109.0	112.5	115.9	115.0	118.3	118.3	1.3
Musical instruments	83.8	72.0	68.7	64.2	63.0	64.5	64.5	.2
Plant products - edible	100.0	101.6	100.9	100.0	102.9	106.7	106.7	2.9
Pulp and paper products	110.4	109.6	108.8	108.3	110.9	110.9	110.9	6.5
Pulp and paper	105.0	102.4	103.9	102.8	108.1	108.6	108.6	3.2
Paper products	106.9	109.5	106.9	106.4	107.8	106.7	106.7	.8
Printing and publishing	118.7	119.1	116.1	116.3	115.8	115.4	115.4	2.5
Rubber products	128.0	128.9	127.5	126.1	112.8	118.0	118.0	1.5
Textile products	98.5	103.5	106.3	107.4	104.9	102.1	102.1	8.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	96.8	96.1	99.8	102.8	100.4	97.3	97.3	2.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	84.0	86.6	89.7	87.9	86.9	86.1	86.1	1.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	92.9	98.7	99.7	95.8	92.6	86.2	86.2	.3
Silk and silk goods	198.6	204.7	214.8	205.5	207.4	212.2	212.2	.4
Hosiery and knit goods	108.5	110.0	110.9	110.5	108.2	106.6	106.6	1.6
Garments and personal furnishings	95.5	106.0	111.5	112.6	109.1	105.1	105.1	2.7
Other textile products	95.3	102.1	104.1	102.4	101.9	101.3	101.3	1.0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	125.7	130.1	121.5	118.3	120.9	126.3	126.3	1.6
Tobacco	117.1	123.1	111.3	104.1	107.2	113.5	113.5	.9
Distilled and malt liquors	139.7	141.3	137.9	140.5	142.3	146.4	146.4	.7
Wood distillates and extracts	192.4	198.3	171.9	170.8	130.0	138.1	138.1	.1
Chemicals and allied products	119.9	120.8	118.8	120.7	121.9	120.7	120.7	.8
Clay, glass and stone products	116.0	110.0	104.8	109.7	123.1	130.3	130.3	1.3
Electric Current	123.8	126.4	124.8	125.3	132.6	139.7	139.7	1.7
Electrical apparatus	156.3	161.1	157.8	158.6	159.5	158.2	158.2	1.5
Iron and steel products	107.3	115.5	117.2	119.3	118.8	115.8	115.8	14.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	110.2	129.5	130.5	127.0	122.7	122.8	122.8	1.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	127.9	129.0	129.4	128.8	127.6	126.8	126.8	1.3
Agricultural implements	97.3	92.1	84.3	85.6	81.1	75.4	75.4	.6
Land vehicles	100.5	109.7	113.3	118.0	118.4	114.6	114.6	6.7
Automobiles and parts	104.7	125.1	137.7	151.0	153.2	138.3	138.3	1.9
Steel ship building and repairing	109.3	135.6	140.8	133.3	128.0	122.6	122.6	.4
Heating appliances	90.2	104.9	108.8	109.6	118.9	113.2	113.2	.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	173.4	174.3	173.3	172.7	169.0	162.8	162.8	1.0
Foundry and machine shop products	103.8	111.4	112.7	115.6	118.4	115.9	115.9	.6
Other iron and steel products	103.5	108.4	112.5	111.9	111.9	111.0	111.0	2.0
Non-ferrous metal products	127.4	133.9	134.4	128.8	126.8	128.0	128.0	1.9
Non-metallic mineral products	145.9	145.1	142.4	139.3	146.7	149.1	149.1	1.4
Miscellaneous	105.5	105.8	110.7	111.9	111.2	113.6	113.6	.4
Logging	200.2	209.8	178.3	87.6	63.5	90.0	90.0	2.4
Mining	122.5	123.0	119.8	114.5	114.1	115.6	115.6	5.0
Coal	112.6	114.4	106.7	98.9	95.6	96.4	96.4	2.5
Metallic ores	146.6	148.9	151.7	145.6	149.3	148.8	148.8	1.7
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	119.7	119.9	116.2	122.7	127.2	135.3	135.3	.8
Communications	128.2	120.7	118.7	117.1	117.3	119.6	119.6	3.0
Telegraphs	123.7	116.8	110.5	109.1	111.4	119.9	119.9	.6
Telephones	129.4	121.8	120.8	119.2	118.7	119.5	119.5	2.4
Transportation	101.9	98.2	97.7	99.5	104.3	106.0	106.0	12.2
Street railways and cartage	125.5	122.8	115.6	118.8	121.8	124.1	124.1	2.5
Steam railways	99.9	97.3	97.2	96.8	100.1	101.7	101.7	7.8
Shipping and stevedoring	81.5	70.7	76.8	88.3	102.9	118.3	118.3	1.9
Construction and maintenance	92.7	88.0	83.7	86.4	112.0	137.0	137.0	12.9
Building	121.4	114.9	109.2	110.5	127.6	140.8	140.8	5.4
Highway	59.0	55.9	52.0	57.8	101.2	177.2	177.2	3.1
Railway	79.3	75.5	72.7	75.1	101.5	114.8	114.8	4.4
Services	123.5	125.2	125.0	126.1	123.9	134.7	134.7	2.3
Hotels and restaurants	123.3	125.9	125.1	124.3	125.6	129.4	129.4	1.3
Professional	115.0	120.4	119.0	127.0	126.3	120.8	120.8	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	120.7	125.6	126.8	128.9	135.2	134.3	134.3	.8
Trade	133.8	124.6	123.0	123.1	125.6	127.6	127.6	8.0
Retail	142.7	129.7	127.8	127.4	129.9	132.2	132.2	6.2
Wholesale	113.4	113.0	112.3	113.3	116.0	117.2	117.2	2.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	111.2	111.6	110.2	107.8	111.4	116.5	116.5	100.0

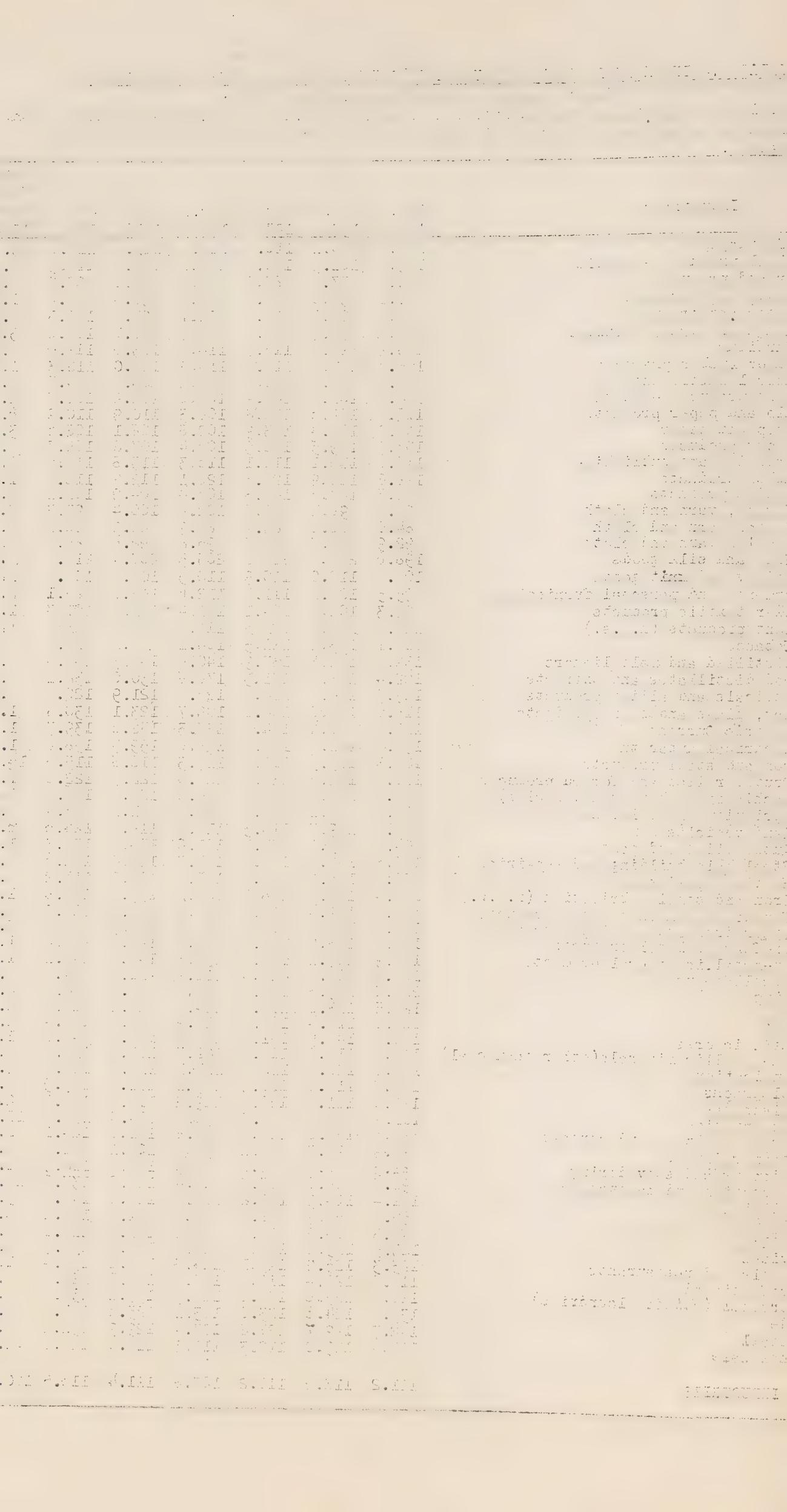


TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1929-1931 - Continued

(Note: Average calendar year, 1926=100).

The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by firms making returns on the date indicated.

Industries							Relative Weight, 1930	Aver. Jan. 1- Dec. 1
	July 1 1930	Aug. 1 1930	S. 1930	Oct. 1 1930	Nov. 1 1930	Dec. 1 1930		
Manufacturing	111.3	110.2	108.2	107.8	104.6	100.6	50.7	109.0
Animal products - edible	119.9	123.6	120.9	111.7	107.9	102.9	1.8	109.1
Fur and products	94.6	89.3	98.7	107.5	105.8	101.2	.2	92.0
Leather and products	86.0	85.9	86.6	86.7	82.1	81.5	1.5	87.8
Lumber and products	105.4	105.3	98.9	92.4	84.7	74.9	4.1	93.3
Rough and dressed lumber	103.1	104.5	95.7	83.4	72.0	58.5	2.0	83.7
Furniture	105.2	102.3	100.8	110.1	111.7	110.0	1.0	110.2
Other lumber products	112.3	110.2	106.9	106.2	101.9	96.9	1.1	109.2
Musical instruments	62.9	66.6	56.3	70.3	83.1	81.9	.2	70.9
Plant products - edible	114.5	121.3	134.3	143.1	118.7	111.6	3.3	113.0
Pulp and paper products	110.4	113.0	109.2	108.6	106.1	102.7	6.4	109.1
Pulp and paper	107.3	111.1	105.7	104.4	99.4	92.7	2.9	104.3
Paper products	106.6	107.0	108.3	109.8	107.8	104.9	.8	107.4
Printing and publishing	115.9	117.6	114.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	2.7	116.1
Rubber products	120.4	114.4	110.5	107.9	105.8	108.5	1.4	117.4
Textile products	99.2	96.4	96.9	99.3	101.7	98.8	8.2	101.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	97.2	93.9	92.9	92.8	99.2	100.5	3.0	97.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	82.1	79.6	78.3	84.3	85.1	84.1	1.6	84.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	88.5	82.7	80.1	86.3	90.3	93.0	.4	90.6
Silk and silk goods	207.4	214.5	219.8	239.3	249.2	264.0	.5	219.8
Hosiery and knit goods	104.4	103.1	103.2	104.9	111.3	111.2	1.8	107.7
Garments and personal furnishings	100.3	98.1	101.0	106.9	104.2	94.7	2.5	103.7
Other textile products	93.9	88.8	87.7	89.4	87.3	85.4	.9	95.0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	125.8	126.1	125.2	128.0	127.1	123.9	1.6	124.9
Tobacco	114.3	115.9	108.9	114.9	116.8	113.4	.9	113.4
Distilled and malt liquors	143.4	142.2	150.9	148.8	143.0	139.9	.7	143.0
Wood distillates and extracts	118.9	115.1	123.8	131.7	144.4	137.3	.1	147.7
Chemicals and allied products	116.5	115.8	116.3	116.7	118.8	118.8	.8	118.3
Clay, glass and stone products	137.1	131.3	133.4	127.1	122.9	111.4	1.2	121.7
Electric current	133.1	134.3	134.0	133.6	130.6	131.9	1.7	130.7
Electrical apparatus	156.1	155.5	157.9	158.7	155.6	149.7	1.7	157.1
Iron and steel products	109.5	104.3	99.3	98.2	97.0	94.5	12.7	108.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	116.2	110.4	102.0	102.6	100.4	97.8	1.3	114.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	122.6	118.8	113.4	115.5	114.1	109.8	1.2	122.0
Agricultural implements	70.2	63.4	47.9	40.8	36.0	33.4	.3	67.3
Land vehicles	107.2	100.9	97.9	95.3	93.8	94.3	5.9	105.3
Automobiles and parts	119.4	100.8	99.9	89.4	89.1	90.8	1.3	116.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	116.4	116.4	101.4	106.3	109.7	109.1	.4	119.1
Heating appliances	105.0	116.6	111.1	122.4	123.4	114.8	.5	111.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	156.2	152.8	149.6	144.3	142.3	131.3	.8	158.5
Foundry and machine shop products	111.2	101.0	96.0	99.8	100.4	96.5	.5	106.9
Other iron and steel products	107.2	105.4	98.7	98.8	98.2	92.4	1.8	105.0
Non-ferrous metal products	127.6	130.1	130.7	132.5	130.6	120.9	1.9	129.3
Non-metallic mineral products	149.1	145.3	140.2	138.2	135.6	133.9	1.4	142.6
Miscellaneous	110.7	109.2	110.4	115.1	113.2	107.6	.5	110.4
Clogging	82.1	61.5	54.3	70.8	90.9	106.5	3.0	108.0
Lining	113.8	115.5	116.6	118.9	121.9	117.8	5.5	117.8
Coal	96.8	98.9	101.6	107.1	110.5	109.4	3.0	104.1
Metallic ores (coal)	142.2	142.5	141.0	143.0	148.5	138.8	1.7	145.6
Non-metallic minerals (other than	132.5	134.9	134.0	123.3	120.8	114.1	.8	124.4
Communications	119.7	121.0	120.9	119.5	119.9	115.3	3.1	119.8
Telegraphs	121.1	129.0	130.4	129.7	130.7	116.0	.6	120.7
Telephones	119.3	119.1	118.6	117.0	117.2	115.2	2.5	119.6
Transportation	108.0	108.9	110.2	110.1	106.0	102.5	12.5	104.6
Street railways and cartage	123.2	125.8	128.7	128.3	126.0	122.0	2.6	123.6
Steam railways	104.1	104.0	105.1	104.4	99.9	97.4	7.9	100.7
Shipping and stevedoring	108.2	111.8	112.2	114.2	110.2	102.9	1.8	99.8
Construction and maintenance	170.1	179.8	169.2	163.0	148.8	127.3	13.4	129.8
Building	150.9	154.9	155.4	157.9	145.3	123.3	5.1	134.3
Railway	319.7	362.9	295.3	277.7	242.3	197.9	4.6	183.6
Services	120.6	120.0	122.3	115.9	109.2	91.5	3.7	99.1
Hotels and restaurants	150.8	152.0	154.1	141.5	126.2	123.6	1.2	134.1
Professional	128.9	124.2	124.2	124.3	121.4	122.1	.2	123.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	133.6	132.6	131.3	132.6	129.8	124.9	.8	130.2
Trade	129.5	126.4	127.3	127.9	129.2	134.8	9.8	127.7
Retail	133.5	129.1	129.9	130.8	135.5	133.4	7.2	132.5
Wholesale	120.3	120.3	121.3	120.4	119.3	115.8	2.6	116.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	118.9	118.8	116.6	116.2	112.9	108.5	100.0	113.4



INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1929-1931 - Continued.
Notes. Average calendar year, 1926-1930. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

Industries								Relative Weight
	Jan. 1 1931	Feb. 1 1931	Mar. 1 1931	April 1931	May 1 1931	June 1 1931	June 1 1931	
Manufacturing	93.7	96.1	97.6	99.7	100.7	99.4	52.1	
Animal products - edible	95.5	94.2	95.0	95.4	100.3	112.3	2.1	
Fur and products	88.2	86.5	89.1	90.9	91.1	102.9	.2	
Leather and products	73.8	77.7	79.9	82.7	81.3	91.2	2.0	
Lumber and products	66.8	70.6	70.5	73.1	76.0	84.0	4.7	
Rough and dressed lumber	50.7	52.8	52.8	53.6	57.3	72.1	2.6	
Furniture	98.3	104.8	105.5	105.5	103.9	101.8	.9	
Other lumber products	90.1	96.8	99.3	105.1	106.8	106.3	1.2	
Musical instruments	56.9	51.0	49.2	48.2	47.8	55.1	.2	
Plant products - edible	95.5	95.9	97.0	98.6	101.3	102.2	3.1	
Pulp and paper products	98.7	97.4	95.4	96.1	98.1	97.5	6.3	
Pulp and paper	87.0	85.0	82.7	83.5	87.3	86.9	2.8	
Paper products	98.0	93.6	89.1	100.3	100.4	100.5	.8	
Printing and publishing	114.6	114.4	111.1	111.4	111.3	110.4	2.7	
Rubber products	106.3	101.3	102.8	102.1	91.6	96.8	1.3	
Textile products	93.6	99.7	102.5	104.0	102.1	101.3	8.8	
Thread, yarn and cloth	99.0	102.2	103.2	103.0	102.1	102.8	3.1	
Cotton yarn and cloth	85.1	83.7	83.3	87.0	84.4	81.5	1.7	
Woolen yarn and cloth	89.2	87.4	101.2	104.4	105.5	98.7	.5	
Silk and silk goods	274.1	276.2	257.6	265.5	271.0	278.4	.5	
Hosiery and knit goods	99.9	104.9	106.6	108.6	103.1	107.6	1.8	
Garments and personal furnishings	88.3	98.3	106.1	106.8	103.8	100.0	2.9	
Other textile products	82.5	87.6	89.0	92.6	90.8	90.5	1.0	
Plant products (n.e.s.)	116.7	117.2	124.6	115.6	117.3	115.1	1.6	
Tobacco	101.5	104.3	105.4	106.7	109.4	105.7	.9	
Distilled and malt liquors	139.9	137.2	127.7	128.7	128.5	128.9	.7	
Wood distillates and extracts	108.9	120.8	122.4	101.4	113.3	107.0	.1	
Chemicals and allied products	113.8	114.2	113.9	113.8	121.0	119.0	.9	
Clay, glass and stone products	95.2	91.6	95.4	96.9	108.3	111.3	1.2	
Electric current	124.7	121.1	118.4	121.4	122.7	124.2	1.6	
Electrical apparatus	143.5	143.2	136.2	136.3	137.8	134.7	1.6	
Iron and steel products	88.7	93.0	96.0	100.3	98.9	92.2	12.7	
Crude, rolled and forged products	93.2	102.5	106.8	113.3	110.4	97.3	1.3	
Machinery (other than vehicles)	105.2	105.0	99.8	99.8	102.3	98.1	1.2	
Agricultural implements	47.6	43.9	45.8	50.4	42.3	36.4	.3	
Land vehicles	88.2	94.1	97.0	101.7	101.2	94.3	6.0	
Automobiles and parts	69.7	87.9	94.4	105.9	110.7	99.7	1.5	
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	94.4	97.8	98.5	103.9	107.6	87.5	.3	
Heating appliances	70.6	79.0	87.0	102.7	105.0	103.5	.5	
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	126.2	132.8	126.7	130.3	123.2	125.4	.8	
Foundry and machine shop products	87.7	89.9	97.2	99.1	98.7	98.5	.5	
Other iron and steel products	87.5	89.1	91.0	93.3	95.1	92.1	1.8	
Non-ferrous metal products	112.7	115.7	116.2	119.7	119.8	116.6	1.9	
Non-metallic mineral products	124.9	121.5	122.5	120.9	122.6	127.0	1.3	
Miscellaneous	103.2	104.2	105.7	105.4	106.6	108.6	.5	
Logging	107.3	102.2	52.7	42.9	55.9	53.5	1.5	
Mining	114.4	111.6	109.5	108.1	106.0	105.3	5.0	
Coal	106.9	104.1	99.5	96.0	92.3	92.2	2.6	
Metallic ores	136.3	136.0	138.4	138.8	137.9	139.4	1.7	
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	105.4	98.7	93.1	102.0	105.0	97.7	.7	
Communications	110.6	106.6	103.9	103.3	104.0	104.7	2.9	
Telegraphs	108.3	102.8	102.3	103.2	101.5	105.2	.6	
Telephones	111.1	107.5	104.3	104.0	104.5	101.3	2.3	
Transportation	95.9	94.0	93.2	94.3	96.6	98.6	12.1	
Street railways and cartage	117.7	113.6	118.6	118.4	119.1	121.0	2.6	
Steam railways	95.2	91.5	90.9	91.2	90.4	92.2	7.7	
Shipping and stevedoring	72.3	75.4	75.0	72.2	98.1	101.7	1.8	
Construction and Maintenance	110.7	101.5	101.1	95.8	106.6	121.8	14.6	
Building	96.0	91.0	93.3	94.1	106.7	113.8	4.8	
Highway	172.4	149.8	138.1	123.9	135.4	159.7	5.7	
Railway	75.1	80.9	81.0	75.3	82.0	97.1	4.1	
Services	123.2	122.2	121.8	118.9	127.1	125.9	2.4	
Hotels and restaurants	122.2	121.1	120.5	118.1	114.7	125.5	1.3	
Professional	121.6	128.7	125.0	125.2	124.6	125.2	.2	
Personal (chiefly laundries)	125.5	121.5	122.6	122.4	129.6	126.6	.9	
Trade	132.9	127.1	122.2	127.3	127.2	124.0	9.4	
Retail	142.3	128.7	126.1	123.2	125.6	130.9	6.9	
Wholesale	112.2	110.3	108.5	108.0	107.7	105.5	2.5	
All Industries	101.7	100.7	100.2	101.1	100.2	103.6	100.0	

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1929-1931 - Concluded.

Note: These indexes are calculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

Industries	Relative Aver.									
	Weight	Jan. 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 1
MANUFACTURING										
Animal products - edible	97.2	94.7	94.7	91.8	88.8	89.6	89.0	89.0	95.3	95.3
Fur and products	112.6	112.2	109.3	102.8	101.0	99.0	98.5	98.5	102.7	102.7
Leather and products	98.9	94.0	92.3	91.2	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	91.3	91.3
Lumber and products	89.4	90.6	91.3	93.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0
Rough and dressed lumber	83.7	81.2	77.5	74.9	66.5	68.3	68.3	74.1	74.1	74.1
Furniture	74.5	74.4	67.5	60.6	52.7	45.9	45.9	45.9	60.0	60.0
Other lumber products	96.1	91.2	95.7	93.2	88.0	97.6	97.6	97.6	99.7	99.7
Musical instruments	102.3	93.9	93.7	90.6	85.8	84.9	84.9	84.9	96.6	96.6
Plant products - edible	58.9	56.2	64.9	56.4	65.7	74.4	74.4	74.4	57.4	57.4
Pulp and paper products	106.8	108.9	124.1	116.5	109.7	107.7	107.7	107.7	105.4	105.4
Pulp and paper	97.5	97.0	94.3	96.9	94.0	94.2	94.2	94.2	95.0	95.0
Paper products	87.4	87.3	82.8	86.6	83.1	81.1	81.1	81.1	85.1	85.1
Printing and publishing	99.3	100.1	99.1	99.5	99.4	100.2	100.2	100.2	96.7	96.7
Rubber products	110.3	110.2	109.9	109.7	106.7	109.9	109.9	109.9	110.7	110.7
Textile products	97.0	95.8	95.7	94.4	95.9	95.3	95.3	95.3	98.3	98.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	96.4	92.3	93.3	96.2	94.6	94.3	94.3	94.3	97.6	97.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	97.6	93.9	95.9	95.3	94.9	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.1	99.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	81.5	77.0	76.3	75.1	74.1	79.6	79.6	79.6	80.1	80.1
Silk and silk goods	92.5	103.1	96.9	99.1	99.1	103.2	103.2	103.2	99.2	99.2
Hosiery and knit goods	278.4	226.6	283.5	281.4	277.8	277.5	277.5	277.5	271.2	271.2
Garments and personal furnishings	105.4	100.7	100.1	105.7	106.6	108.5	108.5	108.5	105.2	105.2
Other textile products	94.6	90.0	92.4	91.4	92.8	87.0	87.0	87.0	96.3	96.3
Plant products (n.e.s.)	83.8	80.9	75.9	86.8	80.8	78.1	78.1	78.1	85.0	85.0
Tobacco	116.2	115.7	118.7	111.6	114.6	119.4	119.4	119.4	116.1	116.1
Distilled and malt liquors	103.2	102.0	108.0	102.7	102.9	113.8	113.8	113.8	105.5	105.5
Wood distillates and extracts	136.0	135.2	133.8	124.4	132.5	127.3	127.3	127.3	131.7	131.7
Chemicals and allied products	105.9	97.6	86.8	97.7	83.3	102.9	102.9	102.9	105.3	105.3
Clay, glass and stone products	115.9	110.3	112.0	112.9	112.8	114.1	114.1	114.1	115.2	115.2
Electric current	112.9	109.1	107.9	106.0	96.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	121.7	121.7
Electrical apparatus	127.7	131.4	133.0	132.4	129.3	125.6	125.6	125.6	126.1	126.1
Iron and steel products	133.3	131.3	133.1	134.5	132.6	132.4	132.4	132.4	135.7	135.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	85.8	80.7	79.7	71.6	68.8	75.3	75.3	75.3	85.9	85.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	88.3	87.9	81.0	77.3	67.6	73.3	73.3	73.3	91.7	91.7
Agricultural implements	98.5	95.1	92.3	93.1	84.3	89.6	89.6	89.6	96.9	96.9
Land vehicles	39.9	34.7	25.7	23.9	23.9	21.3	21.3	21.3	37.2	37.2
Automobiles and parts	85.2	76.6	77.0	62.8	61.6	76.5	76.5	76.5	84.7	84.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	75.3	52.9	57.6	59.6	51.2	62.8	62.8	62.8	77.3	77.3
Heating appliances	81.9	80.5	100.8	65.9	71.2	64.5	64.5	64.5	88.4	88.4
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	96.4	96.1	103.2	105.2	100.4	86.9	86.9	86.9	94.7	94.7
Foundry and machine shop products	111.6	115.3	109.3	99.6	93.4	85.2	85.2	85.2	117.7	117.7
Other iron and steel products	85.8	80.2	79.2	78.2	76.3	74.1	74.1	74.1	86.4	86.4
Non-ferrous metal products	90.3	86.6	85.2	87.8	86.8	85.2	85.2	85.2	89.0	89.0
Non-metallic mineral products	114.2	111.2	107.5	101.8	98.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	111.4	111.4
Miscellaneous	127.7	129.2	132.2	124.6	123.2	120.8	120.8	120.8	124.9	124.9
LOGGING	107.2	108.1	105.5	103.2	105.8	98.2	98.2	98.2	105.2	105.2
MINING	38.5	28.0	30.5	42.2	63.7	73.1	73.1	73.1	60.1	60.1
Coal	104.1	104.5	105.6	108.2	107.9	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.7	107.7
Metallic ores	90.5	89.8	91.3	98.1	98.9	99.3	99.3	99.3	96.6	96.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	141.4	143.8	142.1	138.3	137.1	134.9	134.9	134.9	138.7	138.7
COMMUNICATIONS	92.5	94.4	98.9	95.5	92.2	92.1	92.1	92.1	97.1	97.1
Telegraphs	104.8	105.9	105.8	104.2	102.4	100.5	100.5	100.5	104.7	104.7
Telephones	107.6	109.3	108.6	107.5	104.3	100.8	100.8	100.8	104.9	104.9
TRANSPORTATION	104.1	105.1	105.1	103.5	102.3	100.1	100.1	100.1	104.7	104.7
Railway	97.7	97.8	97.8	95.2	95.4	93.5	93.5	93.5	95.8	95.8
Street railways and cartage	122.1	121.6	121.6	120.4	120.6	117.0	117.0	117.0	119.7	119.7
Team railways	91.8	91.5	90.9	90.3	89.6	85.7	85.7	85.7	91.3	91.3
Hipping and stevedoring	96.1	98.4	100.9	87.6	92.0	93.9	93.9	93.9	89.4	89.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	137.1	162.8	176.8	164.5	165.0	123.3	123.3	123.3	131.4	131.4
Building	117.3	119.4	117.5	112.2	106.4	86.8	86.8	86.8	104.3	104.3
Railway	201.8	285.2	337.0	324.8	324.0	241.2	241.2	241.2	216.4	216.4
Shipping	101.9	101.8	98.3	87.7	77.7	68.7	68.7	68.7	85.8	85.8
SERVICES	130.8	133.0	134.8	125.5	117.5	116.1	116.1	116.1	124.7	124.7
Hotels and restaurants	133.7	138.9	140.2	125.9	113.8	112.0	112.0	112.0	124.2	124.2
Professional	125.8	123.5	123.2	122.8	123.9	123.6	123.6	123.6	124.8	124.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	128.0	126.8	129.5	125.0	121.3	113.5	113.5	113.5	125.3	125.3
TRADE	124.0	120.9	120.5	120.8	122.8	125.6	125.6	125.6	123.5	123.5
Retail	130.7	126.4	125.7	126.1	122.1	123.7	123.7	123.7	130.2	130.2
Wholesale	109.1	108.6	108.9	103.6	103.6	107.5	107.5	107.5	108.8	108.8
INDUSTRIES	103.8	105.2	107.1	103.3	103.0	99.1	100.0	102.0		

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

ANNUAL REVIEW

of

EMPLOYMENT

and payrolls
in

CANADA

1932



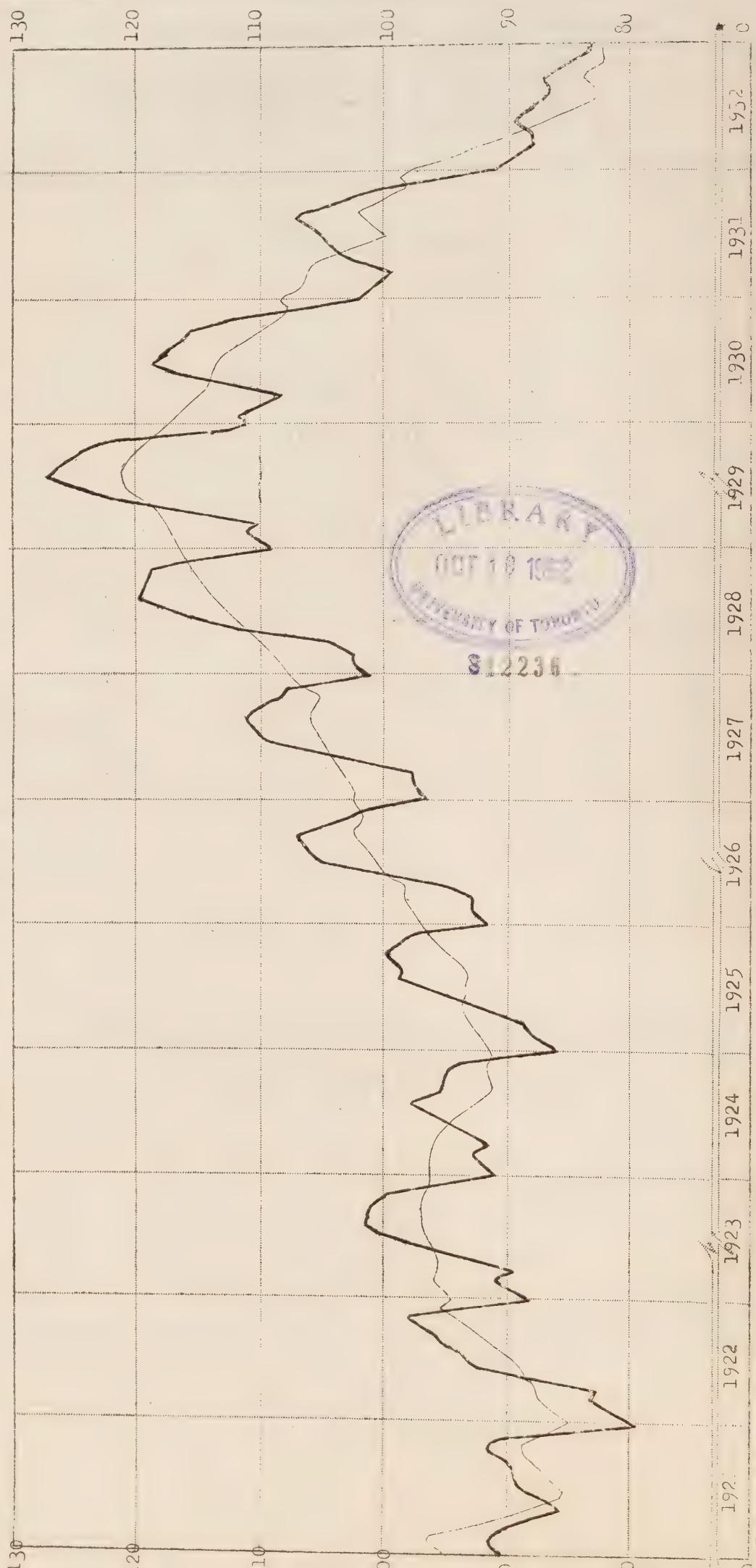
Published by Authority of the Hon. H.H. Stevens, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

+++

OTTAWA

1933

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1932.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting; compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

OTTAWA - CANADA

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1932.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Employment during 1932 was generally dull, continuing the unfavourable movement which since its beginning in 1929, has seriously affected the situation in Canada as well as in practically all the other industrial countries of the world.^{1/} During part of this period, much work was afforded by the Dominion, Provincial and local governments in an effort to combat the prevailing depression, and this was reflected (although not wholly) in the monthly record of employment maintained in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the year just passed, however, it was decided generally to substitute a policy of direct relief for the unemployed, partly because the field for public works that could be practically and economically carried out was fairly well exhausted. The index of employment, deprived to a considerable extent of the stimulus of large scale public works, declined to a point decidedly lower than in any other recent year. The extent to which the changed policy has affected the index number is indicated by the fact that the number of man-days worked on state-aided projects was 11,135,334 in 1931, while in the eleven months to November 30, 1932, it was only 7,669,164.

The employers reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, averaging over 7,900, showed almost continually declining employment from month to month in 1932. The exceptions were the comparatively small increases recorded on June 1 and Oct. 1 over the immediately preceding months. This generally unfavourable movement during the year is reflected in the curve of employment shown in Chart 1 on the inside of the cover.

Owing to the highly seasonal fluctuations characteristic of industry in the Dominion, an index of seasonal variation has been calculated according to the Harvard method; the monthly indexes, depicted in the heavy curve, have been adjusted by means of this index, and the corrected index numbers are shown in the light curve. The elimination of the seasonal variations illustrates clearly the generally unsatisfactory situation in 1932 as compared with preceding years of the record.

1/ Employment statistics that are generally comparable do not exist for the various industrial countries. The following shows the available data for certain countries:

Great Britain: The latest press reports show that 2,799,806 persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts were unemployed on November 21, 1932; this was approximately 22.2 p.c. of the insured workers.

Germany: Trade unions with 3,432,520 members, reported 43.6 p.c. of their membership as wholly unemployed in September, 1932. The provisional figure showing the number registered as unemployed under the compulsory unemployment insurance acts was provisionally given as 5,109,439 in October, 1932.

United States: The index of employment in the manufacturing industries in November, 1932, was 59.4, calculated on the 1926 average as 100.

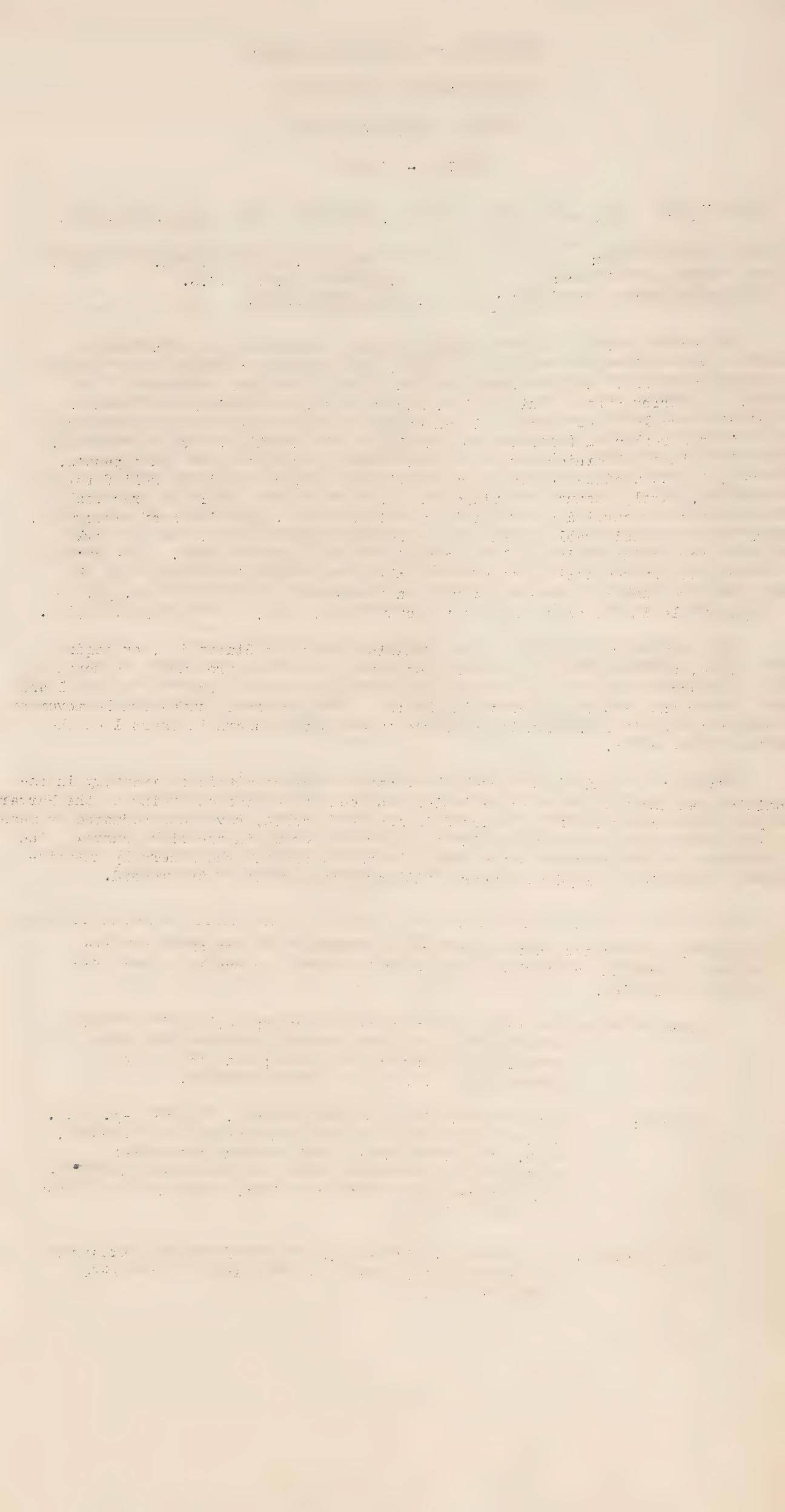
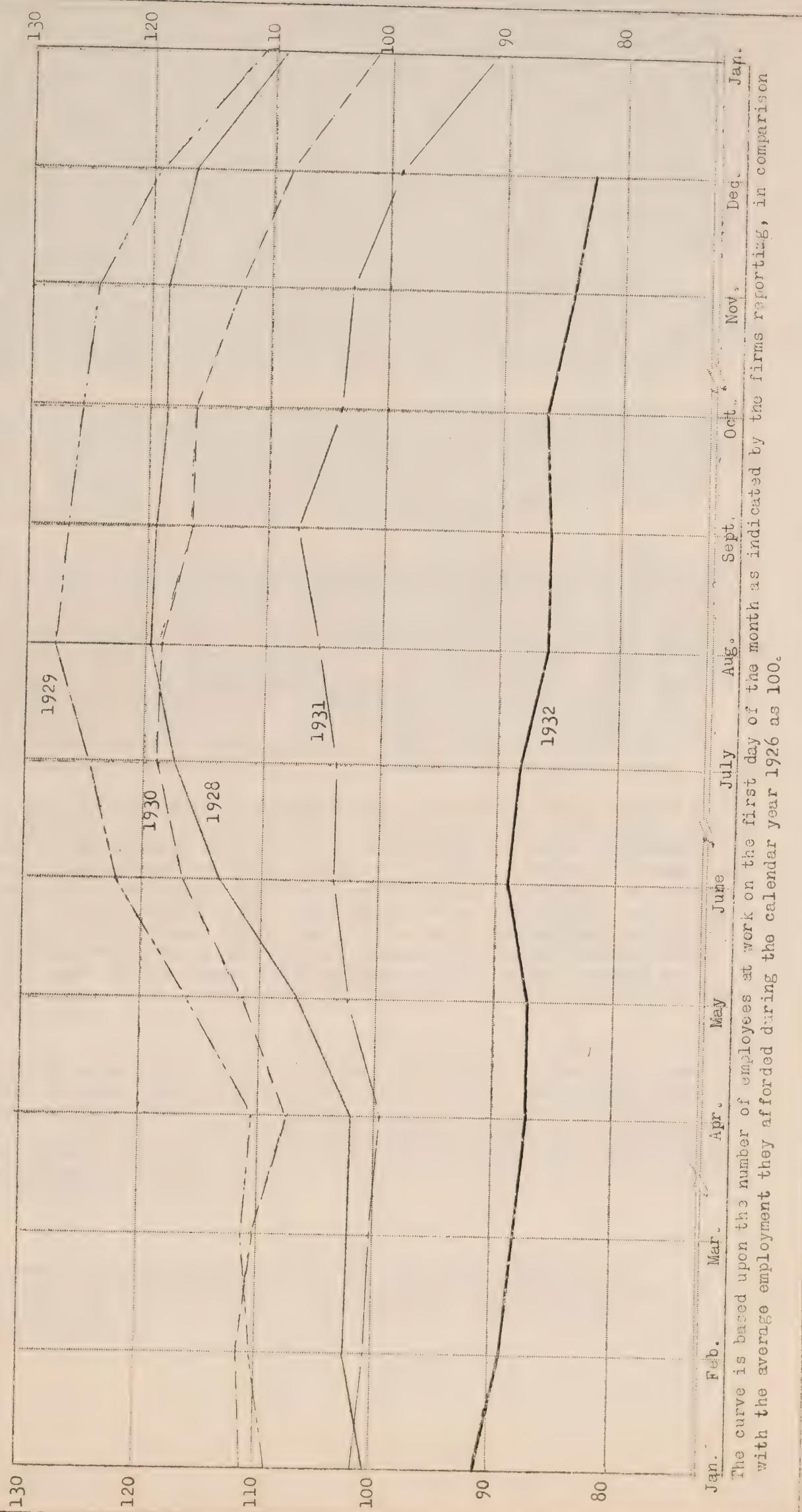
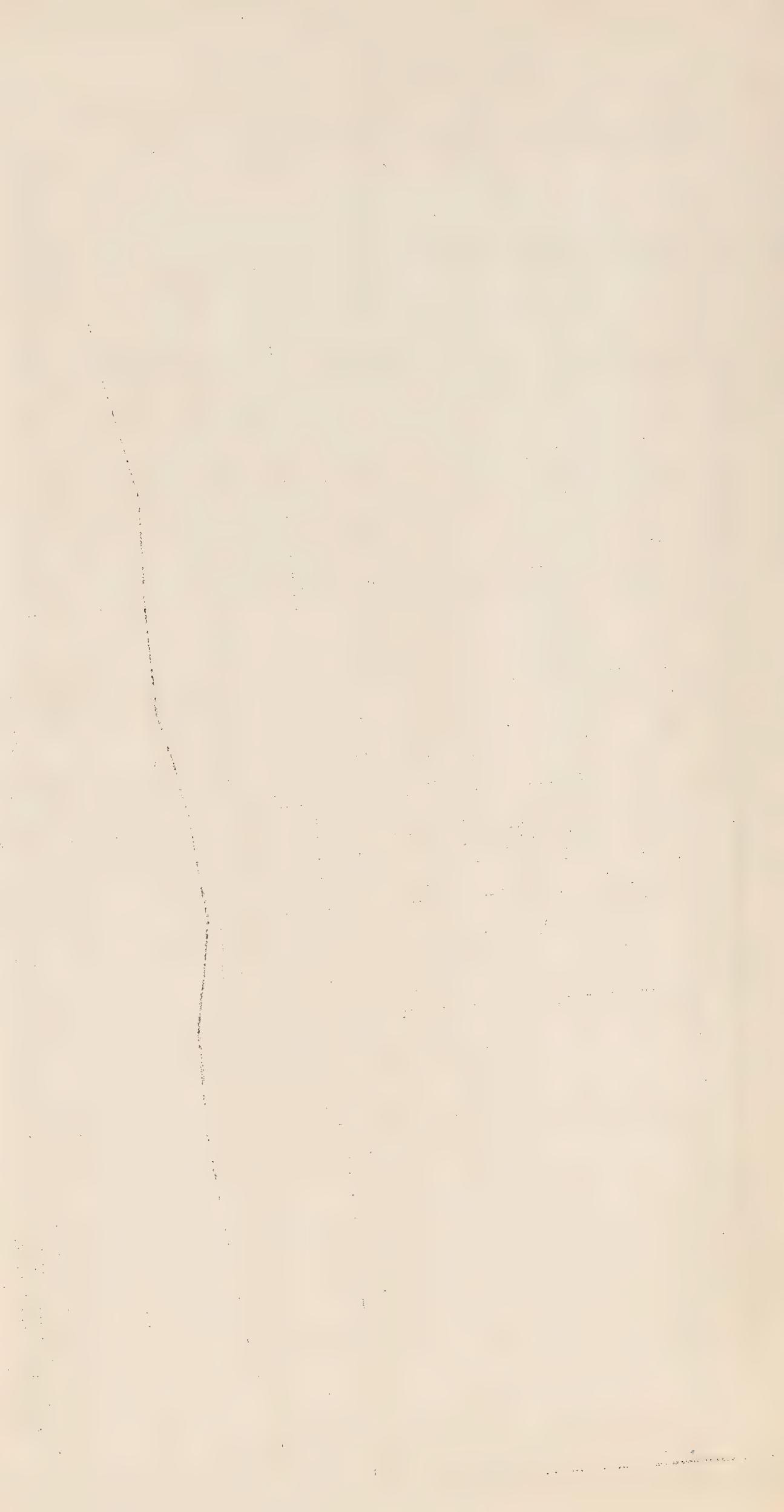


Chart 2. - Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1932.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



The average number of firms^{1/} furnishing monthly data on employment was 7,900 during the past year, and they had a monthly average of 801,356 employees. Their staffs ranged from 765,441 on Dec. 1 to 835,960 on Jan. 1, when activity was at its highest point for the year. The index then stood at 91.6; the 1931 peak was 107.1 on Sept. 1, while the maximum so far reached in this record was 127.8 at the beginning of August, 1929, when the payrolls of the co-operating firms aggregated nearly 1,100,000. The mean index for 1932 was 87.5, compared with 102.5 in 1931, 113.4 in 1930, 119.0 in 1929, 111.6 in 1928, 104.6 in 1927, 99.6^{2/} in 1926, 93.6 in 1925, 93.4 in 1924, 95.8 in 1923, 89.0 in 1922 and 88.9 in 1921. In connection with these indexes it might be mentioned that the present depression has been characterized by a very general movement to retain as far as possible the usual working force by reducing the daily or weekly hours worked. The earnings of the persons included in the monthly reports on employment, if available, would in this way probably show in many cases a greater decline than the number on the payrolls upon which the index numbers are calculated. In the United States, where statistics of earnings as well as of numbers employed are collected from the co-operating firms, the index of earnings in manufacturing averaged 42.0 p.c. of the 1926 mean during the first eleven months of 1932, as compared with 60.3, the average index of employment computed on the same basis. In many cases, of course, there have also been reductions in the scale of pay, as well as in the time worked.

Another point may be noted regarding the index number of employment. Where employers are obliged to curtail their production it often happens that the date to which the monthly survey in the Dominion relates marks the low point in activity for the month, employment frequently being in greater volume on almost any other working day of the month. This factor is of general importance only when the numbers at work fluctuate on a low level, as in recent months.

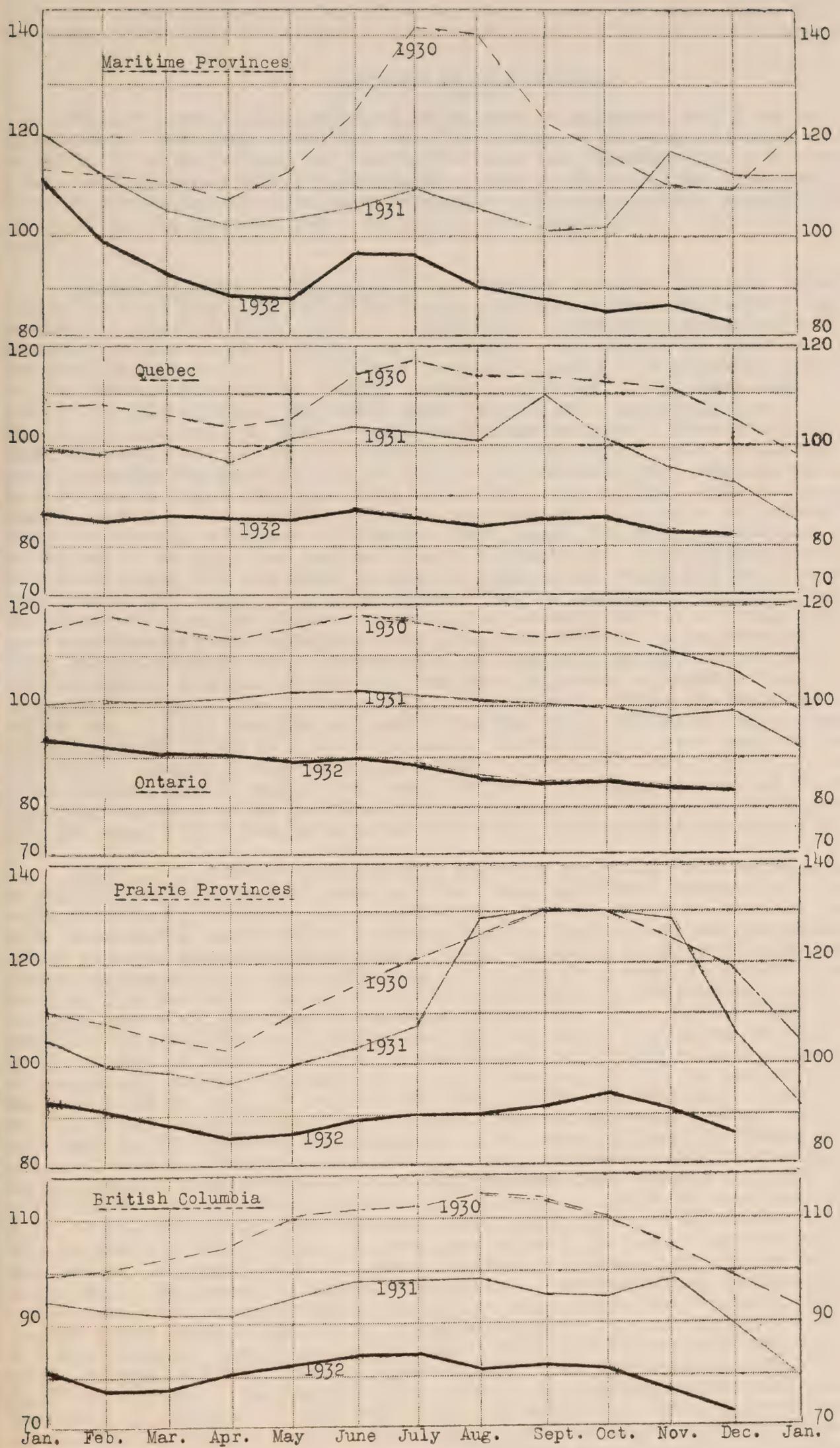
There were few outstanding features in the 1932 employment situation. All industries and areas were affected to a greater or less degree by the world-wide dullness in business. Employment was maintained at a higher level in the service and trade divisions than in any other group; this comparative activity is to some extent associated with the tourist trade, which, however, proved somewhat disappointing during 1932 as compared with recent years. It is also probable that in these lines of business, in which establishments cannot wholly close down for longer or shorter periods, the situation is met by cutting down the normal working day or week for the individual employee in order to retain as many as possible on the payroll. This tends to keep up the employment index, since the methods used in rotating the staff are usually not reflected in the monthly employment data.

Up to Dec. 1, employment in manufacturing fluctuated between narrower limits than in recent years, there being a spread of rather less than eight points during the twelve months as compared with nearly twelve in 1931 and larger differences in earlier years. Logging was very dull throughout the year, employment in bush work generally being at a lower level than in any other period on record. In mining, transportation and communications the index numbers were consistently low; in the first two indeed their averages were lower than in any preceding year for which data are available, while the communications average was slightly higher than in the first four years of the record. Construction was also dull; although the index averaged higher than in 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924, it was lower than in the intervening years.

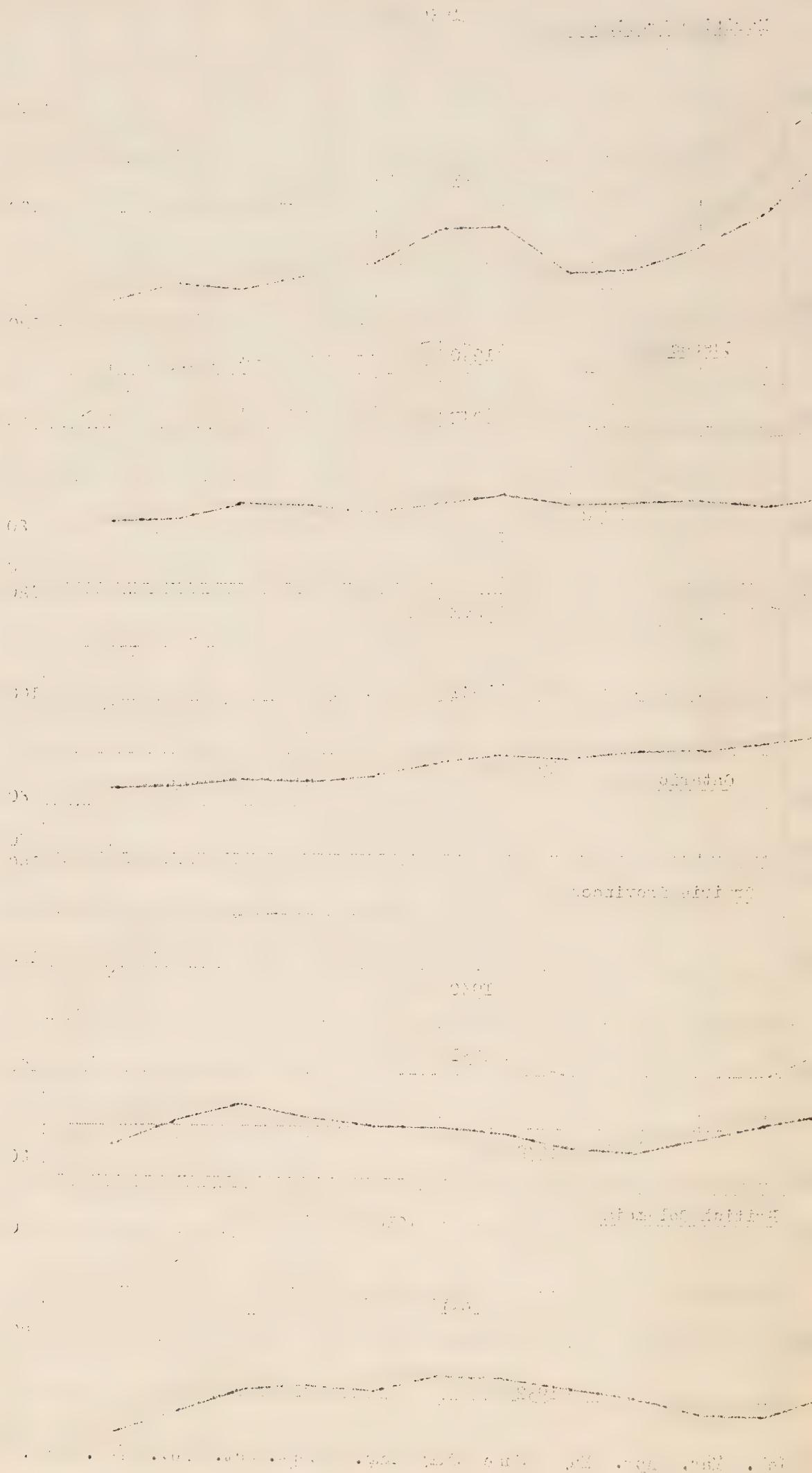
1/ The number of wage-earners reported in the Census taken in June, 1931, was 2,564,879, of whom 2,093,211 were at work on the date of the Census. The firms reporting for June 1, 1931, showed an aggregate payroll of 940,875 persons, or 44.95 p.c. of the census total, which included the professional workers, (notably teachers and public administration employees), agricultural employees, domestic service and other important industries not included in the monthly survey of employment.

2/ As the average for the calendar year, 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average for the 12 months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1930-1932.



• 102 • *Journal of the American Revolution*



Charts in the following pages show for the manufacturing, mining, transportation, trade and construction industries the crude and corrected curves of employment since 1921, the seasonal adjustments being made by the Harvard method.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The five economic areas reported curtailment in employment during the year just passed. The index, based upon the 1926 average as 100, was maintained at a higher level in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces than elsewhere, but even in those areas, the falling-off from 1931 and earlier years of the record was considerable. Firms in Ontario, on the other hand, reported a smaller proportional reduction as compared with the preceding year than was the case in any other of the economic areas.

Maritime Provinces.— Employment in the Maritime Provinces diminished steadily during the first four months of 1932, during which period the index declined by some twenty-four points to 87.8 on May 1. Considerable recovery was indicated on June 1, succeeded by four months of decreasing employment, which brought the index to a new low level at 84.9 on Oct. 1. The trend was again upward at the beginning of November, but the downward movement was shortly resumed, and on Dec. 1, the index stood at 83.8 p.c. of the 1926 average. Employment month by month was consistently lower in 1932 than in the same month in 1931 or immediately preceding years. Manufacturing as a whole afforded a smaller volume of employment in 1932 than in 1931. In the textile group, activity was generally greater than in the preceding year, although the index in a few months sagged below its level in the same month of 1931. Pulp and paper, lumber, iron and steel and other factories reported reduced activity as compared with 1931. In the pulp and paper and iron and steel groups, the index numbers were higher at the end of the year than they had been at the beginning. Unsatisfactory export conditions during 1932 continued to affect transportation, which afforded less employment than in 1931, which in turn was quieter than the immediately preceding years. Communications were also slacker. Construction generally was not so brisk; while some unemployment relief works were undertaken, they were not so extensive as in 1931, and the index averaged 129.9 in 1932, as compared with 183.2 in the year before. Services showed reduced activity, and trade also registered a generally lower level of employment than in the preceding year. Employment in mining, on the whole, was duller than in 1931, when the falling-off from the 1930 level was not so pronounced, and activity had varied to a smaller extent. Considerable seasonal activity was indicated in logging at the beginning of 1932, but this was shortly curtailed and the index averaged some 21 points lower than in 1931. The aggregate payrolls of the 583 reporting employers in the Maritime Provinces averaged 63,567 persons, as compared with the mean of 73,817 employed by the 571 firms co-operating in the preceding year.

Quebec.— In Quebec, there were five months of generally expanding employment, as compared with four such advances in 1931. These gains were, however, on a smaller scale than those recorded in the preceding year, and were offset by declines that with one exception also involved a greater number of workers, so that the reported staffs averaged considerably less than in 1931; employment on the whole fluctuated between narrower limits during 1932 than in the last few years. The index for each month in 1932 was below that for the corresponding month in the preceding year. From the 1932 peak of 87.8 on June 1, the index declined to 82.9 at the beginning of December; this was over three points lower than on Jan. 1. The labour forces of the 1,895 co-operating employers varied between 223,987 and 236,284 workers on the dates of minimum and maximum activity, respectively, averaging 230,356 for the twelve months. The mean index was 85.5, as compared with 100.9 in the preceding year. Manufacturing as a whole was slacker than in 1931. Lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel recorded a much smaller volume of employment; as in the preceding year, the losses in iron and steel were accentuated by the closing of large railway car shops for some weeks in the autumn. With the resumption of work in these plants towards the close of the year, however, the situation improved to some extent, although the index continued at a low level. In textiles, the index was lower during the first six months of 1932 than in the first half of 1931, but from then on until the end of the year, activity was greater; the index, at 98.6, however, averaged 1.1 points less than in the preceding year. Employment in mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade was in smaller volume throughout the year. In the logging group, activity was greater at the beginning of July and August, but less in all other months. Unemployment relief works, which were an important factor in the 1931 situation, did not afford so large a volume of employment during 1932, and the index in construction was decidedly lower than in the immediately preceding years. Employment in services and trade was fairly well maintained, but at a lower level than in 1931 and earlier years of the record; it is very probable that many persons on the payrolls of the reporting trading and services establishments, as in manufacturing and various other groups, were not employed full time.

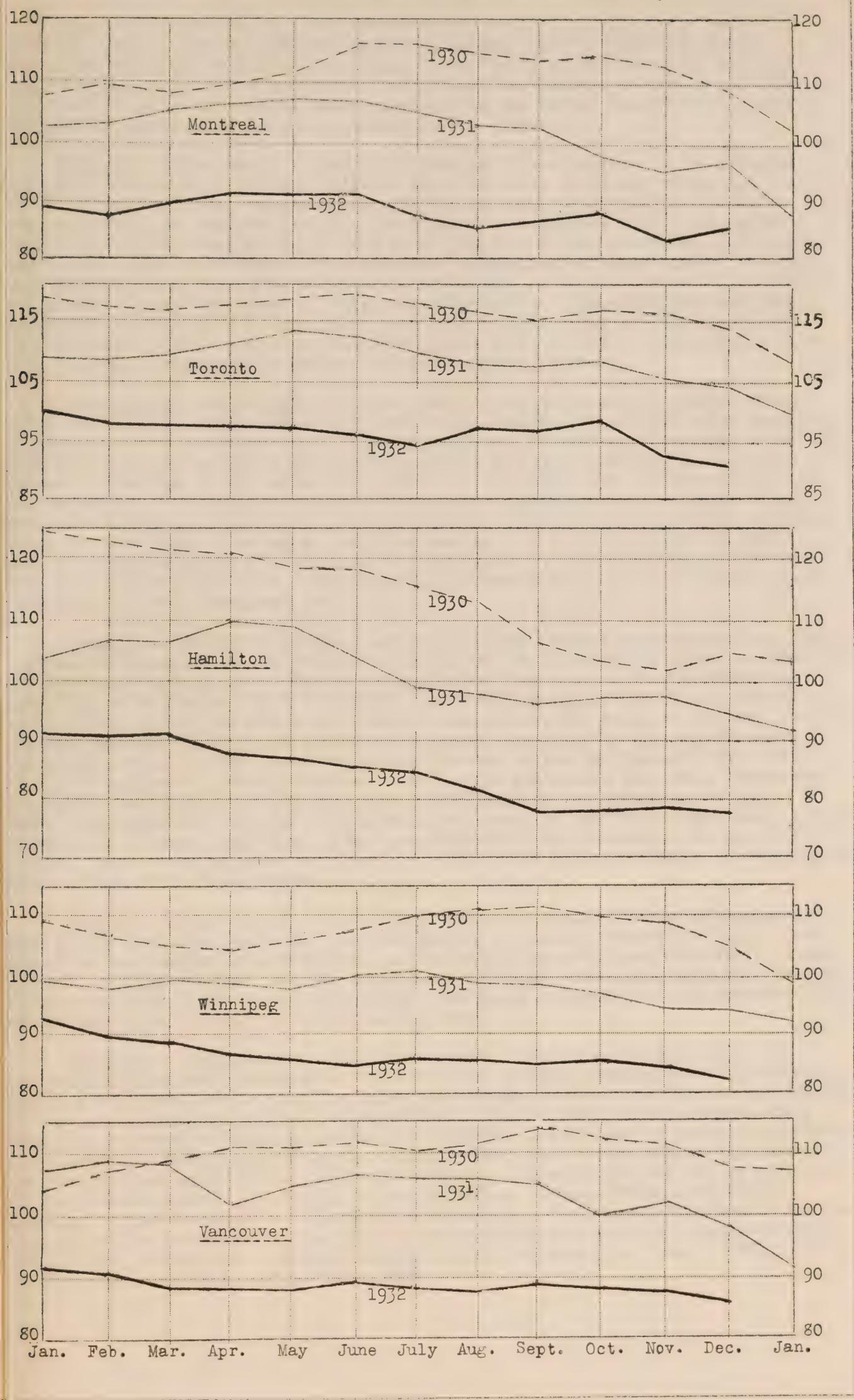
Ontario.- An average staff of 331,725 employees was registered by the 3,538 firms furnishing data in Ontario; the mean index was 88.7 in 1932, or 12.5 points lower than in the preceding year. Manufactures reported decidedly less activity than in 1931. During the greater part of the year, the index was lower than the general manufacturing index for the Dominion as a whole, and it also averaged less than in the second greatest manufacturing province - Quebec; this was largely due to curtailment in the iron and steel industries which are especially important in the industrial composition of Ontario. Employment in food, pulp and paper, building material, lumber and other factories shared in the general prevailing quietness. In the textile group, activity, with the exception of two months in the autumn, was lower month by month than in the same period of 1931, but the index in 1932 averaged only fractionally less than in 1931. Operations in logging camps were greatly curtailed, as a result of unfavourable markets abroad as well as at home. The index reached a very low level during the autumn, standing at only 9.3 p.c. of the 1926 average on Oct. 1; the seasonal expansion recorded in the following months brought this only to 28.7 on Dec. 1, or some 24 points lower than in the same date in 1931, a previous low level. It is as yet too early for the benefits of the Imperial Conference treaties to be felt in this group. Mining, though slacker than in the preceding year, maintained a better volume of employment throughout 1932 than was reported in most industries, the index averaging 121.5, as compared with 134.1 in 1931. The production of metallic ores continued high in the year just passed; this group accounts for most of the persons engaged in mining in Ontario. In communications and transportation, the numbers employed were smaller than in the preceding year; services also reported less activity than in 1931, but employment in this group was relatively higher than in any other. The index in construction, owing to unemployment relief projects, was higher in the first two months of 1932 than in the preceding year, but with the curtailment in these undertakings, was decidedly lower from Mar. 1; the index averaged 101.1 in the twelve months of 1932, compared with 128.5 in 1931. The volume of employment in trade, though smaller than in the preceding year, was greater than in the first seven years of the record. The relatively high level of employment in services and trade may to a certain extent be associated with the activity of the tourist season, although this proved disappointing in many respects.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment in the Prairie Provinces showed less fluctuation than in the preceding year, the index ranging only from 86.1 on Apr. 1 to 94.6 at the beginning of October, and averaging 90.0 in the twelve months, or 21.5 points less than in 1931. The index in this area showed a greater falling-off from the preceding year than occurred in any other; nevertheless, the situation in the Prairie Provinces, largely owing to improved crop conditions, is generally held to be more hopeful than in 1931, and it is anticipated that on the whole less relief will be required during the winter months, particularly for agriculturists. As has been pointed out in previous annual reviews of employment, the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in agriculture since the autumn of 1929 have resulted in much unemployment among farm workers, who are ordinarily not represented in these statistics, but for many of whom work or relief had to be found in recent years. The 1,150 employers furnishing data in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta had an average staff of 110,211 persons during the year, while in 1931, the 1,100 co-operating firms reported an average payroll of 134,938 workers. Activity in manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation, services and trade was less, on the whole, during 1932 than in 1931. Within the manufacturing group, there were losses in the lumber, pulp and paper, iron and steel and other industries; the iron and steel group, however, showed improvement towards the close of the year, and textiles generally afforded more employment. Construction work was at a lower level during the whole of 1932, largely due to curtailment of unemployment relief works. Logging continued at a low level, although it was slightly more active during eight months of the year than in the same period of 1931.

British Columbia.- The 777 firms reporting in British Columbia employed an average working force of 65,428 employees, while in the preceding year the mean was 77,238; the index averaged 80.5, as compared with 95.5 in 1931, 107.9 in 1930, 111.5 in 1929 and 106.4 in 1928. All groups of manufacturing showed lowered activity, the lumber trade being especially affected by the trade depression at home and abroad. Logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services and trade were slacker during the greater part of 1932 than in 1931. The falling-off in construction was particularly marked, partly owing to the curtailment of the public unemployment relief projects in conformity with the general policy instituted in 1932 by which direct relief was substituted for relief works.

Monthly index numbers by economic areas are shown since 1928 in Table 1, which also gives annual averages since 1921. The course of employment in these areas during the last four years is depicted in Chart 3, the curves being based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

Chart 4.4 Employment by Principal Cities, 1930-1932.



Q. 25

Q. 26

Q. 27

Q. 28

Q. 29

Q. 30

Q. 31

Q. 32

Q. 33

Q. 34

Q. 35

Q. 36

Q. 37

Q. 38

Q. 39

Q. 40

Q. 41

Q. 42

Q. 43

Q. 44

Q. 45

Q. 46

Q. 47

Q. 48

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employers in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made - Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver - recorded on the whole a lower level of activity than in 1931. The reports showed that employment was brisker in Ottawa and Quebec City than in the other centres above named, while the lowest indexes were reported in Hamilton and Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities.

Montreal.- The staffs of the 1,072 Montreal firms making returns averaged 129,094 persons, while the mean index, at 88.1, was over 14 points lower than that for the preceding year. Manufacturing was not so active during 1932, the index averaging 85.6, as compared with 98.8 in 1931. The vegetable food group showed a higher level during the autumn of last year than in the year preceding, but employment on the whole was slacker. The printing, publishing and paper goods, textile, iron and steel and other groups reported curtailment as compared with 1931; tobacco and beverage factories, however, were decidedly busier. Communications and trade consistently afforded less employment, and with the exception of only one month, transportation was also quieter than in the same month of 1931. Construction likewise reported curtailment as compared with the preceding year.

Quebec City.- Employment in Quebec fluctuated between narrow limits, there being less than 10 points difference between the maximum and minimum index numbers of employment, as compared with a 1931 range of over 18 points. Last year's average, at 101.8, compared unfavourably with that of 122.2 in the preceding year. There was, however, a decline of only about five points in the index from the beginning of the year to Dec. 1. The staffs of the 143 employers furnishing data averaged 12,404, as compared with 13,158 in 1931. Activity in manufacturing as a whole was decidedly less, the mean index standing at 102.6, as against 116.8 in the preceding year. Leather plants reported a fair volume of employment, but these and other factories were not so busy as in 1931. The indexes in transportation and construction were considerably lower throughout the year.

Toronto.- Employment on Apr. 1 and Oct. 1, 1932, showed improvement, but the tendency was downward in all other months, and at the close of the year the index was over eight points lower than at the beginning; the mean of 95.2 compared unfavourably with that of 107.7 for 1931. The number of employees of the 1,182 firms co-operating during the year under review averaged 112,778, while in the year before the mean payroll of the 1,100 reporting employers was 120,105. Within the manufacturing group, iron and steel reported a further marked falling-off, and losses were also indicated in food, textile, printing and publishing and other industries. Transportation, communications and construction were not so active as in 1931. In trade, employment was generally quite well maintained by the firms furnishing returns, although at a lower level than in the preceding year; in Toronto, as in the other centres, some establishments continued to retain their ordinary staffs by reducing the hours worked by their employees.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing on the whole reported a smaller volume of employment than in the preceding year, all branches showing generally reduced activity. Construction and trading establishments, on the whole, reported smaller staffs. A mean payroll of 12,531 workers was employed by the 160 firms whose data were received, as compared with the 1931 average of 13,970. The index averaged 99.3, as compared with an average index of 119.5 in the preceding year.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton was dull during the whole of 1932; the improvement which was indicated at the beginning of only three months in the twelve, was on a very small scale, and the index was between fourteen and fifteen points lower at the end of the year than at the beginning. This decline was on a larger scale than that reported in 1931, as compared with 1930. All industries showed curtailment, the greatest losses occurring in the iron and steel industries, which, with textiles, are the greatest employers of labour in Hamilton. Construction was not so active as in the preceding year, there being a smaller volume of relief work afforded in addition to the curtailment in private undertakings. Trading establishments also indicated reduced employment. The 236 co-operating firms reported an average working force of 26,374 persons; the index averaged 83.7, compared with 101.3 in 1931, 113.9 in 1930, 128.4 in 1929, and 108.2 in 1928.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.— The index number of employment in the Border Cities averaged 78.4 and the recorded payrolls averaged 10,023 workers in 1932, compared with 88.3 and 10,931, respectively, in the preceding year; in 1929, when employment was at its maximum for this record, the mean index was 153.2, but in 1927, this was 86.2. Largely owing to the depression in the automobile and related industries, employment in the Border Cities continued very quiet during 1932. Construction also showed less activity than in 1931. Owing to the employment policy followed by some firms in the Border Cities, it frequently happens that employment on the date of this enquiry is at a lower level than on almost any other day in the month. This tends to make the average index number show a rather more unfavourable situation than is quite typical of conditions for the month.

Winnipeg.— Employment conditions continued unfavourable in Winnipeg throughout the year just closed, being still affected by the unsatisfactory crop marketing situation that has been an important factor since the autumn of 1929. With only two exceptions, the tendency from month to month during 1932 was steadily downward; so that the index on Dec. 1, standing at 82.2, was over ten points lower than on Jan. 1. The mean index for the year was 86.6, compared with 97.1 in 1931, 107.6 in 1930 and 112.3 in 1929. The manufacturing division as a whole was slacker, in spite of improvement in the animal and vegetable food and textile industries. Transportation, construction and trade afforded a smaller volume of employment. An average staff of 35,277 was recorded by the 383 firms whose data were received during the twelve months under review. This absolute number is greater than the 1931 figure, owing to the inclusion of certain branches of the railways hitherto included only in the totals for the Prairie Provinces and the Dominion; the base upon which the indexes are calculated was increased correspondingly, and the index, as shown above, was lower than in recent years.

Vancouver.— The falling-off in employment in Vancouver during 1932, as compared with the preceding year, was greater than in 1931 as compared with 1930, although there was a decline of only 5.3 points between the Jan. 1 and the Dec. 1 index, the latter standing at 85.8. It is likely, however, that the unemployment existing in Vancouver is greater than would be indicated by these figures owing to the unemployed transients who gravitate there, although in all probability they have never appeared on any of the payrolls reported by Vancouver establishments. Calculated from data furnished by some 335 firms with a mean payroll of 27,312 persons, the index averaged 88.5, as compared with 104.5 in the preceding year. Manufacturing showed contractions as compared with 1931, the lumber and other leading groups reporting lowered activity. The indexes for communications, transportation, services and trade also averaged lower than in 1931; construction, deprived of the stimulus of large scale works for the relief of unemployment as carried on in the preceding year, reported a low level of employment.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2, and Chart 4 illustrates the fluctuations of employment in the larger industrial centres since 1928, the curves being based upon the figures given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.

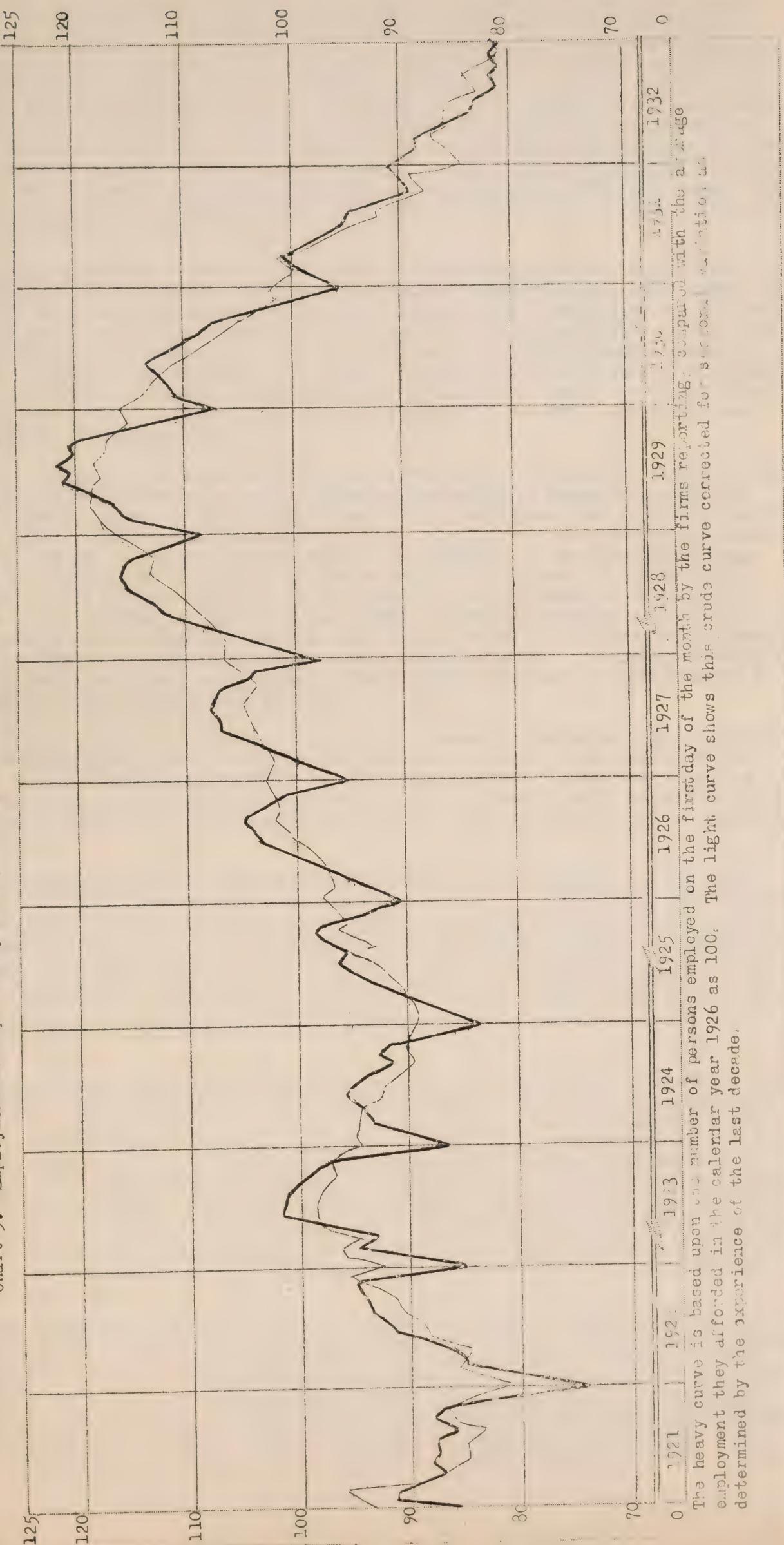
Employment in manufacturing was quieter during 1932 than in other years of the record. Statistics were received from some 4,870 manufacturers employing, on the average, 417,989 operatives, as compared with the average of 467,711 reported by the 4,670 establishments making returns in 1931. The index averaged 84.4 p.c. of the 1926 payrolls of the co-operating firms, as compared with a mean of 95.3 in the preceding year, and 109.0 in 1930. The decline in the index between 1931 and 1932, therefore, averaged 10.9 points, while that in 1931 as compared with the preceding year had amounted to 13.7 points. This may possibly be an indication that the force of the retrogressive movement is expending itself. With few exceptions, all branches of manufacturing recorded smaller payrolls than in 1931; only the tobacco, leather, hosiery and knitting, woollen and silk groups showed improvement in this comparison. Activity in all other groups was curtailed; the declines in the animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, textile, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and mineral product industries were on a smaller scale than those reported in 1931, as compared with 1930. The loss in the textile division as a whole was indeed only fractional. On the other hand, vegetable food, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electric current and electrical apparatus plants showed greater decreases in that comparison. The level of employment in silk, beverage and tobacco, electric current and electrical apparatus, woollen, hosiery and knitting and printing and publishing plants was relatively higher as compared with preceding years than was the case in other industries. The re-opening during November of large railway car shops closed a few weeks previously, resulted in a considerable increase in employment being shown in iron and steel towards the end of 1932, but nevertheless, this important group reported greatly curtailed operations throughout the year.

self-gated read/write memory and cache and addressable memory within each node. The nodes are interconnected via a high-speed optical interconnect and a shared optical fabric to enable efficient data exchange between nodes.

• FURTHER READING AND REFERENCES

REFERENCES AND NOTES

Chart 5.- Employment as Reported by Employers, in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1932.



Animal Products, Edible. During 1932 employment in this group showed seasonal advances during four months, during which nearly 4,300 persons were added to the payrolls of the 228 reporting firms; in the preceding year, the period of expansion had extended over five months, but the number taken on for this seasonal work was smaller by approximately 3,000 workers. Nevertheless, the mean index for 1932, a 101.5, was slightly over one point lower than in 1931. Fish-preserving and meat-packing plants reported smaller staffs, but during most of the year employment in dairies was rather more active. The payrolls of the 222 reporting employers averaged 1,206 persons working between Jan. 1 and May 1, and 20,715 at the beginning of July. Owing to an increase in the co-operating firms, the aggregate staffs were larger than those reported by the 211 manufacturers reporting in 1931, but as already stated, the index for 1932 was lower.

Leather and Products. Leather factories, on the whole, afforded very slightly more employment than in 1931, the index being higher during the last eight months of the year. An average working force of 11,303 employees was recorded by the 245 co-operating establishments, and the mean index was 88.4, as compared with 88.0 in 1931 and 87.8 in 1930. Footwear factories in particular showed improvement; records of footwear production maintained by the Animal Products Statistics Branch of the Bureau show that a monthly average of 1,536,469 pairs of shoes was turned out in the first eleven months of 1932, compared with a monthly mean of 1,504,008 pairs in the same period of the preceding year.

Lumber Products. The seasonal fluctuations indicated in the lumber trades during 1932 were not so pronounced as usual; although the period of expansion, extending over six months, lasted a month longer than in 1931, employment was generally slacker than in 1931. Steady gains between Feb. 1 and July 1, were succeeded by consistent losses during the latter part of the year. The payrolls of the firms furnishing data ranged between 33,768 persons at the beginning of July, and 26,137 on Dec. 1, averaging 30,428 in the 12 months, as compared with the 1931 mean of 38,770. The average index, standing at 58.5, was many points lower than the mean of 74.1 for the preceding year. Rough and dressed lumber mills, owing to continued curtailment of foreign demand, as well as to unfavourable domestic markets, recorded a smaller volume of employment than in 1931, and losses in that comparison were also noted in furniture and other lumber-using plants.

Musical Instruments. Activity in musical instrument factories declined considerably during 1932, according to statements from some 36 firms whose staffs averaged 1,260. The mean index stood at 43.9 in 1932, compared with 57.4 in the preceding year. The production of wireless apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which, as in previous years, has undoubtedly been seriously affected by the popularity of radios.

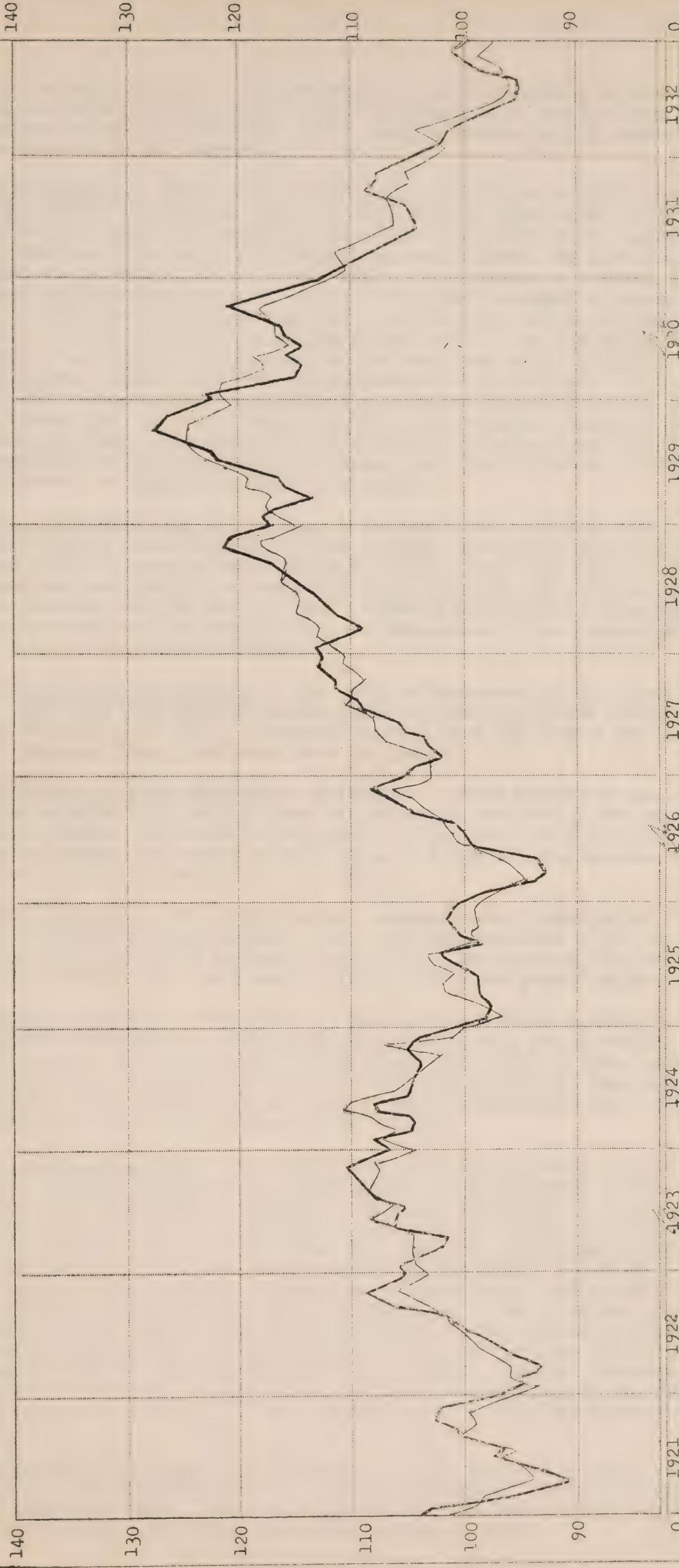
Plant Products, Edible. Employment in vegetable food factories, on the whole, was quieter in 1932 than in the preceding year; confectionery, biscuit and confectionery and some other divisions of the group reported smaller payrolls than in 1931, while improvement in that comparison was noted in sugar and syrup factories during most of the year. An average working force of 28,700 persons was registered by the 390 reporting establishments, in which the number of operatives ranged between 25,937 on Jan. 1, and 34,506 at the beginning of October. The mean general index of 94.6 in 1932 compared unfavourably with the 1931 average of 105.4, and also with that of 13.0 in 1930.

Pulp and Paper. The pulp and paper industries continued to show the effect of the general weakness in the foreign and domestic market, employment throughout 1932 being at a lower level than in any other year since 1925. The fluctuations in the group as a whole, however, were not especially marked, being rather less so than in 1931; the index, standing at 86.1 on Dec. 1, was only 3.8 points lower than at the beginning of the year. The reported staffs averaged 52,914 employees, and the index 8.9, as compared with a mean index of 96.5 in 1931. The decline was less than that which occurred in 1931 as compared with 1930. Employment in 1932 was lower than in the preceding year in all three divisions of the group - pulp and paper, paper goods and printing and publishing, but the paper goods division showed a smaller decline than the other two.

Rubber Products. Activity in rubber factories decreased during six months of 1932 and increased in the remaining months, showing a steadily upward movement during the last quarter of the year; the gains in personnel resulted in a higher level of employment at the end of the year. Mean had been recorded at the beginning, the index standing at 86.1 on Dec. 1, or nearly four points higher than on Jan. 1. This was one of the very few groups in which this favourable movement occurred. Nevertheless, the mean index stood at 85.2, compared with 96.7 in 1931. The rubber groups continued to be seriously affected by the general depression, as well as by the special

28

Chart 6.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Mining Industries, 1921-1932.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

ullness in the motor industry; the production of tires ordinarily employs about 5 p.c. of the workers in the rubber group. The payrolls of the 43 plants supplying information during 1931 averaged 10,828, ranging between 10,263 workers on Sept. 1, and 11,602 at the beginning of October.

Textile Products.-- Employment in the textile industries in 1932 showed fluctuations similar to those of 1931, but the period of improvement in the autumn lasted one month longer. Following the curtailment indicated at the beginning of the year, there was a period of considerable expansion during the next three months, during which the increases were unusually large. Four months of seasonal inactivity then reduced employment by about nine points. This was succeeded by advances at the beginning of September, October and November, but the trend was again unfavourable in December. At the end of the year, the index, at 96.3, was six points higher than on Jan. 1, and was also higher than on the same date in the preceding year; the twelve-month mean, however, was 97.0, as compared with 97.6 in 1931. An average staff of 81,617 employees was reported by the co-operating manufacturers, who averaged 23. The thread, yarn and cloth branch of this group reported greater activity than in 1931, chiefly owing to improvement in the woollen and silk trades, and hosiery and knitting mills were also busier; the garment and other divisions of the textile industry, however, recorded reductions in personnel.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.-- Statements were compiled from over 150 firms, whose working forces averaged 14,944 persons. The mean index of 115.9 in 1932 showed little change from the 1931 mean of 116.1; (the 1930 figure stood at 24.9, which was practically the same as in 1929), but both the 1931 and 1932 averages were above the 1928 mean of 109.3. Tobacco factories were more active during the year under review than in 1931, but employment in the production of distilled and malt liquors was quieter.

Chemical and Allied Products.-- The level of employment in this group was decidedly lower than that reported in the preceding year; the index averaged 96.7, as compared with 115.5 in 1931. An average payroll of 8,090 workers was registered by the 141 employers whose statistics were tabulated.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.-- Employment in these industries was greatly curtailed as compared with earlier years of the record, reflecting the general dullness in building. The index number averaged 72.5, while in 1931 it was 101.7; 32 factories reported an average working force of 7,796 persons, ranging from 9,016 in June 1 to 5,890 at the beginning of December.

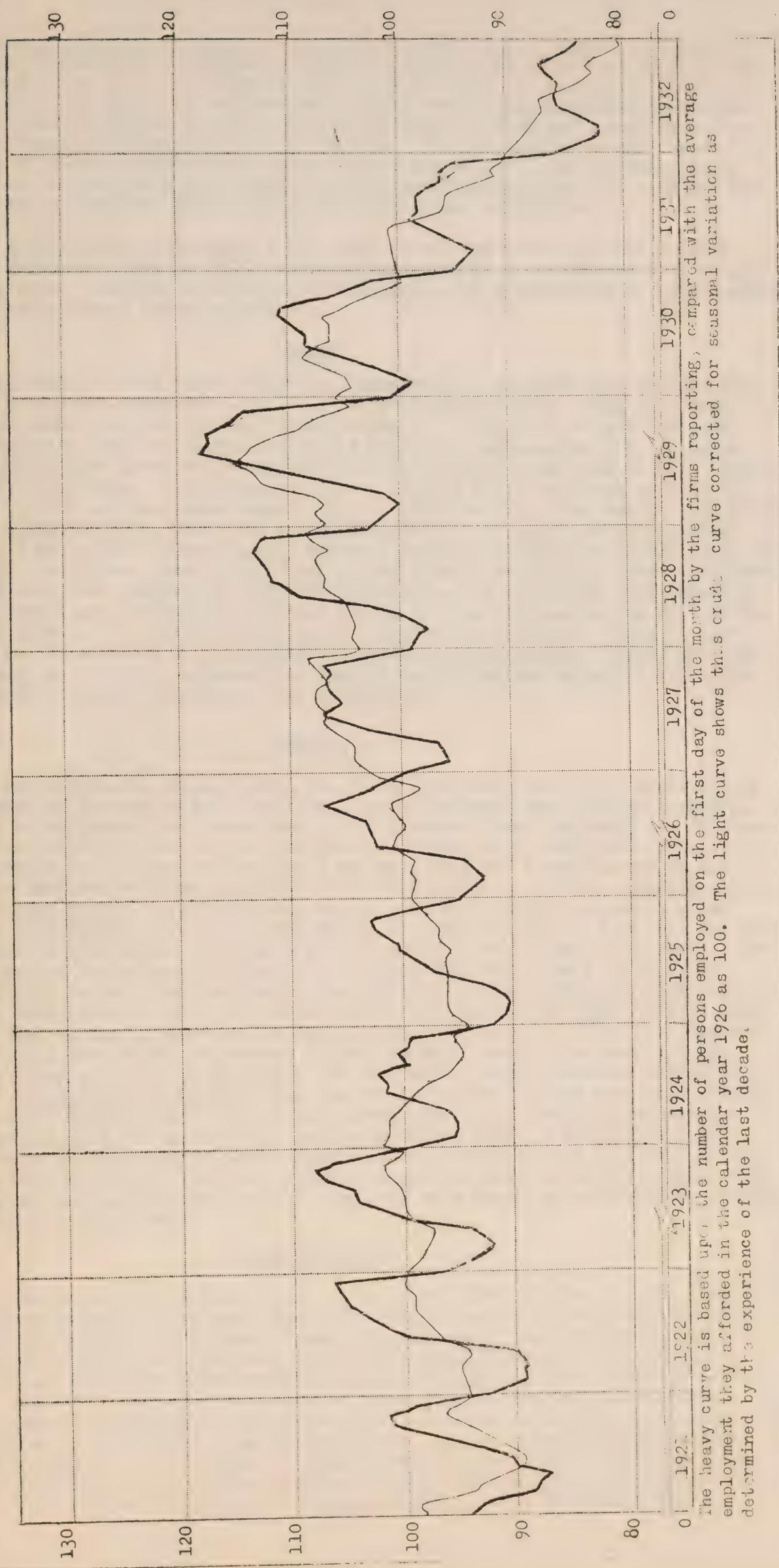
Electric Current.-- The average number engaged in the production of electric current was less than in the preceding year. The index averaged 115.4, as compared with 126.1 in 1931, while the aggregate staffs of the co-operating producers averaged 14,192 during 1932, as compared with 15,378 in the preceding year.

Electrical Apparatus.-- Employment in this division, which includes a considerable proportion of the firms producing radios and equipment, was in smaller volume during 1932 than in 1931 and preceding years since 1927, but with these exceptions, was more active than in other years for which data are available. The reported payrolls included, on the average, 12,425 workers, and the mean index was 112.6, as compared with 15,030 and 135.7, respectively, in 1931.

Iron and Steel Products.-- As in 1931, the trend of employment in this group was generally downward throughout the year, except for an unusually brief period of seasonal activity between Feb. 1 and Apr. 1, while the re-opening of large railway car shops closed for some weeks resulted in a betterment towards the close of the year. The automobile industries continued very dull, and substantial contractions as compared with previous years were also indicated in the crude, rolled and forged, machinery, agricultural implement, railway car, shipbuilding, heating appliance, structural iron and steel, foundry and machine shop and other divisions of the group. The aggregate working force of the 762 manufacturers of iron and steel products who reported during 1932 averaged 87,809 persons; in 1931 the mean was 111,395 and at the 1929 maximum it was 161,126. The average index, at 67.3, compared unfavourably with that of 85.9 in 1931. The average labour force per establishment in the year under review was 115, or 37 less than in the preceding year; in 1931 the average had declined by 49.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.-- Employment in this division was also considerably curtailed during the year under review, the index averaging less than in 1931 and preceding years since 1925. The mean index was 84.9 and the reported employees 1,130, compared with 111.4 and 17,180, respectively, in 1931.

Chart 7. - Employment as Reported by Employers in the Transportation Industries, 1921-1932.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Non-metallic Mineral Products. - In spite of gains in many months of the year, employment in non-metallic mineral product plants averaged lower than in 1931, the index standing at 119.4, as compared with 124.9 in 1931, 142.6 in 1930, 138.2 in 1929 and 120.5 in 1928. It was, however, higher than in any preceding year since the record was instituted in 1920. Statements were received each month from over 100 firms whose staffs averaged 11,724 persons. The gas, petroleum and other divisions of this classification, though not so active as in the preceding year, nevertheless maintained a fair volume of employment; activity in this industry was higher than in any other manufacturing division except silk mills.

Other Manufacturing Industries. - Fur factories on the whole reported a lower level of employment than in 1931, the index averaging 81.4, as against 91.3 in the preceding year. The production of wood distillates and extracts and of miscellaneous manufactured products showed a decrease.

LOGGING.

Logging camps, on the whole, reported decidedly less activity than in any other year on record; the index was consistently low throughout 1932, owing to a weak demand for lumber in both home and export markets. While it is as yet too early to assess the benefits from the Imperial Economic Conference agreements to be apparent, it is expected that these will shortly result in improved conditions in both logging and lumber industries. The working force of the 223 firms supplying information averaged 11,646, and the index number, 42.5 in 1932; in 1931, the previous low level, the mean index was 60.1, while the number employed by the employers co-operating during 1931 was 16,262. Many logging workers, deprived of their customary occupation, shifted to the cities, where they helped to swell the already large labour reserves. It has already been pointed out that the difficulties of collecting data covering bush operations are constantly increased by the growing practice on the part of the larger operators, of letting contracts for their wood requirements to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement. During the year just passed, as in 1931, employment in logging was maintained in better volume in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec than elsewhere.

MINING.

There were losses in mining during the first eight months of 1932, succeeded by three months of increasing activity, after which the trend again turned downward. The level of employment was lower than in the preceding year, although the falling-off in this comparison was not so pronounced in mining as in some other groups. The index averaged 99.2, compared with 107.7 in 1931; this was a falling-off of 8.5 points, as compared with the reduction of over 10 points in 1931 as compared with 1930. In coal-mining, conditions were not so good as in 1931, employment being generally less active. The mean index was 91.0, compared with 96.6 in 1931, so that the decline in this branch was less than the general loss in the mining group. The labour force of the co-operating operators averaged 24,337 workers in 1932, as against 25,613 in the preceding year. Employment in mining metallic ores, though generally lower than in 1931, was continued in fair volume, the index varying only between 131.1 on May 1, and 135.1 on April 1. The mean index, at 133.1, was between five and six points below the average of the preceding year. The staffs of the reporting firms averaged 15,687 during the year under review, compared with 16,217 in 1931. Non-metallic minerals (other than coal) registered very decidedly reduced employment, in sympathy with the dullness prevailing in the building trades; the index averaged 71.8, as against 97.7 in the preceding year. A mean payroll of 1,756 persons was employed by the co-operating firms, while those reporting in 1931 had an average of 6,457. Quarries, asbestos mines and other divisions coming under this heading recorded lowered activity; this was as a result of unfavourable markets abroad, as well as at home.

TRANSPORTATION.

There were important seasonal losses in the first three months of 1932, involving a rather larger number of persons than in the first quarter of the preceding year. Following this period, the tendency, except in one month, was favourable until the beginning of November, when seasonal losses were again recorded. Employment was in less volume throughout 1932, when the index averaged 84.7, as compared with 95.8 in 1931. The 357 transportation companies whose returns were tabulated employed, on the average, 99,478 workers, as compared with the mean of 111,024 reported by the 45 employers co-operating in the preceding year. In the steam railway division, the index averaged 77.4, or nearly 14 points lower than in 1931. An average working force of 61,554 employees was recorded in steam railway operation, compared with 1,550 in 1931. Street railways and cartage companies, with an average payroll

and the first time I have seen it. It is a very large tree, and the trunk is about 10 feet in diameter. The bark is smooth and grey, and the leaves are large and green. The flowers are white and fragrant, and the fruit is a small, round, yellowish-orange. The tree is growing in a clearing in a forest, and there are other trees around it. The ground is covered in fallen leaves and pine needles.

The tree is very tall, and its branches spread out wide. The leaves are large and green, and the flowers are white and fragrant. The fruit is a small, round, yellowish-orange. The tree is growing in a clearing in a forest, and there are other trees around it. The ground is covered in fallen leaves and pine needles.

The tree is very tall, and its branches spread out wide. The leaves are large and green, and the flowers are white and fragrant. The fruit is a small, round, yellowish-orange. The tree is growing in a clearing in a forest, and there are other trees around it. The ground is covered in fallen leaves and pine needles.

The tree is very tall, and its branches spread out wide. The leaves are large and green, and the flowers are white and fragrant. The fruit is a small, round, yellowish-orange. The tree is growing in a clearing in a forest, and there are other trees around it. The ground is covered in fallen leaves and pine needles.

The tree is very tall, and its branches spread out wide. The leaves are large and green, and the flowers are white and fragrant. The fruit is a small, round, yellowish-orange. The tree is growing in a clearing in a forest, and there are other trees around it. The ground is covered in fallen leaves and pine needles.

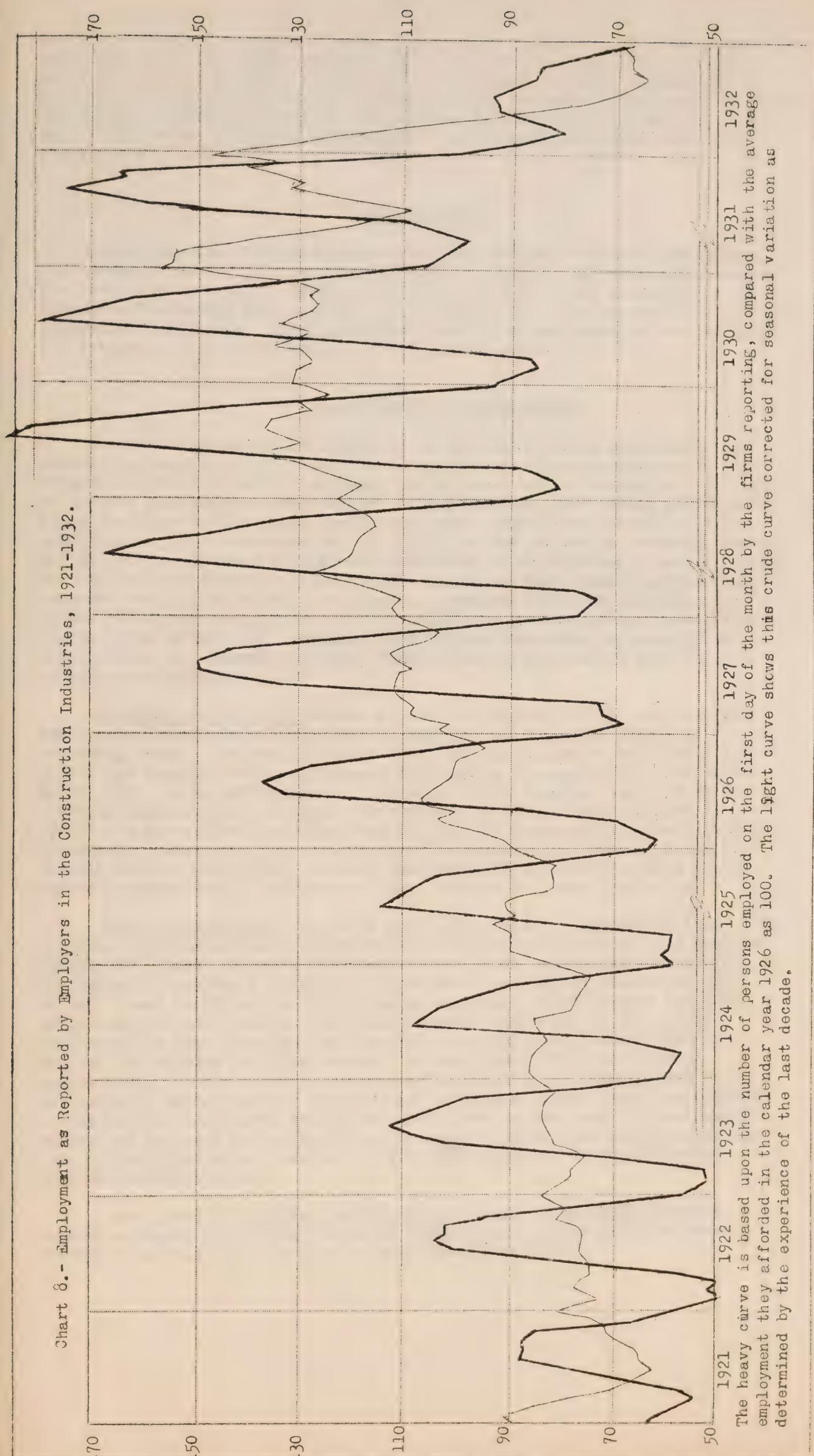
The tree is very tall, and its branches spread out wide. The leaves are large and green, and the flowers are white and fragrant. The fruit is a small, round, yellowish-orange. The tree is growing in a clearing in a forest, and there are other trees around it. The ground is covered in fallen leaves and pine needles.

The tree is very tall, and its branches spread out wide. The leaves are large and green, and the flowers are white and fragrant. The fruit is a small, round, yellowish-orange. The tree is growing in a clearing in a forest, and there are other trees around it. The ground is covered in fallen leaves and pine needles.

The tree is very tall, and its branches spread out wide. The leaves are large and green, and the flowers are white and fragrant. The fruit is a small, round, yellowish-orange. The tree is growing in a clearing in a forest, and there are other trees around it. The ground is covered in fallen leaves and pine needles.

The tree is very tall, and its branches spread out wide. The leaves are large and green, and the flowers are white and fragrant. The fruit is a small, round, yellowish-orange. The tree is growing in a clearing in a forest, and there are other trees around it. The ground is covered in fallen leaves and pine needles.

Chart 8.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Construction Industries, 1921-1932.



of 23,600 persons, reported a rather lower level of employment than in the preceding year, the index averaging 114.4, as compared with 119.7 in 1931 and with 123.6 in both 1930 and 1929, but with 111.7 in 1928. Employment in shipping and stevedoring was lower than in 1931; the mean index was 82.3, while the reported staffs averaged 14,325, varying between 11,751 persons on April 1, and 16,388 at the beginning of December. In the preceding year, the mean index was 89.4 and in 1930 it was 99.8.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Telegraphs and telephones reported a much smaller volume of employment during 1932 than in 1931, in sympathy with the general depression in business. The index averaged 93.5, compared with 104.7 in 1931. The personnel of the companies furnishing data averaged 24,341 employees, of whom some 80 p.c. were engaged on telephones. The percentage reductions indicated in the telegraph and telephone divisions during 1932 were quite similar.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

The period of expansion indicated in the construction industries last summer consisted of only three months, during which the increases were on a comparatively small scale. Activity in the construction industries, in spite of certain governmental unemployment relief measures, was poorly maintained, being less than in any other year since 1925. The forces of the 1,038 co-operating employers averaged 98,103 during the twelve months, varying between 118,911 on Jan. 1 (when extensive relief works were under way), and 77,719 at the beginning of December. The general index for this group averaged 86.0, compared with 131.4 in 1931, the previous maximum. The substitution of direct relief for unemployment relief works as a general policy throughout the Dominion during 1932, resulted in a decided reduction in activity in construction as compared with 1931, when works of this nature were carried on very extensively.

Building construction gained in only two months in 1932, improvement being indicated on June 1 and July 1, and was not nearly so active as in preceding years. The mean index was 54.1 in 1932, compared with 104.3 in 1931. The average number of persons employed by the reporting contractors was 21,389. As already stated in connection with logging, there is an increasing tendency for the larger contractors to sublet their contracts, by trades, to sub-contractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have less than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is undoubtedly considerably in excess of that covered in these statistics.

Road construction reported a much lower level of employment than in 1931, when unemployment relief measures had been undertaken on a greater scale. The number employed was smaller than in any other year since 1928. The payrolls reported averaged 50,237 workers, and ranged between 68,539 on Jan. 1 and 40,271 at the beginning of December. The average index of 143.9 compares unfavourably with that of 216.4 indicated in 1931, when employment in this division, as a result of unemployment relief measures, reached its maximum for this record. In many districts, road work is supplementary to the occupations ordinarily followed by nearby residents, particularly agriculturists during slack periods on their farms; especially in the Western Provinces, and in the first part of the year, a considerable portion of the work authorized under the provisions of the Unemployment and Farm Relief legislation enacted in 1931, was allocated in the distressed agricultural districts.

Employment in railway construction, (in which the working forces covered averaged 26,477 men) was much quieter than in the last few years. The index averaged 66.8, while the mean in 1931 was 85.8.

SERVICES.

Statements were received monthly from some 290 firms in this division, whose employees averaged 21,464; with two exceptions, gains were noted from Mar. 1 to Sept. 1, succeeded by seasonal declines in the last quarter of the year. Employment in hotels and restaurants was maintained at a level above the general average during 1932, although activity was considerably less than in 1931. In the miscellaneous group of services, composed largely of laundering and cleaning establishments, employment was also in rather smaller volume than in the preceding year, although it is better than in other branches of this division. The general index in services was 113.6, as against 124.7 in 1931.

TRADE.

Trade was quieter during 1932 than in 1931 and preceding years since 1928. Partly as a reflection of the rather unsatisfactory tourist season employment was at a comparatively low level during the summer, there being declines in four months, as compared with two in 1931. Steady improvement was indicated in the last three months of the year, but this was not sufficient to counteract the previous losses. The payrolls of the 854 co-operating firms averaged 83,488 persons, and the index 116.1, compared with 123.6 in 1931. It has already been mentioned as highly probable that many establishments, in order to keep their usual staffs, have reduced the working hours per week or per month so that the earnings of the persons employed would, if available, show a greater falling-off than the personnel. Of the workers in the trade group, over 73 p.c. were classified as employed in retail stores. In recent years, there has been a growing tendency for the larger stores and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics, and this change in organization may have helped to keep the index of employment in recent years at a relatively high level in comparison with other groups.

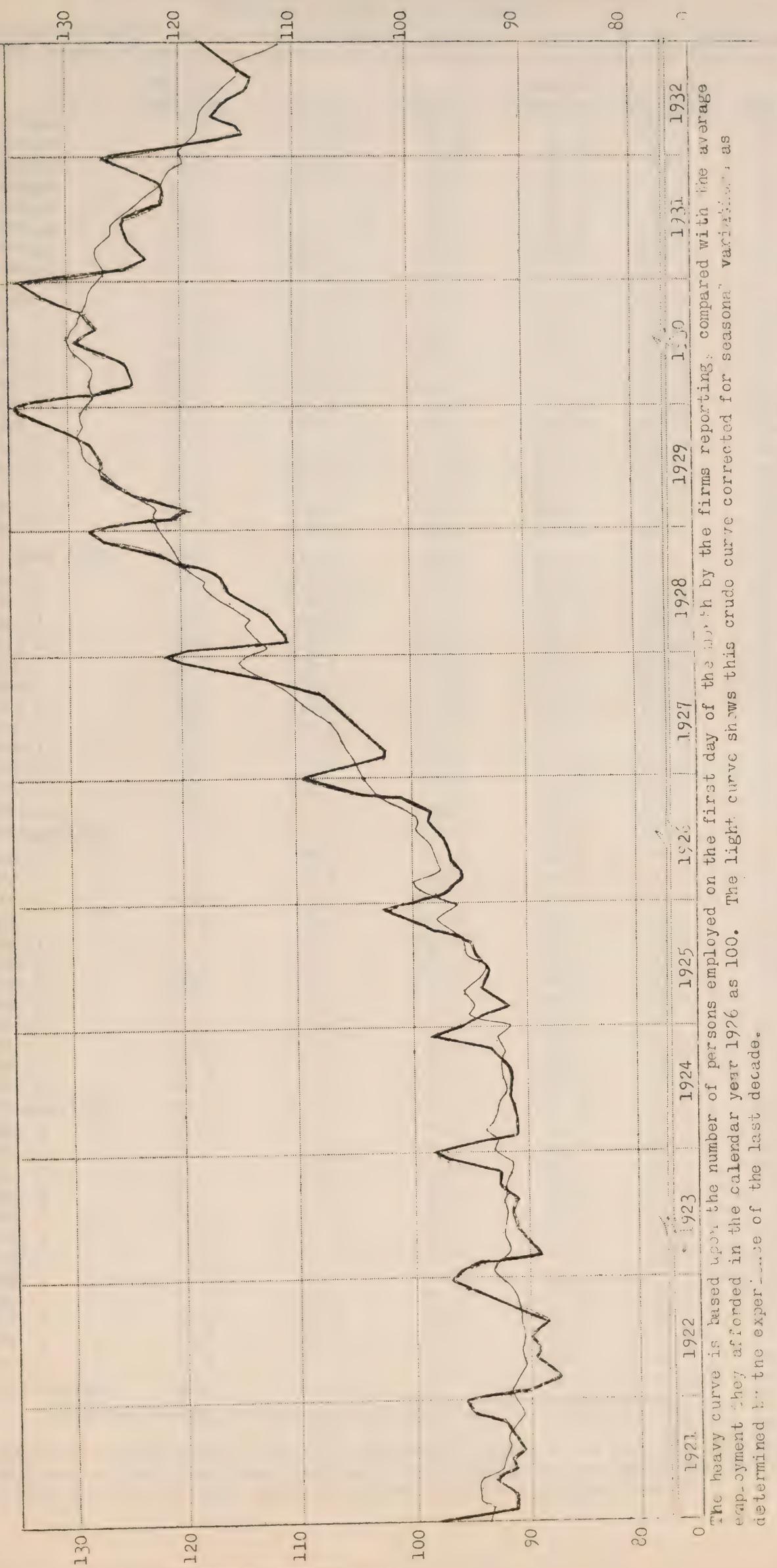
TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives the index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions since 1928, together with yearly averages since 1921, while the trend of employment in some 60 industries during the years 1930-32 is shown in Table 4.1/¹ The columns headed "relative weight" indicate the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1 of the indicated years.

1/ Detailed indexes for the years 1924-1929 may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

fairly harsh, but
when the
SCEP
is
run

Chart 9.- Employment as Reported by Trading Establishments, 1921-1932.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variations, as determined by the experience of the last decade.

..12..
TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.
(Average calendar year, 1926=100).

	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Frairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
921 - Average	102.4	82.2	90.5	94.0	81.1	83.8
922 - Average	97.3	81.4	92.8	92.6	82.8	89.0
923 - Average	105.7	90.7	99.5	94.8	87.4	95.8
924 - Average	96.6	91.3	95.5	92.1	89.4	93.4
925 - Average	97.0	91.7	94.8	92.0	93.7	93.6
926 - Average 1/	99.4	99.4	99.6	99.5	100.2	99.6
927 - Average	103.7	104.0	105.6	105.3	101.1	104.6
928 - Average	106.6	108.3	113.5	117.9	106.4	111.6
929 - Jan. 1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4	109.1
Feb. 1	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4	110.5
Mar. 1	106.8	104.7	113.4	112.3	103.7	111.4
Apr. 1	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0	110.4
May 1	103.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6	116.2
June 1	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5	122.2
July 1	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2	124.7
Aug. 1	127.5	121.3	128.0	141.8	122.7	127.8
Sept. 1	127.3	120.5	126.9	145.3	121.5	126.8
Oct. 1	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2	125.6
Nov. 1	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9	124.6
Dec. 1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3	119.1
Average, 1929	114.8	113.4	123.1	126.3	111.5	119.0
930 - Jan. 1	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1	111.2
Feb. 1	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9	111.6
Mar. 1	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2	110.2
Apr. 1	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0	107.8
May 1	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7	111.4
June 1	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3	116.5
July 1	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5	118.9
Aug. 1	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8	118.8
Sept. 1	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6	116.6
Oct. 1	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1	116.2
Nov. 1	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4	112.9
Dec. 1	109.5	106.7	103.2	118.5	100.0	108.5
Average, 1930	118.3	110.3	114.6	117.1	107.9	113.4
931 - Jan. 1	119.5	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1	101.7
Feb. 1	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8	100.7
Mar. 1	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8	100.2
Apr. 1	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4	99.7
May 1	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1	102.2
June 1	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9	103.6
July 1	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9	103.8
Aug. 1	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0	105.2
Sept. 1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6	107.1
Oct. 1	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9	103.9
Nov. 1	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9	105.0
Dec. 1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5	99.1
Average, 1931	108.1	100.9	101.2	111.5	95.5	102.5
932 - Jan. 1	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6	91.6
Feb. 1	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5	89.7
Mar. 1	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7	88.7
Apr. 1	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9	87.5
May 1	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7	87.5
June 1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7	89.1
July 1	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7	88.7
Aug. 1	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4	86.3
Sept. 1	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8	86.0
Oct. 1	84.9	85.8	85.1	94.6	82.1	86.7
Nov. 1	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8	84.7
Dec. 1	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8	83.2
Average, 1932	92.2	85.5	88.7	90.0	80.5	87.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Dec. 1, 1932.

7.6 29.3 41.2 14.1 7.8 100.0

/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.
(Average calendar year, 1926=100).

The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting for Dec. 1, 1932.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Average	86.0	-	96.1	-	-	-	93.9	81.5
Average	92.7	-	98.0	107.2	94.6	-	90.6	82.5
Average	93.0	99.6	94.3	102.3	86.0	-	86.5	86.2
Average	94.2	97.9	95.7	100.1	88.0	85.1	88.5	92.0
Average 1/	99.7	99.1	99.6	100.0	99.3	99.9	99.2	99.9
Average	103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
Average	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.5	108.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
Jan. 1	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	169.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Average, 1929	115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
Jan. 1	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Average, 1930	111.8	125.3	116.3	123.1	113.9	128.6	107.6	109.8
Jan. 1	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	103.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Average, 1931	102.5	122.2	107.7	119.5	101.3	88.3	97.1	104.5
Jan. 1	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	104.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Average, 1932	88.1	101.8	95.2	99.3	83.7	78.4	86.6	88.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1932.
16.4 1.6 11.3 1.5 3.1 1.1 4.5 3.4

average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here shown for the months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

1000 feet and not against
the wind and it has been
over 1000 feet.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

(Average calendar year 1926=100).

The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting for Dec. 1, 1932.

	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Commun.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade	All Industries
91 - Average	87.7	103.0	98.0	90.2	94.1	71.1	83.6	92.7	88.8
92 - Average	88.3	85.1	99.5	86.4	97.8	76.7	81.9	90.8	89.0
93 - Average	96.6	114.2	106.2	87.6	100.3	80.9	87.9	92.1	95.8
94 - Average	92.4	116.7	105.3	93.7	99.1	80.3	93.8	92.5	93.4
95 - Average	93.0	105.4	99.8	95.5	96.6	84.9	95.4	95.1	93.6
96 - Average 1/	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.2	99.5	99.2	99.6
97 - Average	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
98 - Average	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
99 - Jan. 1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5	109.1
Feb. 1	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7	110.5
Mar. 1	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8	111.4
Apr. 1	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5	110.4
May 1	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0	116.2
June 1	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0	122.2
July 1	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7	124.7
Aug. 1	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1	127.8
Sept. 1	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8	126.8
Oct. 1	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2	125.6
Nov. 1	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7	124.6
Dec. 1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4	119.1
Average, 1929	117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
1930 - Jan. 1	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8	111.2
Feb. 1	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6	111.6
Mar. 1	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0	110.2
Apr. 1	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1	107.8
May 1	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6	111.4
June 1	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6	116.5
July 1	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5	118.9
Aug. 1	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4	118.8
Sept. 1	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3	116.6
Oct. 1	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9	116.2
Nov. 1	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2	112.9
Dec. 1	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8	108.5
Average, 1930	109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4
1931 - Jan. 1	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9	101.7
Feb. 1	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1	100.7
Mar. 1	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0	100.2
Apr. 1	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1	99.7
May 1	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3	102.2
June 1	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0	103.6
July 1	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0	103.8
Aug. 1	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9	105.2
Sept. 1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5	107.1
Oct. 1	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8	103.9
Nov. 1	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8	103.0
Dec. 1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6	99.1
Average, 1931	95.3	60.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	131.4	124.7	123.6	102.5
1932 - Jan. 1	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7	91.6
Feb. 1	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2	89.7
Mar. 1	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6	88.7
Apr. 1	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3	87.5
May 1	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2	87.5
June 1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1	89.1
July 1	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4	88.7
Aug. 1	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8	86.3
Sept. 1	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1	86.0
Oct. 1	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5	86.7
Nov. 1	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4	84.7
Dec. 1	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8	83.2
Average, 1932	84.4	42.6	99.2	93.5	84.7	86.0	113.6	116.1	87.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1932.
 52.1 2.0 5.9 3.1 12.9 10.2 2.6 11.2 100.0

1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1930-1932.
(Average calendar year, 1926=100).

Industries	1 9 3 0						Relative Weight June 1
	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	106.5	110.2	110.9	111.3	112.4	113.6	53.6
Animal products - edible	103.3	101.5	100.6	100.1	106.7	116.9	2.0
Beverage and products	80.4	73.8	80.2	85.4	88.6	98.9	.2
Leather and products	88.1	93.0	93.0	91.5	90.4	88.6	1.5
Boots and shoes	87.8	94.7	94.9	94.0	91.4	88.4	.9
Lumber and products	83.7	86.3	90.4	91.1	97.6	109.3	5.5
Rough and dressed lumber	70.0	70.5	76.5	76.7	87.7	105.6	3.3
Furniture	108.9	118.0	115.7	114.7	113.0	112.0	.9
Other lumber products	105.8	109.0	112.5	115.9	115.0	118.3	1.3
Musical instruments	83.8	72.0	68.7	64.2	63.0	64.5	.2
Plant products - edible	100.0	101.6	100.9	100.0	102.9	106.7	2.9
Pulp and paper products	110.4	109.6	108.8	108.3	110.9	110.9	6.5
Pulp and paper	105.0	102.4	103.9	102.8	108.1	108.6	3.2
Paper products	106.9	109.5	106.9	106.4	107.8	106.7	.8
Printing and publishing	118.7	119.1	116.1	116.3	115.8	115.4	2.5
Rubber products	128.0	128.9	127.5	126.1	112.8	118.0	1.5
Textile products	98.5	103.5	106.3	107.4	104.9	102.1	8.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	96.8	98.1	99.8	102.8	100.4	97.3	2.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	84.0	86.6	89.7	87.9	86.9	86.1	1.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	92.9	98.7	99.7	95.8	92.6	86.2	.3
Silk and silk goods	230.2	251.5	250.3	274.8	271.4	268.3	.4
Hosiery and knit goods	108.5	110.0	110.9	110.5	108.2	106.6	1.6
Garments and personal furnishings	95.5	106.0	111.5	112.6	109.1	105.1	2.7
Other textile products	95.3	102.1	104.1	102.4	101.9	101.3	1.0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	125.7	130.1	121.5	118.3	120.9	126.3	1.6
Tobacco	117.1	123.1	111.3	104.1	107.2	113.5	.9
Distilled and malt liquors	139.7	141.3	137.9	140.5	142.3	146.4	.7
Wood distillates and extracts	192.4	198.3	171.9	170.8	130.0	138.1	.1
Chemicals and allied products	119.9	120.8	118.8	120.7	121.9	120.7	.8
Clay, glass and stone products	116.0	110.0	104.8	109.7	123.1	130.3	1.3
Electric current	123.8	126.4	124.8	125.3	132.6	139.7	1.7
Electrical apparatus	156.3	161.1	157.8	158.6	159.5	158.2	1.5
Iron and steel products	107.3	115.5	117.2	119.3	118.8	115.8	14.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	110.2	129.5	130.5	127.0	122.7	122.8	1.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	127.9	129.0	129.4	128.8	127.6	126.8	1.3
Agricultural implements	97.3	92.1	84.3	85.6	81.1	75.4	.6
Land vehicles	100.5	109.7	113.3	118.0	118.4	114.6	6.7
Automobiles and parts	104.7	125.1	137.7	151.0	153.2	138.3	1.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	109.3	135.6	140.8	133.3	128.0	122.6	.4
Heating appliances	90.2	104.9	108.8	109.6	118.9	113.2	.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	173.4	174.3	173.3	172.7	169.0	162.8	1.0
Foundry and machine shop products	103.8	111.4	112.7	115.6	118.4	115.9	.6
Other iron and steel products	103.5	108.4	112.5	111.9	111.9	111.0	2.0
Non-ferrous metal products	127.4	133.9	134.4	128.8	126.8	128.0	1.9
Non-metallic mineral products	145.9	145.1	142.4	139.3	146.7	149.1	1.4
Miscellaneous	105.5	105.8	110.7	111.9	111.2	113.6	.4
DIGGING	200.2	209.8	178.3	87.6	63.5	90.0	2.4
DRAWING	122.5	123.0	119.8	114.5	114.1	115.6	5.0
Coal	112.6	114.4	106.7	98.9	95.6	96.4	2.5
Metallic ores	146.6	148.9	151.7	145.6	149.3	148.8	1.7
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	119.7	111.9	116.2	122.7	127.2	135.3	.8
COMMUNICATIONS	128.2	120.7	118.7	117.1	117.3	119.6	3.0
Telegraphs	123.7	116.8	110.5	109.1	111.4	119.9	.6
Telephones	129.4	121.8	120.8	119.2	118.7	119.5	2.4
TRANSPORTATION	101.9	98.2	97.7	99.5	104.3	108.0	12.2
Street railways and cartage	125.5	122.8	115.6	118.8	121.8	124.1	2.5
Steam railways	99.9	97.3	97.2	96.8	100.1	101.7	7.8
Shipping and stevedoring	81.5	70.7	76.8	88.3	102.9	118.3	1.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	92.7	88.0	83.7	86.4	112.0	137.0	12.9
Building	121.4	114.9	109.2	110.5	127.6	140.8	5.1
Highway	59.0	55.9	52.0	57.8	101.2	177.2	3.1
Railway	79.3	75.5	72.7	75.1	101.5	114.8	4.4
SERVICES	123.5	125.2	125.0	126.1	128.9	134.7	2.3
Hotels and restaurants	123.3	125.9	125.1	124.3	125.6	136.4	1.3
Professional	115.0	120.4	119.0	127.0	126.3	126.8	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	126.7	125.6	126.8	128.9	135.2	134.3	.8
TRADE	133.8	124.6	123.0	123.1	125.6	127.6	8.6
Retail	142.7	129.7	127.8	127.4	129.9	132.2	6.2
Wholesale	113.4	113.0	112.3	113.3	116.0	117.2	2.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	111.2	111.6	110.2	107.8	111.4	116.5	100.0

19. 1. 1962. 1962. 1962. 1962. 1962.

CONVERSATION WITH THE
[REDACTED] (REDACTED)

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1930-1932-Continued.

(Average calendar year 1926=100).

For the relative importance in 1930 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on the preceding page.

Industries	1 9 3 0						Aver. Jan. 1
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
MANUFACTURING	111.3	110.2	108.2	107.8	104.6	100.6	109.0
Food products - edible	119.9	123.6	120.9	111.7	107.9	102.9	109.7
Fruit and vegetables	94.6	89.3	98.7	107.5	105.8	101.2	92.0
Other food products	86.0	85.9	86.6	86.7	82.1	81.5	87.8
Footwear and shoes	87.7	87.8	89.6	88.4	82.5	81.8	89.1
Paper and paper products	105.4	105.3	98.9	92.4	84.7	74.9	93.3
Lumber and dressed lumber	103.1	104.5	95.7	83.4	72.0	58.5	83.7
Furniture	105.2	102.3	100.8	110.1	111.7	110.0	110.2
Other lumber products	112.3	110.2	106.9	106.2	101.9	96.9	109.2
Musical instruments	62.9	66.6	66.3	73.3	83.1	81.9	70.9
Food products - edible	114.5	121.3	134.3	143.1	118.7	111.6	113.0
Tobacco and paper products	110.4	113.0	109.2	108.6	106.1	102.7	109.1
Cotton and paper	107.3	111.1	105.7	104.4	99.4	92.7	104.3
Other paper products	106.6	107.0	108.3	109.8	107.8	104.9	107.4
Printing and publishing	115.9	117.6	114.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	116.1
Other paper products	120.4	114.4	110.5	107.9	105.8	108.5	117.4
Textile products	99.2	96.4	96.9	99.3	101.7	98.8	101.2
Wool, yarn and cloth	97.2	93.9	92.9	92.8	99.2	100.5	97.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	82.1	79.6	78.3	84.3	85.1	84.1	84.6
Bacilla yarn and cloth	88.5	82.7	80.1	86.3	90.3	93.0	90.6
Silk and silk goods	276.6	274.9	284.4	293.0	297.2	303.6	273.0
Knit and knit goods	104.4	103.1	103.2	104.9	111.3	111.2	107.7
Clothing and personal furnishings	100.3	98.1	101.0	106.9	104.2	94.7	103.7
Other textile products	93.9	88.8	87.7	89.4	87.3	85.4	95.0
Other products (n.e.s.)	125.8	126.1	125.2	128.0	127.1	123.9	124.9
Tobacco	114.3	115.9	108.9	114.9	116.8	113.4	113.4
Distilled and malt liquors	143.4	142.2	150.9	148.8	143.0	139.9	143.0
Alcohol distillates and extracts	118.9	115.1	123.8	131.7	144.4	137.3	147.7
Chemicals and allied products	116.5	115.8	116.3	116.7	118.8	118.8	118.8
Glass, glass and stone products	137.1	134.3	133.4	127.1	122.9	111.4	121.7
Electric current	133.1	134.3	134.0	133.6	130.6	131.9	130.8
Electrical apparatus	156.1	155.5	157.9	158.7	155.6	149.7	157.1
Iron and steel products	109.5	104.8	99.3	98.2	97.0	94.5	108.1
Copper, rolled and forged products	116.2	110.4	102.0	102.6	100.4	97.8	114.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	122.6	118.8	113.4	115.5	114.1	109.8	122.0
Agricultural implements	70.2	63.4	47.9	40.8	36.0	33.4	67.3
Land vehicles	107.2	100.9	97.9	95.3	93.8	94.3	105.3
Automobiles and parts	119.4	100.8	99.9	89.4	89.1	90.8	116.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	116.4	116.4	101.4	106.3	109.7	109.1	119.1
Rating appliances	105.0	116.6	111.1	122.4	123.4	114.8	111.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	156.2	152.8	149.6	144.3	142.3	131.3	158.5
Foundry and machine shop products	111.2	101.0	96.0	99.8	100.4	96.5	106.9
Other iron and steel products	107.2	105.4	98.7	98.8	98.2	92.4	105.0
Non-ferrous metal products	127.6	130.1	130.7	132.5	130.6	120.9	129.3
Non-metallic mineral products	149.1	145.3	140.2	138.2	135.6	133.9	142.6
Miscellaneous	110.7	109.2	110.4	115.1	113.2	107.6	110.4
MINING	82.1	61.5	54.3	70.8	90.9	106.5	108.0
Coal mining	113.8	115.5	116.6	118.9	121.9	117.8	117.8
Metals	96.8	98.9	101.6	107.1	110.5	109.4	104.1
Ore	142.2	142.5	141.0	143.0	148.5	138.8	145.6
Metalliferous ores	132.5	134.9	134.0	123.3	120.8	114.1	124.4
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	119.7	121.0	120.9	119.5	119.9	115.3	119.8
COMMUNICATIONS	121.1	129.0	130.4	129.7	130.7	116.0	120.7
Telegraphs	119.3	119.1	118.6	117.0	117.2	115.2	119.6
Telephones	108.0	108.9	110.2	110.1	106.0	102.5	104.6
TRANSPORTATION	123.2	125.8	128.7	128.8	126.0	122.0	123.6
Steam railways and cartage	104.1	104.0	105.1	104.4	99.9	97.4	100.7
Hopping and stevedoring	108.2	111.8	112.2	114.2	110.2	102.9	99.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	170.1	179.8	169.2	163.0	148.8	127.3	129.8
Building	150.9	154.9	155.4	156.9	145.3	123.3	134.3
Roadway	319.7	362.9	299.9	277.7	242.3	197.9	183.6
Railway	120.6	120.0	122.3	115.9	109.2	91.5	99.9
Services	142.7	142.4	143.4	136.7	126.9	123.9	131.6
Hotels and restaurants	150.8	152.0	154.1	141.5	126.2	123.6	134.1
Professional	128.9	124.2	124.9	124.8	121.4	122.1	123.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	133.6	132.6	131.6	132.6	129.8	124.9	130.2
Retail	129.5	126.4	127.3	127.9	129.2	134.8	127.7
Wholesale	133.5	129.1	129.9	130.8	133.5	143.4	132.5
INDUSTRIES	120.3	120.3	121.3	121.4	119.3	115.8	116.8
	118.9	118.8	116.6	116.2	112.9	108.5	113.4

1. The following are the main features of the
modern system:
a) It is based on the principle of
the right of the people to self-government.
b) It is based on the principle of
the right of the people to self-government.

$\{x_n\} = \{y_n\}$ if and only if $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(x_n, y_n) = 0$.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1930-1932-Continued.

(Average calendar year, 1926=100).

The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1.

Industries	1931						Relative weight
	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	93.7	96.1	97.6	99.7	100.7	99.4	52.1
Animal products - edible	95.5	91.2	95.0	95.4	103.3	112.3	2.1
Fur and products	88.2	86.5	89.1	90.9	94.5	102.9	.2
Other animal products	73.8	77.7	83.3	91.7	93.8	91.2	2.0
Footwear and shoes	72.9	79.6	81.2	93.4	101.1	99.2	1.3
Wood and products	49.6	71.5	71.5	77.6	79.2	84.0	4.7
Rough and dressed lumber	50.7	52.8	52.3	54.5	63.6	72.1	2.6
Furniture	58.3	58.8	59.1	55.5	103.9	101.8	.9
Other lumber products	90.1	96.8	99.3	105.3	108.4	106.8	1.2
Musical instruments	56.9	54.0	49.2	45.1	47.2	53.4	.2
Paint products - edible	95.5	95.9	97.6	98.6	101.8	102.2	3.1
Pulp and paper products	98.7	97.4	95.4	96.1	98.1	97.5	6.3
Pulp and paper	87.0	85.0	82.7	83.5	87.3	86.9	2.8
Leather products	98.0	96.6	99.1	100.5	100.4	100.5	.8
Printing and publishing	114.6	114.4	111.1	111.4	111.6	110.4	2.7
Rubber products	106.3	104.3	102.8	102.1	97.6	96.8	1.3
Textile products	93.6	99.7	102.5	104.0	102.4	101.3	8.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	99.0	102.2	103.2	103.0	102.1	102.8	3.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	85.1	83.7	83.3	83.0	84.4	81.5	1.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	89.2	97.4	101.2	104.4	105.5	98.7	.5
Silk and silk goods	312.7	316.5	322.8	319.7	315.1	314.4	.5
Osier and knit goods	99.9	104.9	106.6	108.6	108.1	107.6	1.8
Armaments and personal furnishings	88.3	98.3	106.1	106.8	103.8	100.0	2.9
Other textile products	82.5	87.6	89.0	92.6	90.8	90.5	1.0
Paint products (n.e.s.)	116.7	117.2	114.6	115.6	117.3	115.1	1.6
Tobacco	101.6	104.3	105.4	106.7	109.4	105.7	.9
Distilled and malt liquors	139.9	137.2	127.7	128.7	128.5	128.9	.7
Food distillates and extracts	103.9	120.8	122.4	101.4	113.3	107.0	.1
Chemicals and allied products	113.8	114.2	118.9	119.8	121.0	119.0	.9
Glass, glass and stone products	95.2	91.6	95.4	96.9	108.3	111.3	1.2
Electric current	124.7	121.1	128.4	121.4	122.7	124.2	1.6
Electrical apparatus	143.5	143.2	136.2	136.3	137.8	134.7	1.6
Iron and steel products	88.7	93.0	96.0	100.3	98.9	92.2	12.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	93.2	102.5	106.8	113.3	110.4	97.3	1.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	105.2	105.0	99.8	99.8	102.3	98.1	1.2
Agricultural implements	47.6	43.9	45.3	56.4	42.3	36.4	.3
Land vehicles	88.2	94.1	97.0	101.7	101.2	94.3	6.0
Automobiles and parts	69.7	87.9	94.4	105.9	110.7	99.7	1.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	94.4	97.8	93.5	108.9	107.6	87.5	.3
Heating appliances	70.6	79.0	87.0	102.7	105.0	103.5	.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	126.2	132.4	146.7	138.3	128.9	125.4	.8
Bronze and machine shop products	87.7	89.9	97.3	99.1	98.7	90.6	.5
Other iron and steel products	87.5	89.1	91.0	93.3	95.1	92.1	1.8
Non-ferrous metal products	112.7	115.7	116.7	119.7	119.8	116.6	1.9
Non-metallic mineral products	124.9	121.5	122.6	120.9	123.6	127.0	1.3
Miscellaneous	103.2	104.3	105.7	105.4	106.6	108.6	.5
DRYING	107.6	102.2	82.7	42.9	55.9	53.3	1.5
DYEING	114.4	111.6	109.5	108.1	106.0	105.3	5.0
IRON	106.9	124.1	99.5	96.0	92.3	92.2	2.6
METAL	136.5	126.0	128.4	138.8	137.9	139.4	1.7
Metallic ores	105.1	98.7	98.1	102.0	105.0	97.7	.7
Metallic minerals (except coal)	110.6	103.6	103.8	105.3	104.0	104.7	2.9
COMMUNICATIONS	108.2	102.8	101.0	104.5	101.5	106.2	.6
Telegraphs	111.1	107.5	104.2	101.0	104.5	104.3	2.3
Telephones	116.9	94.6	97.8	94.3	96.6	98.6	12.1
TRANSPORTATION	117.7	118.6	118.6	118.4	119.1	121.0	2.6
Street railways and cartage	95.2	93.5	94.0	91.8	90.4	92.2	7.7
Steam railways	72.3	75.4	75.0	79.3	98.1	101.7	1.8
Hipping and stevedoring	110.7	104.5	101.1	96.8	106.6	121.8	14.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	96.0	92.6	90.5	91.1	106.7	113.8	4.8
Building	172.4	149.8	138.1	123.9	135.4	159.7	5.7
Roadway	75.1	80.9	81.0	76.3	82.0	97.7	4.1
Railway	123.2	122.2	121.8	122.0	123.1	125.9	2.4
Services	122.2	121.4	120.5	118.2	118.3	125.5	1.3
Hotels and restaurants	121.6	128.7	125.9	125.2	124.6	125.2	.2
Professional	125.5	121.5	122.6	127.4	129.6	126.6	.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	132.9	123.1	122.0	123.1	123.3	124.0	9.4
TRADE	142.3	128.7	128.1	129.9	130.3	130.9	6.9
Detail	112.2	110.8	108.5	108.0	107.7	108.5	2.5
Wholesale	101.7	100.7	100.2	99.7	102.2	103.6	100.0
ALL INDUSTRIES							

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1930-1932-Continued.

(Average calendar year 1926=100).

For the relative importance in 1931 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on the preceding page.

Industries	1 9 3 1						Aver. Jan.1- Dec.1
	July 1	Aug.1	Sept.1	Oct.1	Nov.1	Dec.1	
MANUFACTURING	97.2	94.7	94.7	91.8	88.8	89.6	95.3
Animal products - edible	112.6	112.2	109.3	102.8	101.0	99.0	102.7
Food products	98.9	94.0	92.3	91.2	84.5	82.5	91.3
Clothing and apparel	89.4	90.6	91.3	93.0	89.0	84.6	88.0
Footwear and shoes	97.6	99.7	100.7	100.7	95.6	87.8	94.2
Wood and products	83.7	81.2	77.5	72.9	66.5	62.3	74.1
Dressed lumber	74.5	74.4	67.5	60.6	51.7	45.9	60.0
Furniture	96.1	91.2	95.7	98.2	98.0	97.6	99.7
Other lumber products	102.3	93.9	93.7	90.6	86.8	84.9	96.6
Medical instruments	58.9	56.2	61.9	66.4	66.7	74.4	57.4
Plant products - edible	106.8	108.9	124.1	116.5	109.4	107.7	105.4
Leather and paper products	97.5	97.4	94.3	96.9	94.0	94.2	96.5
Pulp and paper	87.4	87.3	82.8	86.6	83.1	81.1	85.1
Paper products	99.3	100.1	99.1	99.5	99.4	100.2	99.4
Printing and publishing	110.3	110.0	107.9	109.7	106.7	109.9	110.7
Textile products	97.0	95.8	95.7	94.4	95.9	95.3	98.7
Woolen products	96.4	92.3	93.3	96.2	94.6	94.3	97.6
Wool, yarn and cloth	97.6	93.9	95.9	95.3	94.9	99.4	99.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	81.5	77.0	76.9	75.1	74.1	79.6	80.4
Woollen yarn and cloth	92.5	103.1	96.9	99.1	99.1	103.2	99.2
Silk and silk goods	317.5	319.3	330.7	330.8	335.6	324.4	321.6
Leather and knit goods	105.4	100.7	100.1	105.7	106.6	108.5	105.2
Garments and personal furnishings	94.6	90.0	92.4	95.4	92.8	87.0	96.3
Other textile products	83.8	80.9	76.9	86.8	80.8	78.1	85.0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	116.2	115.7	118.7	111.6	114.6	119.4	116.1
Tobacco	103.2	102.0	108.0	102.7	102.9	113.8	105.5
Distilled and malt liquors	136.0	135.2	133.8	124.4	132.3	127.3	131.7
Food distillates and extracts	105.9	97.6	86.8	97.7	98.3	102.9	105.3
Chemicals and allied products	115.9	110.3	112.0	113.9	112.8	114.1	115.5
Glass, glass and stone products	112.9	109.1	107.9	106.0	96.8	88.8	101.7
Electric current	127.7	131.4	133.0	132.4	129.8	126.6	126.1
Electrical apparatus	133.3	131.3	133.1	134.5	132.6	132.4	135.7
Iron and steel products	85.8	80.7	79.7	71.6	68.8	75.3	85.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	88.3	87.9	81.9	77.8	67.6	73.3	91.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	98.5	95.1	92.3	93.1	84.3	89.6	96.9
Agricultural implements	39.9	34.7	25.7	23.9	22.9	27.3	37.2
Land vehicles	85.2	76.6	77.0	62.8	61.6	76.5	84.7
Automobiles and parts	75.3	52.9	57.6	59.6	51.2	62.8	77.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	81.9	80.5	100.8	66.9	71.2	64.5	88.4
Bathing appliances	96.4	96.1	103.2	105.2	100.4	86.9	94.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	111.6	115.3	109.3	99.6	93.4	85.2	117.7
Foundry and machine shop products	85.8	80.2	79.2	78.2	76.3	74.1	86.4
Other iron and steel products	90.3	86.6	85.2	87.8	86.8	83.2	89.0
Non-ferrous metal products	114.2	111.2	107.5	101.8	98.7	101.7	111.4
Non-metallic mineral products	127.7	129.2	132.2	124.6	123.2	120.8	124.9
Miscellaneous	107.2	108.1	106.5	103.2	105.8	98.2	105.2
MING	38.5	28.8	30.5	42.2	63.7	73.1	60.1
MING	104.1	104.5	105.6	108.2	107.9	107.5	107.7
Gal	90.5	89.8	91.3	98.1	98.9	99.3	96.6
Metallic ores	141.4	143.8	142.1	138.3	137.1	134.9	138.7
In-metallic minerals (except coal)	92.5	94.4	98.9	95.5	92.2	92.1	97.7
COMMUNICATIONS	104.8	105.9	105.8	104.2	102.4	100.5	104.7
Telegraphs	107.6	109.3	108.6	107.5	104.3	100.8	104.9
Telephones	104.1	105.1	105.1	103.4	102.0	100.4	104.7
TRANSPORTATION	97.7	97.8	97.8	95.2	95.4	93.5	95.8
Street railways and cartage	122.1	121.6	121.6	120.4	120.6	117.0	119.7
Steam railways	91.8	91.5	90.9	90.3	89.6	86.7	91.3
Shipping and stevedoring	96.1	98.4	100.9	87.6	92.0	96.9	89.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	137.1	162.8	176.8	164.5	165.4	128.8	131.4
Building	117.3	119.4	117.5	112.2	106.4	86.8	104.3
Railway	201.8	285.2	337.0	314.8	334.0	244.2	216.4
Railway	101.9	101.8	98.3	87.7	77.7	68.7	85.8
VICES	130.8	133.0	134.8	125.5	117.5	116.1	124.7
Hoteles and restaurants	133.7	138.9	140.5	125.9	113.8	112.0	124.2
Professional	125.8	123.5	123.7	125.8	123.9	123.6	124.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	128.0	126.8	129.6	125.0	121.3	119.5	125.3
DE	124.0	120.9	120.5	120.8	122.8	125.6	123.6
Retail	130.7	126.4	125.7	126.1	129.1	133.7	130.2
Wholesale	109.1	108.6	108.9	108.8	108.6	107.5	108.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	103.8	105.2	107.1	103.9	103.0	99.1	102.5

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1930-1932-Concluded.

(Average calendar year 1926=100).

Note:-For the relative importance in 1932 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on the preceding page.

Industries	1 9 3 2						Average
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1
MANUFACTURING	85.4	81.6	93.1	89.1	84.7	84.9	87.1
Animal products - edible	114.7	113.3	112.7	109.7	98.8	95.0	101.5
Fur and products	84.6	82.0	79.6	86.6	87.0	81.0	81.4
Leather and products	86.5	82.2	82.1	82.1	89.1	86.7	83.4
Boots and shoes	93.6	97.3	99.4	97.4	94.5	90.8	95.2
Lumber and products	64.8	59.8	59.4	53.1	54.7	50.6	58.5
Rough and dressed lumber	54.7	51.8	50.4	45.6	40.9	36.2	45.5
Furniture	71.2	62.4	67.7	72.9	75.8	73.9	76.7
Other lumber products	91.0	82.2	81.0	82.2	80.4	76.2	84.3
Musical instruments	29.4	34.9	50.1	48.5	48.0	43.9	43.9
Plant products - edible	100.5	103.6	109.2	121.0	111.7	102.9	94.6
Pulp and paper products	87.9	86.6	88.5	87.3	88.0	86.1	87.9
Pulp and paper	73.7	73.1	76.1	73.4	73.8	70.2	73.4
Paper products	96.7	94.0	98.3	99.7	101.4	99.3	96.7
Printing and publishing	104.0	102.2	101.7	101.7	102.3	102.9	104.2
Rubber products	86.2	80.7	80.7	81.0	82.0	86.1	85.2
Textile products	96.2	91.8	93.9	98.6	99.2	96.3	97.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	103.6	101.2	102.6	105.0	106.2	105.4	104.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	79.3	76.0	75.2	75.7	78.0	76.9	78.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	99.4	101.5	103.9	109.8	112.5	112.9	103.3
Silk and silk goods	363.1	358.0	366.9	378.5	365.0	367.2	368.2
Hosiery and knit goods	107.7	103.5	104.7	110.0	115.2	115.1	108.8
Garments and personal furnishings	89.1	81.8	87.4	92.1	91.8	85.0	89.0
Other textile products	77.6	75.2	70.9	80.9	75.9	73.5	78.4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	112.0	110.4	112.6	115.2	109.6	121.7	115.9
Tobacco	106.7	106.3	106.3	109.8	103.0	125.4	113.1
Distilled and malt liquors	118.5	115.2	121.1	122.7	118.9	115.6	119.1
Wood distillates and extracts	82.7	67.1	84.6	95.9	112.7	105.2	94.0
Chemicals and allied products	109.9	105.9	106.9	107.5	103.1	106.9	96.7
Clay, glass and stone products	78.2	72.2	69.9	70.2	61.1	53.9	72.5
Electric current	117.4	116.9	117.6	113.9	111.6	110.6	115.4
Electrical apparatus	109.0	105.7	101.5	105.2	103.0	101.5	112.6
Iron and steel products	68.2	64.3	62.1	61.1	57.6	60.1	67.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	61.7	54.2	60.8	59.8	61.2	63.7	62.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	77.6	72.5	71.4	68.9	62.1	67.7	76.2
Agricultural implements	28.1	23.4	22.4	21.4	21.9	24.2	26.0
Land vehicles	72.7	69.1	61.8	62.4	55.3	62.1	70.8
Automobiles and parts	87.8	72.5	57.3	46.0	47.5	50.9	67.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	62.4	69.8	66.4	61.8	64.3	54.5	64.4
Heating appliances	72.6	64.3	73.5	81.7	82.4	72.0	73.5
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	63.8	61.6	53.9	54.8	52.6	46.2	66.5
Foundry and machine shop products	69.9	71.0	61.5	64.9	66.5	62.8	70.2
Other iron and steel products	72.5	67.7	65.4	67.4	67.9	65.3	72.8
Non-ferrous metal products	78.2	78.3	80.6	81.7	82.9	79.8	84.9
Non-metallic mineral products	123.6	120.6	122.2	121.4	119.0	118.2	119.4
Miscellaneous	99.8	97.2	96.1	99.1	101.0	98.4	99.8
DIGGING	34.2	29.1	26.0	28.4	37.9	56.2	42.6
MINING	95.0	94.8	96.5	98.2	101.2	99.9	99.2
Coal	83.2	83.5	87.6	89.2	93.9	93.4	91.0
Metallic ores	132.2	132.3	130.0	121.9	134.9	131.0	133.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	76.1	73.9	72.6	74.6	70.7	65.3	71.8
COMMUNICATIONS	93.1	93.5	92.9	91.2	89.6	87.3	94.5
Telegraphs	95.3	98.2	96.0	91.3	89.5	84.8	92.7
Telephones	92.7	92.4	92.2	92.0	89.6	90.5	93.3
TRANSPORTATION	85.9	85.3	86.5	87.2	84.5	83.9	84.7
Street railways and cartage	114.0	114.0	118.1	120.7	115.1	115.6	114.1
Steam railways	77.7	76.8	77.2	71.4	74.2	72.9	77.1
Shipping and stevedoring	90.4	90.0	90.2	90.7	87.8	94.2	82.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	93.3	90.0	84.1	86.3	77.4	51.6	36.0
Building	59.1	57.1	52.8	49.1	52.4	37.1	54.1
Highway	149.7	146.9	153.4	137.3	131.9	115.4	142.9
Railway	77.3	72.3	73.2	73.4	63.0	56.3	60.8
SERVICES	119.9	117.9	119.4	109.8	106.5	103.7	113.6
Hotels and restaurants	118.2	114.4	120.1	104.5	98.4	94.8	113.4
Professional	130.7	126.9	120.2	126.6	136.1	125.2	123.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	119.5	118.2	115.9	114.0	114.1	117.6	115.5
TRADE	115.4	113.3	112.1	112.5	113.1	117.8	113.2
Retail	121.8	118.9	117.3	112.0	101.2	104.8	122.2
Wholesale	100.8	102.0	103.1	103.8	102.5	101.3	102.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	88.7	86.3	86.0	86.7	84.7	83.2	87.5

Seite die ausgetragen ist nicht
nach vorgeschrieben aufgefüllt

S atrophic atrophy
A atrophic atrophy
T atrophic atrophy

England, and the through line to the continent, it will meet another great railway line, the Great Western.

представлять в себе какое-либо значение для практики, если бы оно не имело бы практического значения.

2. *Paraceraspis* *obsoleta* *var.* *obsoleta*
(Fabricius). - India, Ceylon,

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1931-1933-Continued.
(Average calendar year, 1926=100).

-21-

The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1.

Industries	1 9 3 3						Relative weight June 1
	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	74.4	75.0	75.8	76.0	76.8	80.0	53.4
Food products - edible	92.0	88.1	88.3	90.4	97.7	110.4	2.7
Fabric products	77.8	65.8	65.0	63.0	72.9	87.1	.2
Furniture and products	77.6	82.2	84.0	86.1	87.8	91.7	2.5
Footwear and shoes	80.8	88.9	91.1	93.8	95.4	100.1	1.8
Furniture and products	43.2	44.4	44.5	45.0	49.1	56.4	3.9
Clothing and dressed lumber	30.0	31.2	31.4	31.8	37.3	45.8	2.0
Furniture	64.1	64.1	64.1	61.7	62.9	66.5	.7
Forest lumber products	67.0	69.3	69.6	72.6	75.1	81.4	1.2
Musical instruments	22.9	22.3	20.5	22.8	22.3	22.9	.1
Food products - edible	88.4	89.8	87.3	86.9	88.0	93.5	3.6
Textile and paper products	82.2	83.3	83.9	82.0	82.1	85.7	6.9
Wood and paper	67.1	67.7	68.3	66.2	67.9	72.6	2.9
Aerospace products	89.4	94.5	96.9	95.2	93.4	97.1	1.0
Printing and publishing	100.5	100.4	100.3	98.5	97.4	99.4	3.0
Paper products	75.6	72.3	76.6	75.6	74.8	76.2	1.3
Textile products	88.1	89.2	91.1	91.6	91.5	93.6	10.6
Wool, yarn and cloth	100.6	99.3	97.8	96.5	95.4	102.4	4.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	73.6	69.4	66.6	65.8	67.1	74.1	1.9
Woolen yarn and cloth	105.7	108.7	107.3	103.8	95.0	107.4	.9
Silk and silk goods	364.9	375.0	376.5	375.3	373.1	367.3	.9
Knit and knit goods	103.0	102.4	103.1	102.4	100.0	101.3	2.2
Apparelments and personal furnishings	75.3	77.9	84.2	86.8	87.8	84.6	3.3
Other textile products	65.9	72.0	73.7	74.5	77.9	79.2	1.1
Food products (n.e.s.)	120.6	114.5	117.4	114.5	105.4	102.5	1.8
Tobacco	124.8	116.6	124.2	118.4	102.9	98.2	1.1
Distilled and malt liquors	113.0	110.6	106.8	108.1	108.7	107.9	.7
Alcohol distillates and extracts	108.9	112.5	108.6	99.5	100.0	100.2	.1
Chemicals and allied products	101.8	103.6	104.7	106.6	109.4	111.1	1.1
Glass and stone products	50.1	48.6	48.2	48.5	50.2	51.9	.8
Electric current	108.3	106.7	106.7	106.9	108.4	112.1	1.9
Electrical apparatus	96.4	90.2	88.1	88.1	84.1	84.0	1.2
Iron and steel products	56.3	58.2	59.3	60.3	60.8	61.7	10.9
Wire, rolled and forged products	47.7	46.4	39.6	44.2	43.1	53.4	.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	63.1	62.3	63.3	61.8	61.3	62.8	1.0
Agricultural implements	22.9	30.3	33.1	34.1	33.4	33.5	.4
Automobile vehicles	64.2	66.9	68.8	69.8	70.4	68.4	5.5
Automobiles and parts	57.9	64.4	69.3	76.3	78.6	75.0	1.4
Shipbuilding and repairing	53.2	52.5	57.5	55.2	54.6	50.6	.3
Household appliances	54.3	51.7	58.6	58.1	65.2	70.0	.4
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	43.4	44.5	45.0	43.3	45.8	46.4	.4
Laundry and machine shop products	57.0	52.9	56.1	60.3	62.5	61.2	.4
Other iron and steel products	53.2	57.0	57.9	58.8	58.8	63.4	1.6
Non-ferrous metal products	74.7	76.8	77.4	77.3	75.1	81.0	1.7
Non-metallic mineral products	115.4	116.0	114.1	112.4	114.8	121.9	1.6
Miscellaneous	93.5	92.4	91.9	93.7	90.8	97.8	.5
NON-METALLIC MINERALS	74.5	67.3	57.1	35.6	35.1	40.7	1.5
NON-METALLIC MINERALS	96.9	94.0	94.6	91.4	89.9	91.4	5.6
NON-METALLIC MINERALS	91.6	85.8	86.6	82.8	78.0	78.2	2.8
Metals and metallic ores	129.8	132.8	134.2	131.3	133.7	135.9	2.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	59.3	57.3	55.4	54.7	59.5	65.3	.6
TRANSMISSIONS	87.5	85.7	85.6	84.5	83.7	83.2	2.9
Graphs	83.9	82.3	81.9	80.7	80.2	81.7	.6
Telephones	88.4	86.6	86.5	85.5	84.6	83.6	2.3
IMPORTATION	78.3	75.0	74.1	74.2	78.9	79.0	12.5
Railways and cartage	114.2	112.4	112.1	111.8	113.9	113.4	3.2
Railways	71.6	68.5	67.6	67.5	67.5	67.8	7.3
Shipping and stevedoring	64.7	58.6	57.3	59.0	88.0	89.1	2.0
INDUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	58.5	56.2	56.5	54.7	60.8	67.8	10.6
Printing	29.7	28.7	25.3	25.2	28.4	33.8	1.8
Hay	97.1	92.8	97.0	88.5	97.4	106.7	5.2
Lay	53.7	51.0	51.8	54.2	60.5	66.3	3.6
TELEGRAMS	102.2	104.2	102.9	102.5	99.9	105.2	2.8
Hotels and restaurants	95.2	97.7	95.4	94.7	93.1	100.6	1.4
Professional	116.6	125.1	127.1	126.9	121.7	118.6	.3
Laundries (chiefly laundries)	109.2	108.9	108.3	108.5	104.9	111.5	1.1
Trade	119.6	109.4	107.3	107.6	108.6	109.1	10.7
Trade	128.4	114.9	112.2	111.9	114.7	114.9	7.8
Trade	98.9	96.2	96.0	97.5	94.9	96.0	2.9
INDUSTRIES	78.5	77.0	76.9	76.0	77.6	80.7	100.0

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1931-1933-Concluded. -22-

(Average calendar year, 1926=100).

Note: For the relative importance in 1933 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on the preceding page.

Industries	1933						Average Jan. 1- Dec. 1
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
MANUFACTURING							
Animal products - edible	83.0	85.2	86.8	86.7	86.5	84.4	80.9
Fur and products	130.2	129.6	127.4	109.2	104.8	101.0	105.8
Leather and products	95.8	104.1	101.5	99.5	91.7	88.7	84.4
Boots and shoes	94.0	98.9	100.2	100.1	96.1	86.8	90.5
Lumber and products	101.5	106.9	108.2	107.5	101.0	87.7	96.9
Rough and dressed lumber	63.7	67.3	66.5	63.9	61.5	59.0	55.3
Furniture	55.2	60.7	58.9	54.4	49.7	46.0	44.4
Other lumber products	69.1	67.2	70.5	71.7	76.3	79.1	68.1
Musical instruments	85.7	88.2	87.0	87.6	86.8	76.5	78.9
Plant products - edible	22.0	24.5	29.6	29.8	44.3	44.4	27.4
Pulp and paper products	97.2	104.4	115.2	119.6	116.2	103.1	99.1
Pulp and paper	86.4	88.4	89.5	88.0	89.0	88.1	85.7
Paper products	74.5	77.3	79.3	76.8	77.4	74.1	72.4
Textile products	98.5	100.1	102.3	100.8	101.7	103.7	97.8
Printing and publishing	98.5	99.2	98.7	98.6	100.0	101.4	99.4
Rubber products	79.8	81.0	84.2	86.2	87.0	89.2	79.9
Extile products	79.8	81.0	84.2	86.2	87.0	89.2	79.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	95.6	97.7	101.5	104.5	105.4	103.5	96.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	103.9	109.9	115.2	114.3	116.2	116.6	105.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	75.4	79.9	82.8	81.2	81.6	82.3	75.0
Silk and silk goods	108.5	119.0	126.0	125.8	130.0	130.7	114.0
Hosiery and knit goods	377.5	384.4	397.9	413.3	425.5	427.3	388.2
Garments and personal furnishings	108.5	109.9	113.9	118.2	122.5	120.2	108.8
Other textile products	86.4	85.6	89.0	93.5	92.9	88.8	86.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	77.9	78.1	81.3	86.9	83.4	81.9	77.7
Tobacco	106.6	109.6	109.3	117.0	117.4	118.7	112.8
Distilled and malt liquors	102.3	105.1	105.5	111.5	113.4	119.9	111.9
Food distillates and extracts	112.6	115.9	113.2	124.5	124.1	115.9	113.4
Chemicals and allied products	91.3	95.9	96.4	112.2	122.7	128.0	106.4
Machinery, glass and stone products	111.3	111.6	111.3	111.4	113.4	114.8	109.3
Clay, glass and stone products	57.0	63.8	64.6	64.0	62.1	57.7	55.6
Electric current	110.0	111.7	112.1	112.2	109.1	104.9	109.0
Electrical apparatus	85.5	87.4	91.8	95.7	95.1	96.3	90.2
Iron and steel products	62.4	63.0	62.8	62.5	63.0	63.0	61.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	65.1	66.9	68.7	66.7	72.4	74.3	57.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	63.9	65.4	66.3	65.8	67.4	68.3	64.3
Agricultural implements	38.9	35.2	29.6	25.3	30.2	30.6	31.4
Land vehicles	66.6	66.4	65.0	64.2	63.0	63.3	66.4
Automobiles and parts	73.8	73.3	68.8	65.9	60.0	61.3	68.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	37.7	43.2	42.7	47.5	44.8	43.2	48.6
Heating appliances	68.2	71.0	81.4	89.9	89.9	84.7	70.3
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	50.1	49.3	55.3	54.7	51.9	51.3	48.4
Foundry and machine shop products	63.3	62.3	63.0	65.0	64.8	64.7	61.1
Other iron and steel products	64.7	67.8	67.5	68.1	69.9	68.8	63.0
Non-ferrous metal products	87.0	89.5	91.6	91.6	93.8	93.8	84.1
Non-metallic mineral products	125.4	125.7	127.5	128.2	127.8	125.9	121.3
Miscellaneous	98.7	96.3	99.3	104.1	103.7	103.6	97.2
COING	49.5	48.9	48.3	64.7	110.3	166.5	66.5
MING	93.1	97.4	100.4	105.8	109.7	105.5	97.5
coal	76.6	77.7	80.7	83.7	94.2	88.2	84.1
Metalllic ores	142.0	151.7	156.5	158.8	159.4	159.7	143.8
Non-metalllic minerals (except coal)	73.2	80.2	80.7	81.1	84.9	80.1	69.3
COMMUNICATIONS	84.0	83.6	83.8	82.5	81.1	81.0	83.9
Telegraphs	83.6	86.9	87.7	86.6	85.4	84.5	83.8
Telephones	84.1	82.8	82.7	81.5	89.0	80.1	83.9
TRANSPORTATION	80.5	81.2	82.5	82.7	81.4	79.8	79.0
Road railways and cartage	113.4	112.6	114.4	113.9	111.9	111.0	112.9
Team railways	69.8	71.2	72.0	72.0	71.2	69.9	69.7
Hipping and stevedoring	89.9	88.8	91.9	94.2	90.5	87.3	79.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	78.2	88.4	88.4	97.0	94.6	94.6	74.6
Building	39.0	43.1	45.9	45.2	45.0	42.5	38.5
Roadway	129.2	156.5	155.6	185.5	184.9	194.6	132.2
Railway	71.1	71.7	69.7	68.2	62.1	55.4	61.3
VICES	111.5	111.8	113.8	107.1	107.9	108.8	106.7
Hotels and restaurants	109.3	108.6	113.2	104.1	104.5	106.2	101.9
Professional	113.1	119.9	123.3	115.6	115.1	121.5	120.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	114.5	114.7	112.4	112.5	111.5	109.9	110.6
Trade	111.8	110.5	111.8	115.0	115.6	119.1	112.1
Retail	118.1	116.2	117.1	121.0	121.1	126.5	118.1
Wholesale	97.2	97.6	99.6	101.2	102.7	102.1	98.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	84.5	87.1	88.5	90.4	91.3	91.8	83.4

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
(GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH)

ANNUAL REVIEW

of

EMPLOYMENT

and Payroll
in

CANADA

1933



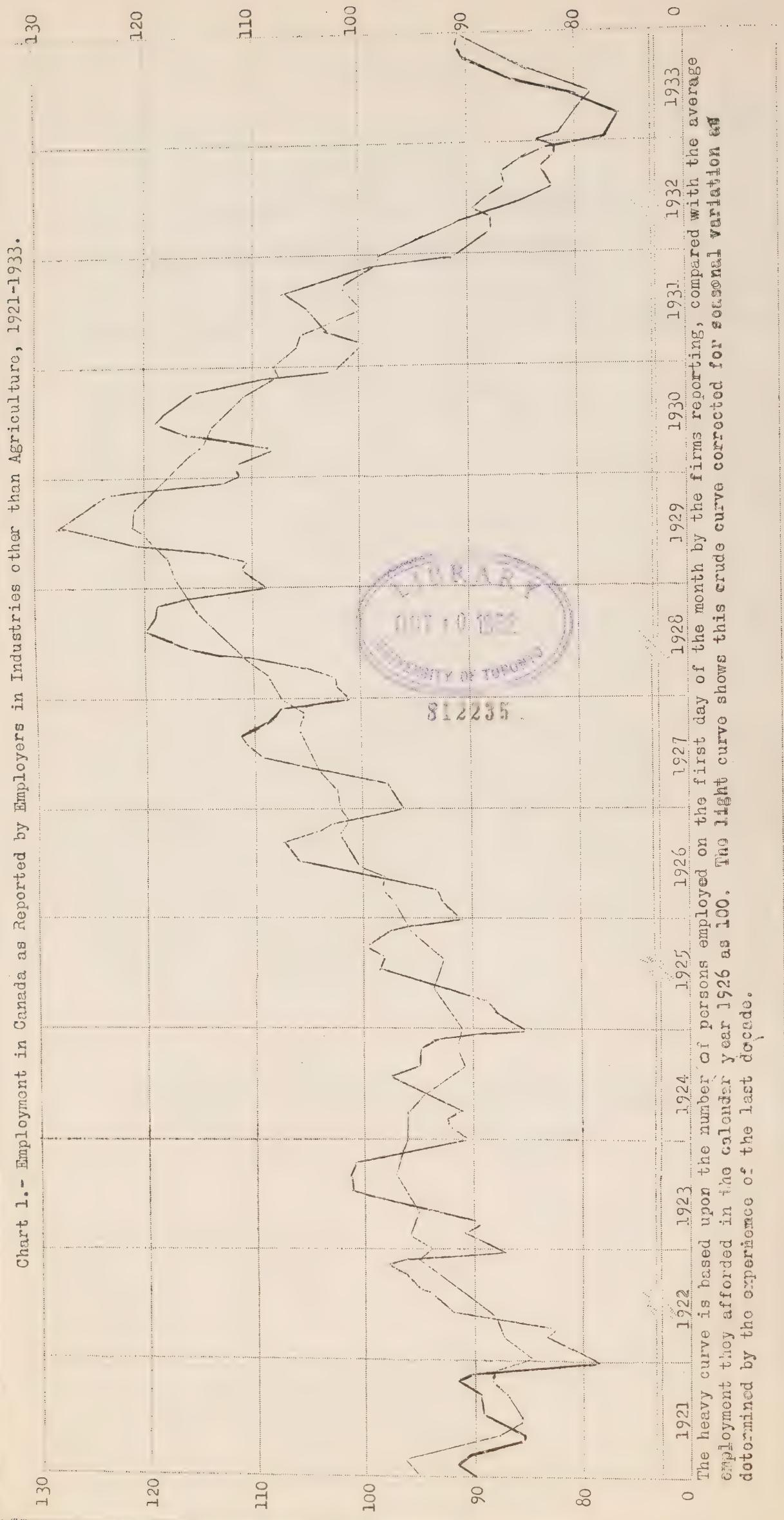
Published by Authority of the Hon. H.H. Stevens, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

• • •

OTTAWA

1933

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1933.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment thoy afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Issued Jan. 16, 1934.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

OTTAWA - CANADA.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1933.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Gudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

The employment situation in Canada during the greater part of 1933 was characterized by a distinctly favourable movement, parallelling the recovery shown in most of the leading industrial countries of the world.^{1/} In the first few months of the year, activity reached its lowest level in recent years, but from Apr. 1 the general trend was steadily upward, the period of improvement extending over eight months. The gains indicated in several of these months exceeded the average increases noted on the same dates in the years since 1920, while those in the last quarter were particularly interesting because they were contrary to the usual seasonal movement as determined by the experience of the last twelve years. Approximately 146,900 persons were reinstated by the co-operating employers during the 1933 period of uninterrupted expansion, in favourable contrast with the reduction of over 40,000 workers reported by the firms furnishing data for the months Apr. 1 - Dec. 1, 1932. The proportion of the total wage-earning population included in these surveys is considerable, approximating 45 p.c. of those enumerated in the 1931 census as at work; if data were available for all firms and all industries, the number reported above as having been re-employed during 1933 would, of course, be very substantially greater.

The index number of employment (based on the 1926 average as 100) after declining from 78.5 on Jan. 1, 1933, to 76.0 at the beginning of April, then rose steadily to 91.8 on Dec. 1, an advance of 15.8 points or 20.8 p.c. from the 1933 low. This percentage gain is larger than that indicated in any other year for which statistics are available. Another significant feature of the situation in 1933 was that the index at the end of the year was 13.3 points, or 16.9 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, while in the last three years the opposite has been the case, employment having been in smaller volume at the close than at the opening of the year. Thus in 1932, 1931 and 1930, there were declines of 8.4, 2.6 and 2.7 points, respectively, in this comparison.

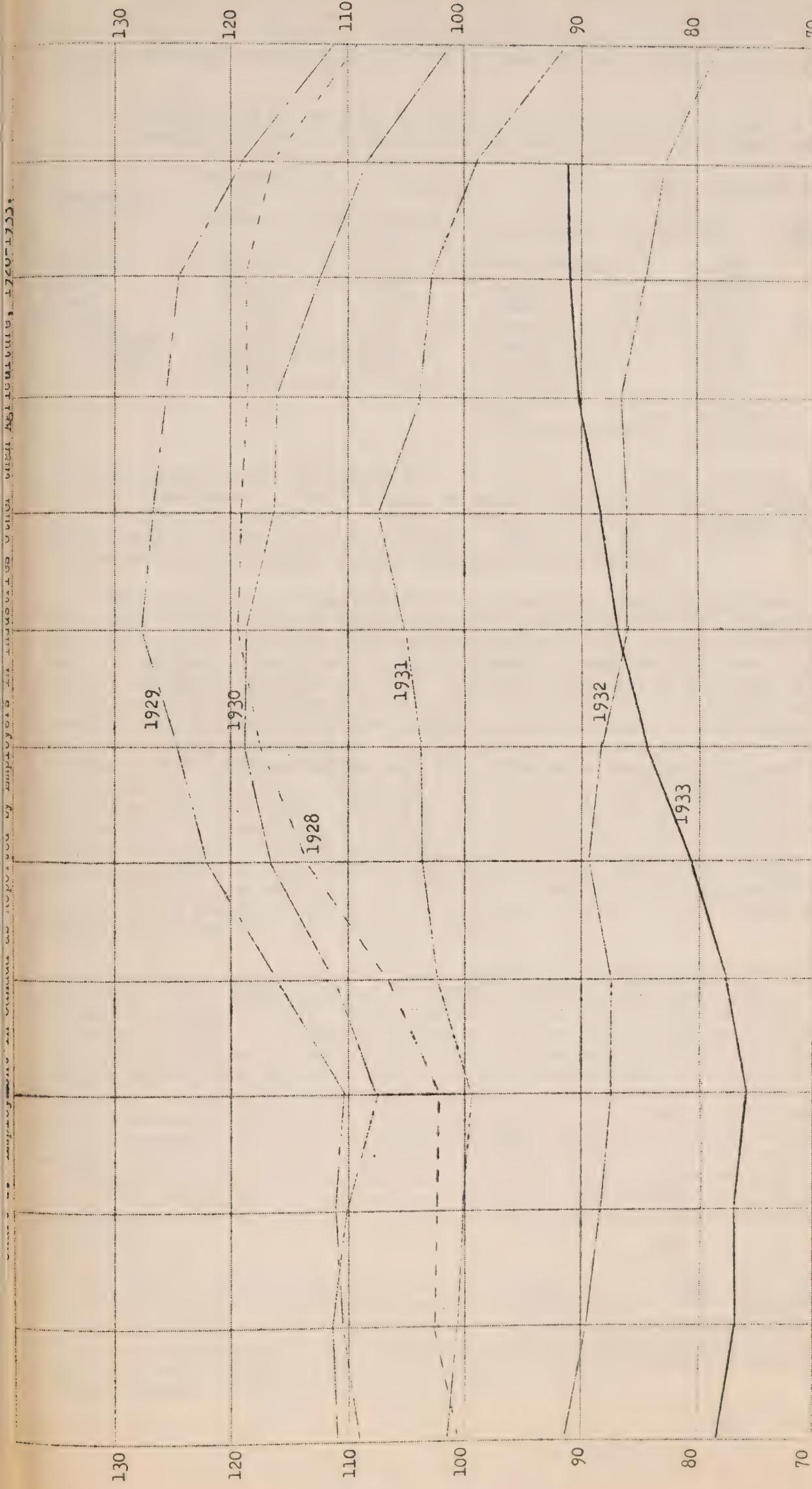
1/ Employment statistics that are generally comparable do not exist for the various industrial countries. The following shows the latest available data for certain countries:

Great Britain: The latest press reports show that 2,224,079 persons were registered as unemployed on Dec. 18, 1933, as compared with 2,280,070 on Nov. 20, 1933, and 2,723,287 on Dec. 19, 1932. The insured persons between the ages of 16 and 64 estimated at work on Dec. 18, numbered 10,007,000; this was 51,000 more than in the preceding month, and 567,000 more than on Dec. 19, 1932.

France: The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges on Dec. 2, 1933, was 236,874, as compared with 261,524 in the preceding month, and 294,739 in the same period of 1932.

Germany: Of the 4,930,731 members of the German Labour Front covered by returns, 20.9 p.c. were reported as wholly unemployed on Oct. 28, 1933, as compared with 22.3 in September. The provisional figure showing the number registered by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed was given as 3,714,107 in December, 1933, as compared with 3,775,934 reported for November, 1933. The total for the end of December, 1932, was 5,772,984, but this was not strictly comparable with the foregoing totals.

United States: The index of employment in the manufacturing industries in October, 1933, was 74.0, calculated on the 1926 average as 100. On September 15 this index was 73.9 and in October, 1932, it stood at 59.9. The index is based on data received from 18,602 establishments employing 3,358,960 persons at the middle of October.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

A brief analysis of the distribution of the workers added to the payrolls of the co-operating employers from Apr. 1 to the end of the year shows the widespread nature of the recovery in 1933. The five economic areas and all but one of the main industrial groups shared in the improvement, as indicated in the following summary:-

Increases in the monthly Payrolls of the Firms Furnishing Data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics during the 1933 period of general expansion.

Economic Areas	Increase, Apr. 1 - Dec. 1			Increase, Apr. 1 - Dec. 1		
	In Workers	In Index Numbers (p.c.)	Industry	In Workers	In Index Numbers (p.c.)	
Maritimes	10,500	19.3	Manufacturing	41,789	11.1	
Quebec	52,000	26.4	Logging	36,275	367.7	
Ontario	56,900	19.2	Mining	6,606	15.4	
Prairies	13,600	14.1	Communications	(dec.) 923	(dec.) 4.1	
Br. Columbia	13,900	24.1	Transportation	6,665	7.5	
Canada	146,900	20.8	Construction	46,319	72.9	
			Services	1,577	6.1	
			Trade	8,592	10.7	
			All Industries	146,900	20.8	

The large advance in construction was mainly due to works undertaken for the relief of unemployment. While logging is normally seasonally active during the winter months, the gains last year were unusually large, giving evidence of a decided revival in the lumbering industry. Analyses of the increases in these various areas and industries appear elsewhere in this review.

The general index of employment is influenced to some extent by public works undertaken for the relief of unemployment.^{1/} This factor does not, however, enter into the situation in the manufacturing industries, which, reporting over half of the total workers included in the monthly surveys of employment, showed uninterrupted recovery during eight months of 1933 - from Feb. 1 to Sept. 1, a revival that differed in period but not in length of time from that of the included industries taken as a whole. During this period, over 61,400 persons were added to the working forces of the co-operating manufacturers, an increase that compared favourably with the decline of over 3,900 operatives reported by the factories furnishing data for the same period of 1932, and also with the increase of only some 5,300 workers indicated in the same months of 1931. The index, rising from 74.4 at the opening of 1933 to 86.8 on Sept. 1, showed a gain of 12.4 points or 16.7 p.c. in these eight months. Seasonal recessions affected the situation in the last quarter of the year, but on the whole, these were on a smaller scale than has been usual in the twelve years for which statistics are available, and the index of factory employment, at 84.4 on Dec. 1, was 10 points or 13.4 p.c. above the Jan. 1 index. It was also higher by slightly over five p.c. than on Dec. 1, 1932.

An average of approximately 8,140 employers furnished monthly statistics on employment to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics during 1933; these firms showed curtailment during the first four months of the year, followed, as already stated, by important recovery in the next eight months. These fluctuations are illustrated in the curve of employment shown in Chart 1 on the inside of the cover, and also in Chart 2; these graphs also show that in 1932 there were only two interruptions in the general recession in industrial employment, viz., on June 1 and Oct. 1. Industry in the Dominion is subject to severe fluctuations due to climatic conditions; an index of seasonal variation has, therefore, been calculated according to the Harvard method; the monthly indexes, depicted in the heavy curve in Chart 1, have been adjusted by means of this index, and the corrected index numbers are shown in the light curve. The elimination of the seasonal variations illustrates clearly the partial recovery indicated in 1933 as compared with the general curtailment of the last few years.

^{1/} The number of man-days worked on state-aided projects on a wage basis numbered 1,157,559 during the first eleven months of 1933, while to those employed on useful works in return for subsistence and a small cash allowance, 8,494,212 man-days work were given. This was a total of 9,651,771 man-days of employment afforded in 1933 up to Nov. 30. During 1932, the man-days worked on a wage basis numbered 7,700,709.

The firms furnishing data on employment reported a monthly average of 768,628 ^{1/} employees. Their staffs ranged from 698,544 on Apr. 1 to 850,486 on Dec. 1, when activity was at its highest point for the year. The index then stood at 91.8, the highest in twenty-four months; the 1932 peak was 91.6 on Jan. 1, while the maximum so far reached in this record of thirteen years was 127.8 at the beginning of August, 1929, when the payrolls of the 6,840 then co-operating firms aggregated nearly 1,100,000. The mean index (average 1926=100) was 83.4 in 1933, compared with 87.5 in 1932; 102.5 in 1931; 113.4 in 1930; 119.0 in 1929; 111.6 in 1928; 104.6 in 1927; 99.6 ^{2/} in 1926; 93.6 in 1925; 93.4 in 1924; 95.8 in 1923; 89.0 in 1922 and 88.8 in 1921. In connection with these indexes, it might again be mentioned that during the depression there has been a very general movement to retain as many as possible on the working force by reducing the daily or weekly hours worked. The earnings of the persons included in the monthly reports on employment, if available, would in this way doubtless have shown in many cases a greater decline than the number on the payrolls upon which the index numbers are calculated, while similarly, an improvement in the business outlook will be reflected in many cases by an extension of the working hours rather than by an immediate increase in the personnel. In the United States, the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act have during 1933 accentuated this phase, the increase in the numbers on the payrolls frequently being at the expense of a reduction in the time worked by those already in employment. This is illustrated in the statistics of earnings, which in the United States are collected from the firms who furnish monthly data on employment. Thus, the index of employment in manufacturing on Oct. 15 (the latest available date), stood at 74.0 p.c. of the 1926 average, while the index of earnings, calculated on the same base, was only 53.6 on the same date.

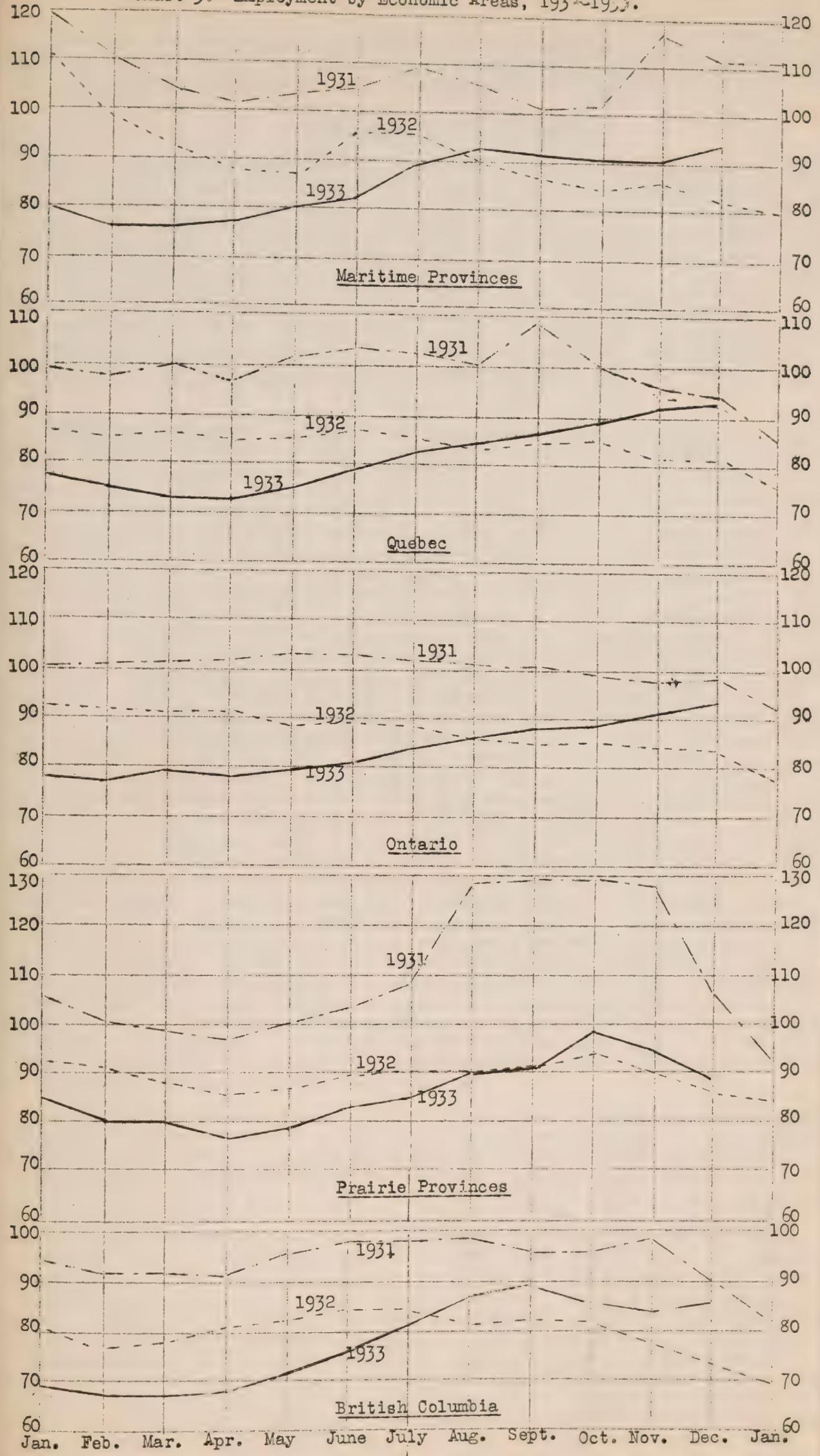
Another point may be noted regarding the Canadian index numbers of employment. Where employers are obliged to curtail their production, it often happens that the date to which the monthly survey relates marks the low point in activity for the month, employment frequently being in greater volume on almost any other working day of the month. This factor is of greater importance when the numbers at work fluctuate about a low level than when staffs are more normal.

A healthy feature of the recovery in employment during 1933 was its widespread character, all five economic areas and most industrial groups sharing to a greater or less degree in the improvement evidenced after the spring revival commenced; this was illustrated in the table on page 2, showing the distribution of those added to the reported payrolls. The general nature of the recovery affords much better grounds for belief in its permanency than if the gains had been confined to a few specialized lines. Manufacturing, as already mentioned, showed important increases during many months of the year, the additions being well distributed among the various groups of factory employment. Logging was brisker towards the end of 1933 than in any other month since early in 1930. Mining reported uninterrupted improvement from May 1 to Nov. 1, with the result that the index on the latter date was higher than in any other month since early in 1931. Construction gained considerably during each month of the active season, partly as a result of relief undertakings, but was generally lower than in previous years. Services and trade, (both to some extent dependent upon the tourist season, which during 1933 was not up to expectations) maintained a fair volume of employment, the index numbers for these divisions being rather higher towards the close of 1933 than in the earlier months of the year and also than in the latter part of 1932. Employment throughout 1933 was brisker in these two groups than in any other industrial division. In this connection, it might again be pointed out that in these lines of business, establishments as a rule cannot be wholly closed down for longer or shorter periods, as in manufacturing plants, with the result that the situation is frequently met by cutting down the normal working day or week for the individual employee in order to retain as many as possible on the payroll. This tends to keep up the employment index, since the methods used in rotating the staff are usually not reflected in the monthly employment data.

1/ The number of wage-earners reported in the Census taken in June, 1931, was 2,564,870, of whom 2,093,211 were at work on the date of the Census. The firms reporting for June 1, 1931, showed an aggregate payroll of 940,875 persons, or 44.95 p.c. of the census total, which included the professional classes, (notably teachers and public administration employees), agriculture, domestic service and other important industries not included in the monthly surveys of employment. Since 1931, the number of co-operating firms has grown, with a consequent increase in the proportion of the total working population represented in these statistics.

2/ As the average for the calendar year, 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average for the 12 months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1931-1933.



Charts in the following pages show for the manufacturing, mining, transportation, trade and construction industries the crude and corrected curves of employment since 1931, the seasonal adjustments being made by the Harvard method.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Each of the five economic areas reported an upward movement in employment during many months of the year just passed; the situation at the end of 1933 was better in these districts than it had been at the opening of the year, and also than at the end of 1932. The greatest proportional gain between the 1933 low and high points occurred in British Columbia. In that province the maximum of activity was in September, when the index at 39.2, was 31.8 p.c. higher than the minimum of 67.7 on Mar. 1. Employment in all five economic areas averaged rather lower over the year than in the twelve months of 1932. It is encouraging to note in this comparison that the low point in employment was reached in the early part of 1933, succeeded by improvement in many months, while the opposite was the case in the preceding year, when employment generally declined from the beginning to the end of 1932, the index in each district being decidedly lower on Dec. 1 than at the opening of the year.

Maritime Provinces.-- Employment in the Maritime Provinces showed reductions during the first two months of 1933, lowering the index to 76.5 on Feb. 1. Moderate recovery was indicated on Mar. 1, succeeded by substantial gains in the next five months. The trend then again turned downward in the following three months, while improvement indicated on Dec. 1 brought the index to 93.4, its 1933 high. This was 13.5 points higher than at the beginning of 1933, and 9.6 points above the level of Dec. 1, 1932. During the first seven months of the year just passed, employment was consistently lower than in the same month in 1932, but from midsummer this unfavourable comparison was reversed and activity month by month was greater than on the same date in the preceding year. Manufacturing as a whole showed very little change in employment in 1933 as compared with 1932; the index was lower in the winter and spring, but the situation improved as the year advanced and the mean index stood at 77.2, as compared with 77.5 in 1932. The Dec. 1, 1933, index, 83.6, was over seven points higher than that for the same month in the preceding year. In the textile group, activity was generally less than in 1932, although the index in the last five months of 1933 rose above its level in the same months of the year before. Pulp and paper and iron and steel factories recorded heightened activity as compared with 1932, while lumber mills showed practically the same volume of employment on the whole, with improvement over the preceding year reported monthly from Aug. 1 to the end of the year. Other manufactures were generally slacker. All these groups, however, showed a better situation at the close of 1933 than at its beginning. Unsatisfactory export conditions continued to affect transportation, which afforded less employment than in 1932, when activity had been reduced as compared with the immediately preceding years. Communications were generally slacker. Construction on the whole was quieter, in spite of important works undertaken for the relief of unemployment. Services showed reduced activity, and trade also registered a generally lower level of employment. Mining was also duller than in 1932. Considerably greater activity was indicated in logging, in which the index of employment averaged 88.6, compared with 62.3 in 1932 and 83.5 in 1931. The seasonal increases in bush operations during the autumn and early winter of the year just closed were exceptionally large. The aggregate payrolls of the 534 reporting employers in the Maritime Provinces averaged 59,564 persons, as compared with the mean of 63,567 employed by the 583 firms co-operating in the preceding year.

Quebec.-- The tendency during the first four months of 1933 was decidedly unfavourable in Quebec, but this period of contraction was succeeded by eight months of uninterrupted expansion, during which some 52,000 workers were re-employed by the co-operating firms, while the index rose from its 1933 low of 73.1 on Apr. 1 to 92.4 on Dec. 1, or by over 26 p.c. In the same eight months of 1932, a reduction of over 6,000 persons was reported by the employers making returns. The index, at 92.4 on Dec. 1, was 14.6 points higher than at the beginning of the year, and 9.5 points above the level of Dec. 1, 1932. Employment in the year just closed fluctuated between much wider limits than in 1932, the index advancing by over 19 points between the low and the peak, as compared with a variation of less than five points in the preceding year. The index for each of the first seven months in 1933 was below that for the corresponding month in the preceding year. The labour forces of the 1,975 co-operating employers varied between 197,187 and 250,403 workers on the dates of minimum and maximum activity, respectively, averaging 221,596 for the twelve months; the 1932 mean was 230,356. The average index was 82.0 in 1933, as compared with 85.5 in the preceding year. Employment in manufacturing as a whole was less during the first seven months of 1933 than in the same period of the preceding year; while improvement in this comparison was indicated each month from Aug. 1, the average for the year was lower than in 1932. Lumber and iron and steel plants recorded a larger

volume of employment towards the close of 1933 than in the same period in 1932, but these industries as well as pulp and paper and other manufacturing groups, were slacker, on the average, than in the preceding year; practically no general change occurred in textiles. Employment in communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade averaged less in the twelve months; improvement, however, was shown in construction, services and trade as the year progressed, and the indexes towards the close of 1933 were higher than in the same months of 1932. In the logging group, activity was greater throughout 1933, the index averaging 109.3, as against 60.3 in 1932; mining was also higher in most months of the year under review, the mean index standing at 101.4 as against 92.3 in the year before. The index in construction was decidedly lower than in the immediately preceding years, despite the increases successively indicated from month to month from the first quarter of 1933 until Dec. 1. Employment in trade was fairly well maintained, though generally at a lower level than in 1932, while services, handicapped by an unsatisfactory tourist season, showed only moderate activity during the year; it is very probable that many persons on the pay-rolls of the reporting trading and service establishments, as in manufacturing and various other groups, were not employed full time.

Ontario. - An average staff of 316,865 employees was registered by the 3,588 firms furnishing data in Ontario; the mean index was 84.2 in 1933, or 4.5 points lower than in the preceding year, when the payrolls of the 3,538 co-operating establishments had averaged 331,725. In making these comparisons, it is important to note that 1932 was a year of almost uninterrupted contraction in industry, while the reverse is true of 1933, when activity advanced in all but two months, viz., Jan. 1 and Apr. 1; the reductions in these two months were mainly seasonal in character. During the eight months of continuous improvement that followed the curtailment at the beginning of April, nearly 56,900 persons were added to the working forces of the employers making returns, in satisfactory contrast to the decline of approximately 26,000 reported in the same eight months of 1932. The index in the last four months of 1933 was higher than in the same months of the preceding year; that for Dec. 1, at 93.3, was 9.2 points or 10.9 p.c. above the index for the same date in 1932. Manufacturers, on the whole, reported less activity, although the index in the last five months was higher than in the same period of the preceding year. During most months in 1933, as in 1932, the index was slightly lower than the general manufacturing index for the Dominion, and it also averaged less than in the second great manufacturing province - Quebec; this was again mainly due to a low level of activity in the iron and steel industries, which are especially important in the industrial composition of Ontario. Employment in pulp and paper, lumber and other factories was quiet during the first half of 1933, but showed recovery as the year advanced; the indexes in these groups were distinctly higher on Dec. 1 than at the beginning of January, 1933, and were also higher than on Dec. 1, 1932. Nevertheless, the staffs reported were smaller, on the average, than in 1932. In the textile group, activity advanced steadily month by month from May 1 until Dec. 1, and from midsummer was greater than in the corresponding period of the preceding year, but the average for the twelve months was practically the same. Operations in logging camps during the first months of 1933 were on a low level, the index having declined on Mar. 1 to only 17.7 p.c. of the 1926 average. Activity then increased with few interruptions until the end of the year, the index rising to 130.6 on Dec. 1; this was higher than in any month since early in 1930. The average for 1933 was 47.9, compared with 25.4 in 1932. The benefits of the Ottawa Imperial Economic Conference agreements have now become apparent in the group, while the revival of industry in the United States has also had a stimulating effect upon the Canadian lumber trade. Mining, though slacker in the first six months than in the same period of the preceding year, showed a more favourable situation as the season advanced, there being gains in this comparison in the second half of the year; the group maintained a decidedly better volume of employment throughout 1933 than was reported in most industries. The index averaged 127.2, as compared with 121.5 in 1932. The production of metallic ores, which accounts for most of the persons engaged in mining in Ontario, continued at a comparatively high level during the year just passed, assisted by the premium paid on gold. In communications and transportation, the numbers employed were smaller than in the preceding year; services also reported less activity than in 1932, except in November and December. Employment in this group was relatively higher than in any other except mining. Construction generally continued in a depressed condition, despite the fact that the indexes in the last quarter of the year were higher than in the same months in 1932; the opening of labour camps for single unemployed men, and other unemployment relief works, greatly assisted this industry. However, the index averaged 86.2 in the twelve months of 1933, compared with 101.1 in 1932. The volume of employment in trade, though smaller in most months than in the same part of the preceding year, showed improvement with slight fluctuations from March, and the index at 124.3 on Dec. 1 was slightly higher than on the same date in 1932.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment in the Prairie Provinces showed decidedly more variation than in the preceding year, the index ranging from 78.3 on Apr. 1 to 98.7 at the beginning of October, as compared with a spread of under nine points between the 1932 high and low. The average for the twelve months, however, was 86.2, or 3.8 points less than in 1932. As has been pointed out in previous annual reviews of employment, the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in agriculture since the autumn of 1929 have caused much unemployment among farm workers, who are ordinarily not represented in these statistics, but for many of whom work or relief has had to be found in recent years. This has resulted in large programmes of highway construction and maintenance and in the formation of labour camps, accommodating considerable numbers of distressed agricultural and other workers. The 1,186 employers furnishing data in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta had an average staff of 106,839 persons during the year, while in 1932, the 1,144 co-operating firms reported an average payroll of 110,211 workers. Activity in manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, services and trade was generally less during 1933 than in 1932. Within the manufacturing group, there were losses in the textile, pulp and paper, iron and steel and other industries; the lumber group, however, showed moderate improvement over 1932. Construction work, on the whole, was at practically the same level as in the preceding year, although the index from Aug. 1 onward was higher than in the five months of the preceding year. This was partly due to the influence of unemployment relief works. Logging continued at a low level, although it was slightly more active in the closing months of the year than in the same period of 1932.

British Columbia.- The 797 firms reporting in British Columbia employed an average working force of 63,762 employees, while in the preceding year the mean was 65,428 reported by 777 employers; the 1933 index averaged 78.0, as compared with 80.5 in 1932, 95.5 in 1931, 107.9 in 1930, 111.5 in 1929 and 106.4 in 1928. All groups of manufacturing showed lowered activity in the first part of 1933 as compared with the preceding year, but lumber, pulp and paper, textiles and other factories, with the exception of iron and steel, reported improvement towards the latter part of the year just passed. In all these industries, the situation was better at the end of 1933 than at the beginning, and the indexes also averaged higher than in the preceding year. The lumber trade has benefitted substantially in recent months from the Ottawa Imperial Economic Conference agreements, as well as from a better demand in the United States markets, the improvement extending to the logging, as well as the lumber industry. Mining, communications, transportation and trade were slacker during the greater part of 1933 than in 1932; in construction and services the indexes were higher in the later months than at the corresponding dates of the preceding year. Mining, construction, services and trade, (though, as already mentioned, .. quieter than in 1932), showed improvement as the year advanced over its earlier months.

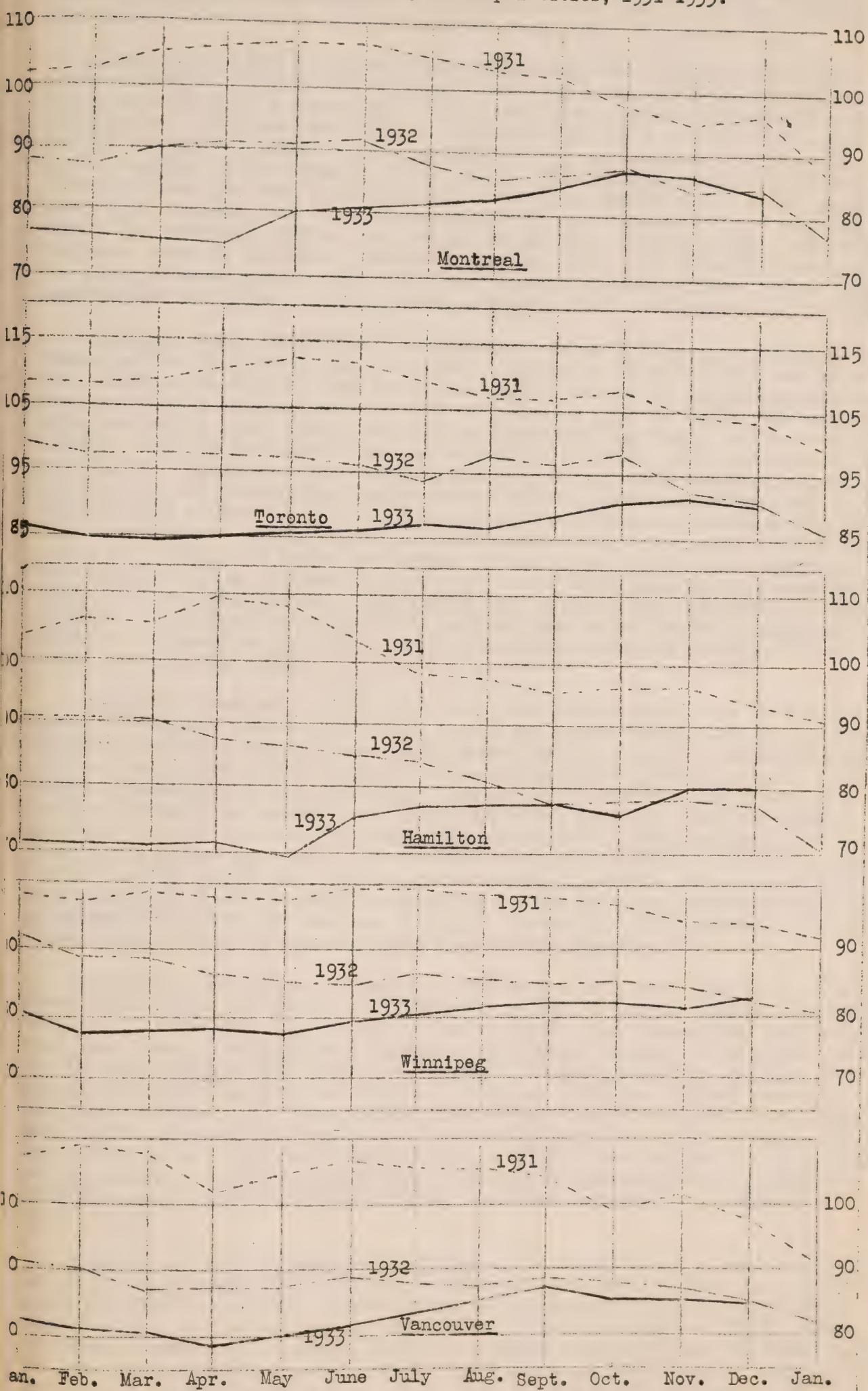
Monthly index numbers by economic areas are shown since 1929 in Table 1, which also gives annual averages since 1921. The course of employment in these areas during the last four years is depicted in Chart 3, the curves being based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

On the whole, employers in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made - Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver - reported smaller average payrolls than in 1932, but an encouraging feature of the 1933 situation is that activity, (contrary to the 1932 movement), generally increased from the spring, the index for each of these cities being higher at the end than at the beginning of the year, while in all but Montreal and Quebec City, employment was also in greater volume than on Dec. 1, 1932. The reports showed that employment, as in the preceding year, was better maintained in Ottawa and Quebec City than in the other centres above named, while the lowest indexes were again indicated in Hamilton and Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities.

Montreal.- The staffs of the 1,124 Montreal firms making returns averaged 119,101 persons, while the mean index, at 81.0, was over seven points lower than that for the preceding year. Uninterrupted improvement was noted from Mar. 1 to Oct. 1, resulting in the addition of some 17,600 persons to the staffs of the co-operating employers, while the index gained from 75.8 on Mar. 1 to 87.3 at the beginning of October, or by over 15 p.c. The same months of 1932 had shown a decline of about two p.c. Manufacturing generally was not so active during 1933, the index averaging 79.9, as compared with 85.6 in the preceding year; however, employment rose steadily month by month from the Jan. 1 low point, with the result that activity was slightly greater towards the close of the year under review than in the early winter of 1932. The vegetable food group showed a higher level during six months of last year than in the same months of the year preceding, but the average index was fractionally lower. The printing, publishing and paper goods, textile, tobacco and beverage,

Chart 4.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1931-1933.



iron and steel and other groups reported general curtailment as compared with 1932, while textile, tobacco and beverage and iron and steel factories were busier during part of the year. Communications consistently afforded less employment, and transportation and trade were also quieter in most months than in the same period of 1932. Construction likewise reported curtailment practically throughout 1933.

Quebec City.- The variation in employment reported in Quebec amounted to nearly eleven points in the index, a slightly larger range than in 1932, but the fluctuations last year were about a lower level; the index showed monthly increases from February to September 1, but averaged 95.1, as compared with 101.8 in 1932. The staffs of the 153 employers furnishing data averaged 11,926, as compared with the mean of 12,404 reported by 143 firms in 1932. Activity in manufacturing as a whole was decidedly less, the mean index standing at 93.9, as against 102.6 in the preceding year; 1932, however, had a reduction of over 14 points from 1931, so that the falling-off in the year under review was not so pronounced. Leather plants and other factories were, on the whole, not so busy as in 1932. The index in transportation was lower in many months of the year, but averaged slightly higher, while that for construction was higher in nine months, averaging 91.0, as against 82.1 in 1932.

Toronto.- Employment showed moderate improvement during eight months of 1933, comparing favourably with gains in only two months of 1932; at the close of the year the index was between five and six points higher than at the beginning; however, the mean of 87.5 compared unfavourably with that of 95.2 for 1932. The number of employees of the 1,211 firms co-operating during the year under review averaged 104,790, while in the year before the mean payroll of the 1,182 reporting employers was 112,778. Within the manufacturing group, iron and steel reported a further falling-off, and losses were also indicated in food, textile, printing and publishing and other industries, most of which, however, showed some recovery towards the close of the year. Transportation, communications and construction were not so active as in 1932. In trade, employment generally was fairly well maintained by the firms furnishing returns, although at a lower level than in the preceding year until the final quarter, when improvement was indicated over the same three months of 1932. In Toronto, as in the other centres, some establishments continued to retain a considerable proportion of their ordinary staffs by reducing the hours worked by their employees.

Ottawa.- There were slight but steady advances in employment in Ottawa from March to November, when the index was nearly ten points higher than at the first of the year; on Dec. 1 little general change was indicated, and the employment then reported was rather greater than on the same date in the preceding year. On the average, however, business was slower than in 1932. Manufacturing reported a smaller volume of employment than in the preceding year, all branches showing generally reduced activity, although pulp and paper mills recorded some improvement towards the end of the year. Construction and trading establishments also reported smaller average staffs, in spite of gains on Dec. 1 over the same date in 1932. A mean payroll of 11,465 workers was employed by the 156 firms whose data were received, as compared with the 1932 average of 12,531 reported by 157 employers. The mean index stood at 90.2, as compared with 99.3 in the preceding year.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton increased during seven months of the year under review, with the result that the index on Dec. 1 was 9.3 points higher than on Jan. 1; it was also higher than on Dec. 1, 1932. The average for the year, however, was lower. Manufacturing showed gains in eight months, bringing the index for the last third of the year above its level in the same period of 1932. This was due to improvement in textiles and iron and steel - the two largest industries in Hamilton; in these, the index numbers towards the close of the year were higher than in the corresponding months of the preceding year, but their averages, as in manufacturing as a unit, were smaller than in 1932. Construction and trade were not so active as in the preceding year. The 241 co-operating firms reported an average working force of 23,456 persons; the index averaged 74.6, compared with 83.7 in 1932.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- The index number of employment in the Border Cities averaged 75.9 and the recorded payrolls 9,717 workers in 1933, compared with 78.4 and 10,023, respectively, in the preceding year; in 1929, when employment was at its maximum for this record, the mean index was 153.2. Manufacturing showed little general change as compared with 1932, but the improvement recorded in the last five months of 1933 over the same period in the year preceding gave a more encouraging aspect to the situation. The automobile and related industries continued to be affected by the prevailing tightness of money, employment therein being at a relatively low level, as in 1932. Construction was quiet throughout 1933. Owing to the employment policy followed by some firms in the Border Cities,

Chart 5.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1930-1933.

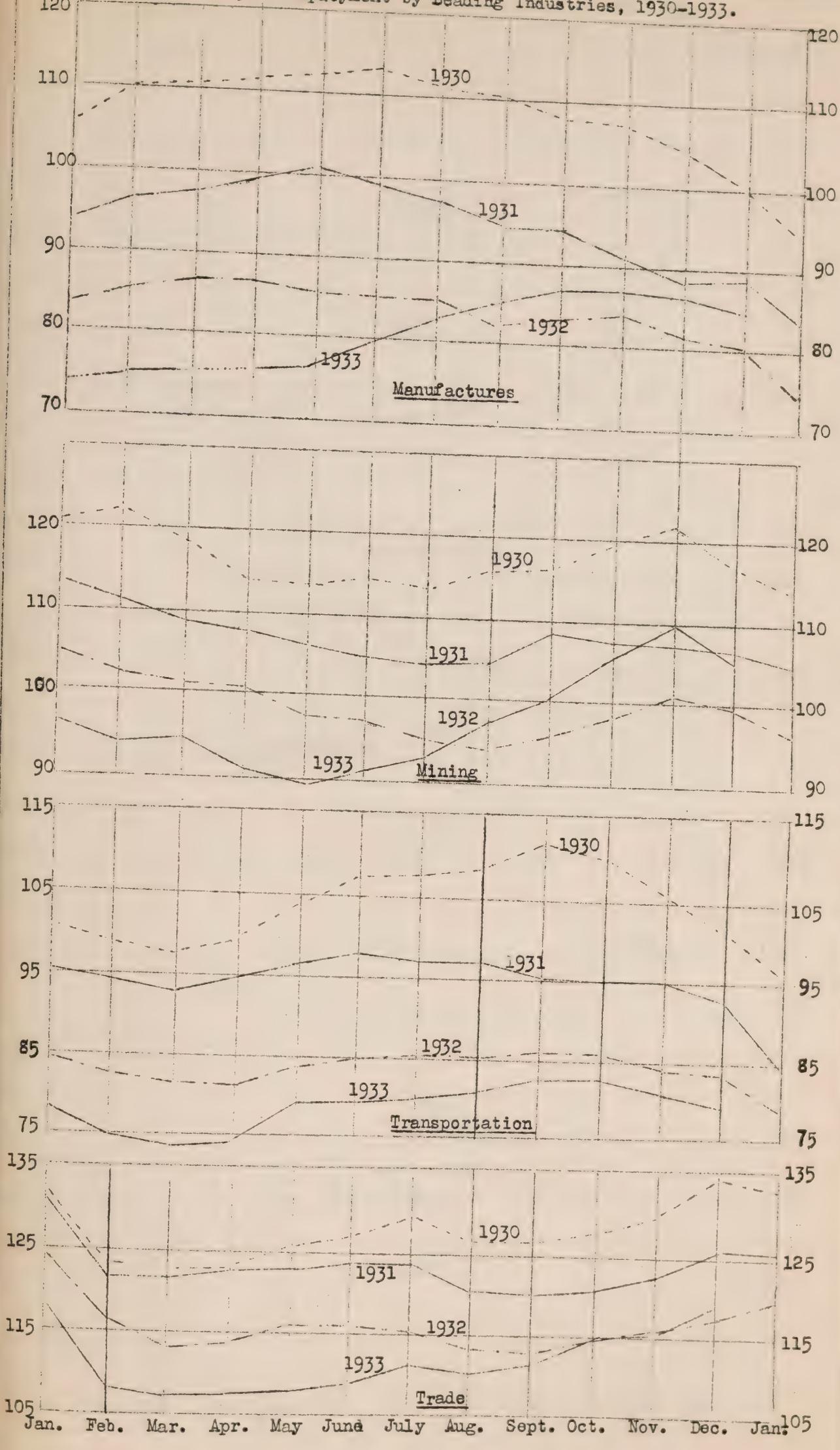
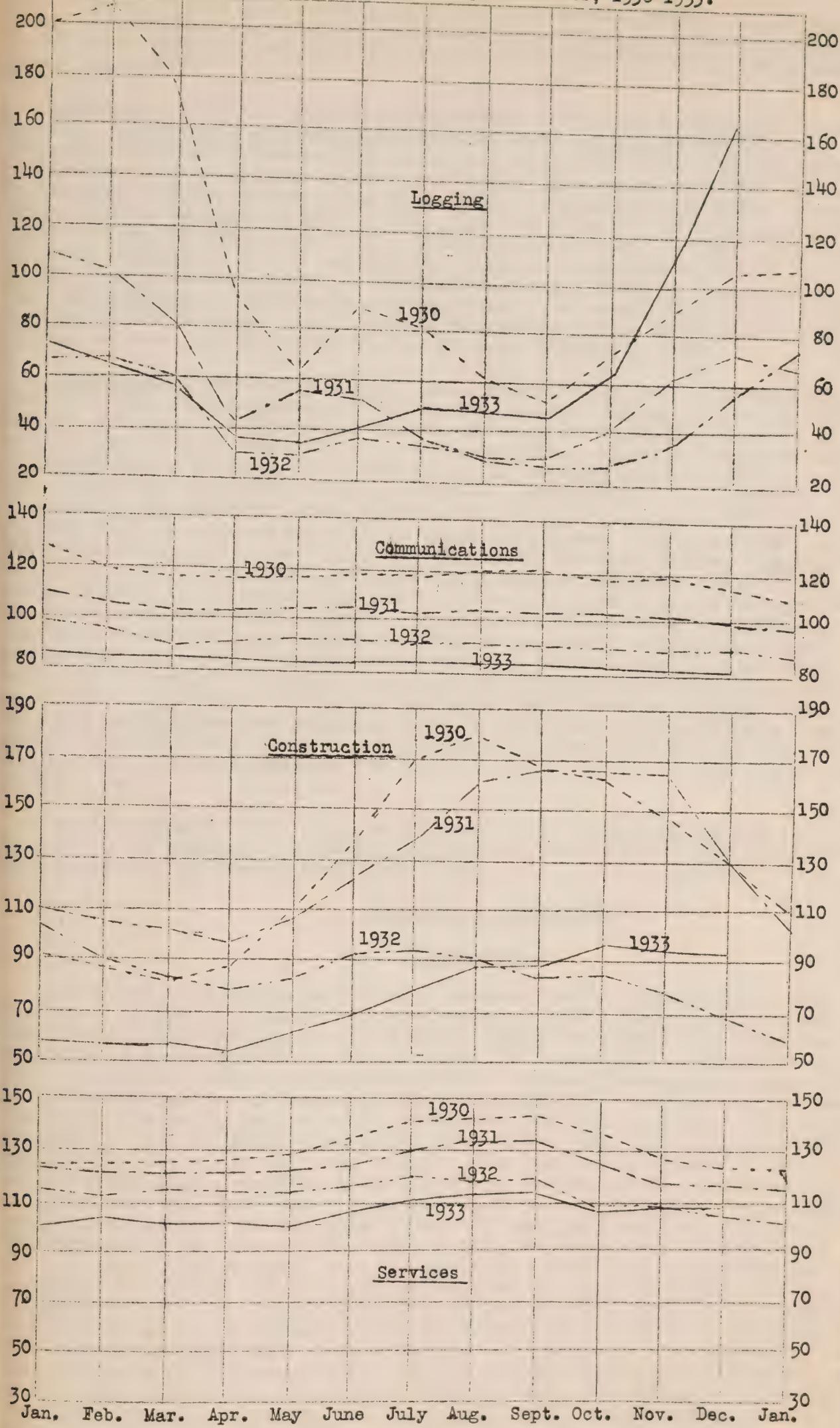


Chart 6.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1930-1933.



121

122

123

124

125

126

127

128

129

130

131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

141

it frequently happens that activity on the date of these enquiries is at a lower level than on almost any other day in the month; the practice of reducing working hours rather than personnel is also an especially important factor in the situation in these centres.

Winnipeg.- Conditions continued unfavourable in Winnipeg during 1933; the city was still particularly affected by the unsatisfactory markets for agricultural products prevailing at home and abroad, as well as by other factors of more general application. Improvement was noted in six months, with reductions in the remainder of the year; activity on Dec. 1 was higher than at the beginning of 1933, and was also slightly above the level on Dec. 1, 1932. The mean index for the year was 80.2, compared with 86.6 in 1932, 97.1 in 1931, 107.6 in 1930 and 112.3 in 1929. The manufacturing division as a whole was slacker, in spite of improvement towards the close of the year in the animal food and textile industries. Transportation, construction and trade afforded a smaller volume of employment. An average staff of 33,497 was recorded by the 389 firms whose data were received during the twelve months under review, compared with 35,277 reported by 383 establishments in 1932.

Vancouver.- During 1932 there had been a general falling-off in activity in Vancouver, the index declining with little interruption from month to month; in 1933, however, the situation improved as the year advanced and the Dec. 1 index, at 84.9, was 2.4 points higher than on Jan. 1. Employment gained steadily during five months of 1933, compared with only two increases in the preceding year; nevertheless, the Dec. 1 index was slightly lower than at the same date in 1932. Calculated from data furnished by some 346 firms with a mean payroll of 25,715 persons in 1933, the index averaged 83.0, as compared with 88.5 in the preceding year. The unemployment existing in Vancouver, as in other industrial centres, is doubtless greater than indicated in these surveys of employment, owing to the unemployed transients who gravitate there, although in all probability they have never appeared on any of the payrolls reported by Vancouver establishments. The situation in that city is aggravated by the milder winters enjoyed. During the first seven months, manufacturing showed contractions as compared with 1932, but from August on, this comparison was favourable, but not sufficiently so to bring the average index for the year to as high a level as in 1932. In all but three months, the lumber trade showed heightened activity, but other manufactures were generally dull. The indexes for communications, transportation, construction, services and trade also averaged lower than in 1932, although services and trade were busier at the end of the year than on the same date in the preceding year.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2, and Chart 4 illustrates the fluctuations of employment in the larger industrial centres since 1931, the curves being based upon the figures given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.

Employment in manufacturing generally increased uninterruptedly during 1933 from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, a longer period of expansion than in any other year since 1928. During these eight months of recovery, over 61,400 persons were reinstated on the staffs of the co-operating establishments; this represented an increase of more than 12 workers in each of the reporting plants. Seasonal losses reduced employment during the last quarter of the year, but on the whole, these were smaller than the average experienced in the last twelve years, and the index, at 84.4 on Dec. 1, was 10 points or 13.4 p.c. higher than at the first of the year. This is particularly important, in view of the fact that in each of the years since 1930 activity has declined as the year progressed; thus, between the indexes for Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 in 1932, 1931 and 1930, there were reductions of 3.6, 4.1 and 5.9 points, respectively. Another interpretation of the figures brings out the significant fact that the payrolls reported at the beginning of December, 1933, exceeded those indicated for Jan. 1 by some 50,000 persons, or an average of more than 10 in each establishment included in the survey. The Dec. 1, 1933 index was 5.1 p.c. higher than on the same date in 1932; indeed, employment since July of last year has been more active each month than in the corresponding month of the preceding year, the first occasions since 1929 that improvement in such a comparison has been indicated. The indexes for the last five months of 1933 averaged 85.9, or 3.5 points higher than in the period Aug. 1-Dec. 1, 1932; those for the first seven months, however, had averaged 77.3, or 8.6 points lower than in the months, Jan. 1 - July 1 of the year preceding, with the result that the general average for 1933 was below that of 1932, in spite of the more favourable note on which last year closed for the manufacturing industries.

CONFIDENTIAL
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

REF ID: A65724

1. SUBJECT:

2. DATE:

3. ORIGINATOR:

4. COUNTRY:

5. TITLE:

6. SUBJECT:

7. DATE:

8. ORIGINATOR:

9. COUNTRY:

10. TITLE:

11. SUBJECT:

12. DATE:

13. ORIGINATOR:

14. COUNTRY:

15. TITLE:

16. SUBJECT:

17. DATE:

18. ORIGINATOR:

19. COUNTRY:

20. TITLE:

21. SUBJECT:

22. DATE:

23. ORIGINATOR:

24. COUNTRY:

25. TITLE:

26. SUBJECT:

27. DATE:

28. ORIGINATOR:

29. COUNTRY:

30. TITLE:

31. SUBJECT:

32. DATE:

33. ORIGINATOR:

34. COUNTRY:

35. TITLE:

36. SUBJECT:

37. DATE:

38. ORIGINATOR:

39. COUNTRY:

40. TITLE:

41. SUBJECT:

42. DATE:

43. ORIGINATOR:

44. COUNTRY:

45. TITLE:

46. SUBJECT:

47. DATE:

48. ORIGINATOR:

49. COUNTRY:

50. TITLE:

51. SUBJECT:

52. DATE:

53. ORIGINATOR:

54. COUNTRY:

55. TITLE:

56. SUBJECT:

57. DATE:

58. ORIGINATOR:

59. COUNTRY:

60. TITLE:

61. SUBJECT:

62. DATE:

63. ORIGINATOR:

64. COUNTRY:

65. TITLE:

66. SUBJECT:

67. DATE:

68. ORIGINATOR:

69. COUNTRY:

70. TITLE:

71. SUBJECT:

72. DATE:

73. ORIGINATOR:

74. COUNTRY:

75. TITLE:

76. SUBJECT:

77. DATE:

78. ORIGINATOR:

79. COUNTRY:

80. TITLE:

81. SUBJECT:

82. DATE:

83. ORIGINATOR:

84. COUNTRY:

85. TITLE:

86. SUBJECT:

87. DATE:

88. ORIGINATOR:

89. COUNTRY:

90. TITLE:

91. SUBJECT:

92. DATE:

93. ORIGINATOR:

94. COUNTRY:

95. TITLE:

96. SUBJECT:

97. DATE:

98. ORIGINATOR:

99. COUNTRY:

100. TITLE:

101. SUBJECT:

102. DATE:

103. ORIGINATOR:

104. COUNTRY:

105. TITLE:

106. SUBJECT:

107. DATE:

108. ORIGINATOR:

109. COUNTRY:

110. TITLE:

111. SUBJECT:

112. DATE:

113. ORIGINATOR:

114. COUNTRY:

115. TITLE:

116. SUBJECT:

117. DATE:

118. ORIGINATOR:

119. COUNTRY:

120. TITLE:

121. SUBJECT:

122. DATE:

123. ORIGINATOR:

124. COUNTRY:

125. TITLE:

126. SUBJECT:

127. DATE:

128. ORIGINATOR:

129. COUNTRY:

130. TITLE:

131. SUBJECT:

132. DATE:

133. ORIGINATOR:

134. COUNTRY:

135. TITLE:

136. SUBJECT:

137. DATE:

138. ORIGINATOR:

139. COUNTRY:

140. TITLE:

141. SUBJECT:

142. DATE:

143. ORIGINATOR:

144. COUNTRY:

145. TITLE:

146. SUBJECT:

147. DATE:

148. ORIGINATOR:

149. COUNTRY:

150. TITLE:

151. SUBJECT:

152. DATE:

153. ORIGINATOR:

154. COUNTRY:

155. TITLE:

156. SUBJECT:

157. DATE:

158. ORIGINATOR:

159. COUNTRY:

160. TITLE:

161. SUBJECT:

162. DATE:

163. ORIGINATOR:

164. COUNTRY:

165. TITLE:

166. SUBJECT:

167. DATE:

168. ORIGINATOR:

169. COUNTRY:

170. TITLE:

171. SUBJECT:

172. DATE:

173. ORIGINATOR:

174. COUNTRY:

175. TITLE:

176. SUBJECT:

177. DATE:

178. ORIGINATOR:

179. COUNTRY:

180. TITLE:

181. SUBJECT:

182. DATE:

183. ORIGINATOR:

184. COUNTRY:

185. TITLE:

186. SUBJECT:

187. DATE:

188. ORIGINATOR:

189. COUNTRY:

190. TITLE:

191. SUBJECT:

192. DATE:

193. ORIGINATOR:

194. COUNTRY:

195. TITLE:

196. SUBJECT:

197. DATE:

198. ORIGINATOR:

199. COUNTRY:

200. TITLE:

201. SUBJECT:

202. DATE:

203. ORIGINATOR:

204. COUNTRY:

205. TITLE:

206. SUBJECT:

207. DATE:

208. ORIGINATOR:

209. COUNTRY:

210. TITLE:

211. SUBJECT:

212. DATE:

213. ORIGINATOR:

214. COUNTRY:

215. TITLE:

216. SUBJECT:

217. DATE:

218. ORIGINATOR:

219. COUNTRY:

220. TITLE:

221. SUBJECT:

222. DATE:

223. ORIGINATOR:

224. COUNTRY:

225. TITLE:

226. SUBJECT:

227. DATE:

228. ORIGINATOR:

229. COUNTRY:

230. TITLE:

231. SUBJECT:

232. DATE:

233. ORIGINATOR:

234. COUNTRY:

235. TITLE:

236. SUBJECT:

237. DATE:

238. ORIGINATOR:

239. COUNTRY:

240. TITLE:

241. SUBJECT:

242. DATE:

243. ORIGINATOR:

244. COUNTRY:

245. TITLE:

246. SUBJECT:

247. DATE:

248. ORIGINATOR:

249. COUNTRY:

250. TITLE:

251. SUBJECT:

252. DATE:

253. ORIGINATOR:

254. COUNTRY:

255. TITLE:

256. SUBJECT:

257. DATE:

258. ORIGINATOR:

259. COUNTRY:

260. TITLE:

261. SUBJECT:

262. DATE:

263. ORIGINATOR:

264. COUNTRY:

265. TITLE:

266. SUBJECT:

267. DATE:

268. ORIGINATOR:

269. COUNTRY:

270. TITLE:

271. SUBJECT:

272. DATE:

273. ORIGINATOR:

274. COUNTRY:

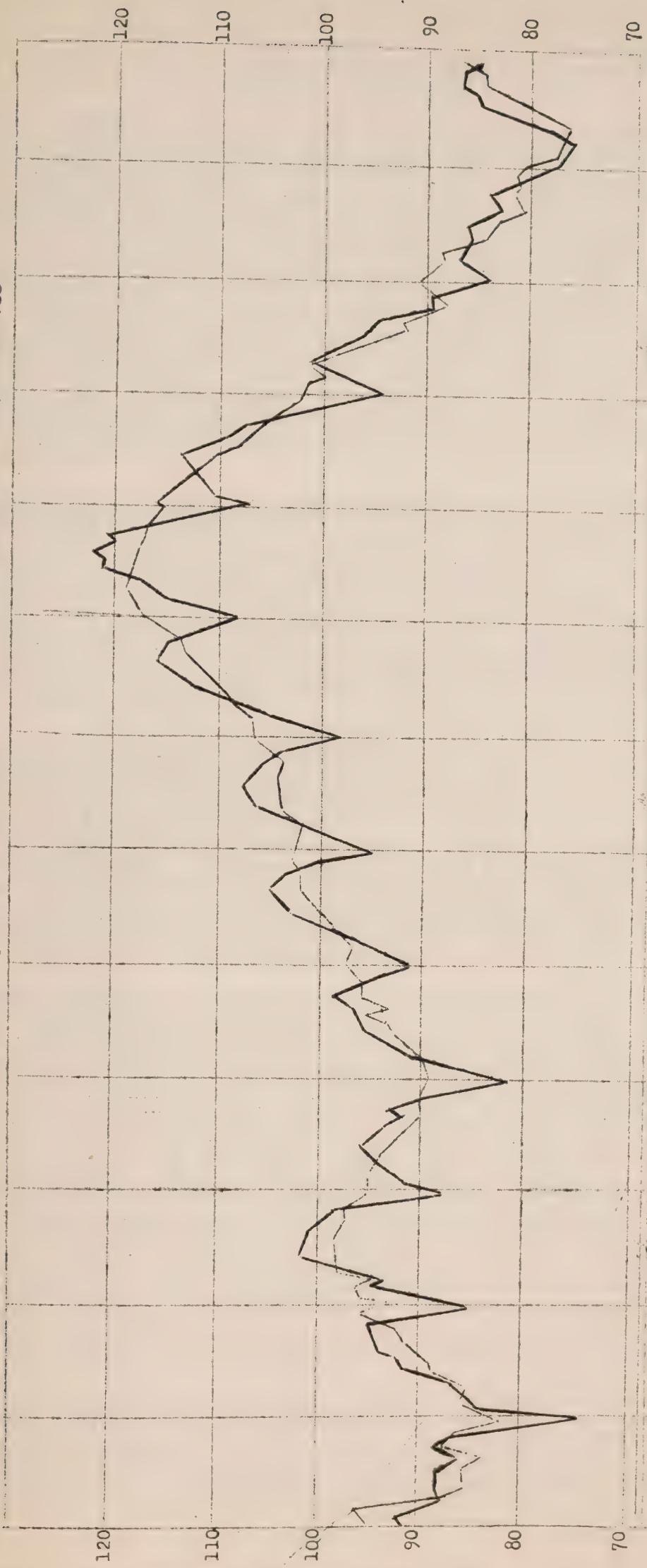
275. TITLE:

276. SUBJECT:

277. DATE:

278. ORIGINATOR:
279. COUNTRY:
280. TITLE:
281. SUBJECT:
282. DATE:
283. ORIGINATOR:
284. COUNTRY:
285. TITLE:
286. SUBJECT:
287. DATE:
288. ORIGINATOR:
289. COUNTRY:
290. TITLE:
291. SUBJECT:
292. DATE:
293. ORIGINATOR:
294. COUNTRY:
29

Chart 7.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1933.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Statistics were received during 1933 from some 4,980 manufacturers employing, on the average, 401,557 operatives, as compared with the average of 417,989 reported by the 4,870 establishments making returns in 1932. The index averaged 80.9 p.c. of the 1926 payrolls of the co-operating firms, as compared with a mean of 84.4 in the preceding year, 95.3 in 1931, 109.0 in 1930 and 117.1 in 1929.

Index numbers are prepared for 45 different divisions and sub-divisions of factory employment; with few exceptions, these showed considerable improvement as the year progressed until the situation was better than in the same period of 1932. In spite of this, the majority of these industries and their sub-groups reported a lower average of employment for 1933 as a whole, the mean index in 12 cases being higher, in 32 lower and in one the same, as in the preceding year. The edible animal, fur, leather, boot and shoe, paper product, thread, yarn and cloth, (notably woollen and silk), wood distillate and extract, agricultural implement, automobile and non-metallic mineral groups were generally more active; hosiery and knit goods, on the whole, showed no change, while in the remaining classes the average payrolls were smaller than in 1932. The highest level of employment, relatively to the 1926 basic average, was maintained in tobacco and beverage, woollen, silk, chemical, electric current, hosiery and knit goods and edible animal products. The reductions as compared with 1932 in the chemical and textile divisions as a whole were only fractional, while in most cases where a decrease was recorded, this was less than that which had been indicated in 1932 as compared with 1931.

Animal Products, Edible.— During 1933 employment in this group showed seasonal advances during four months, during which nearly 7,700 persons were added to the payrolls of the 240 reporting firms; in the preceding year, the period of expansion had also extended over four months, but the number then taken on for this seasonal work (largely in fish-canneries), was smaller by over 3,000 workers. The mean index in the animal food group, at 105.8, was over four points higher than in 1932. Fish-preserving and meat-packing plants recorded larger staffs, but during most of the year employment in dairies was rather less active. The payrolls of the employers furnishing statistics averaged 19,276 persons, varying between 15,981 on Feb. 1 and 23,699 at the beginning of July.

Leather and Products.— Leather factories, on the whole, afforded rather more employment than in 1932, the index being higher during the last seven months of the year; the 1932 mean in its turn had slightly exceeded that for 1931 and 1930. An average working force of 18,335 employees was recorded by the 255 co-operating establishments, and the mean index was 90.5, as compared with 88.4 in 1932, 88.0 in 1931 and 87.8 in 1930. Footwear factories showed moderate improvement; records of footwear production maintained by the Animal Products Statistics Branch of the Bureau show that an average of 1,661,499 pairs of shoes was turned out in the first eleven months of 1933, compared with a monthly mean of 1,536,469 pairs in the same period of the preceding year, and of 1,504,008 in 1931.

Lumber Products.— The seasonal fluctuations indicated in the lumber trades during 1933 were decidedly more pronounced than in the last few years. The period of expansion, extending over seven months, was longer by a month than in 1932. During this period, the number of persons added to the reported payrolls was considerably over twice as large, while the succeeding seasonal declines averaged decidedly less than during the autumn and early winter of 1932. Steady gains were reported in 1933 between Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, succeeded by consistent losses from month to month in the latter part of the year, although from Aug. 1 the situation was better than in the same period of 1932. However, the average index, standing at 55.3, was a few points lower than the mean of 58.5 for the preceding year. The payrolls of the 762 firms furnishing data ranged between 35,211 persons at the beginning of August, and 22,265 on Jan. 1, averaging 28,741 in the 12 months, as compared with the 1932 mean of 30,428. Rough and dressed lumber mills, stimulated by an increased foreign demand, arising from the operation of the Ottawa Imperial Economic Conference agreements, as well as from improved industrial conditions in the United States, showed gains in many months, but on the whole, afforded rather less employment than in 1932. Losses in that comparison were also noted in furniture and other lumber-using plants.

Musical Instruments.— Activity in musical instrument factories declined considerably during 1933, according to statements from some 36 firms whose staffs averaged 947. The mean index stood at 27.4 in 1933, compared with 43.9 in the preceding year. The production of wireless apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which, as in previous years, has undoubtedly been seriously affected by the popularity of radios.

Plant Products, Edible.—Employment in vegetable food factories generally was not quite so active in 1933 as in the preceding year; canneries reported considerable improvement, but the sugar, chocolate and confectionery, bread and bakery and other divisions of the group reported smaller payrolls than in 1932. An average working force of 28,108 persons was registered by the 392 reporting establishments, in which the number of operatives ranged between 24,610 on Apr. 1, and 33,902 at the beginning of October. The mean general index was 99.1 in 1933, compared with 101.0 in the year before.

Pulp and Paper.—The pulp and paper industries again suffered from the effect of the continued weakness in the foreign and domestic market, employment throughout 1933 averaging rather lower than in the preceding year, although from Aug. 1 onward the index each month was higher than in the same period of 1932. The fluctuations in the group as a whole were not especially marked; the index, standing at 88.1 on Dec. 1, was practically six points higher than at the beginning of the year, and was also two points higher than on Dec. 1, 1932. The reported staffs of 558 establishments averaged 51,551 employees, and the index 85.7, as compared with a mean index of 87.9 in 1932. The decline was decidedly less than that which occurred in 1932 as compared with 1931. Employment in 1933 was lower in two of the three divisions of the group — pulp and paper and printing and publishing, while the paper goods industry generally recorded a slight betterment.

Rubber Products.—Activity in rubber factories increased during eight months of 1933, and in spite of contractions in the remaining months, showed on the whole a steadily upward movement throughout the year, until the Dec. 1 index, at 89.2, was 13.6 points higher than on Jan. 1. It was also three points higher than on Dec. 1, 1932. Nevertheless, the mean index stood at 79.9, compared with 85.2 in 1932. The rubber group continued to be seriously affected by the general depression, as well as by the special dullness in the motor industry; the production of tires ordinarily employs about 55 p.c. of the workers in the rubber industry. The payrolls of the 45 plants supplying information during 1933 averaged 10,172, ranging between 9,203 workers on Feb. 1, and 11,368 at the beginning of December.

Textile Products.—Employment in the textile industries showed improvement during ten months of 1933; the index at 103.5 at the end of the year was higher by 17.5 p.c. than at the beginning of January, and by 7.5 p.c. than on Dec. 1 in the preceding year. Indeed, the index in the last five months was above that in the same period of 1932. The twelve-month mean, however, was 96.1, as compared with 97.0 in 1932. An average staff of 81,312 was employed by the co-operating manufacturers, who averaged 856. The thread, yarn and cloth branch of this group reported greater activity than in 1932, chiefly owing to further improvement in the woollen and silk trades; hosiery and knitting mills showed no general change, while the garment and other divisions of the textile industry recorded reductions in personnel on the whole, despite general gains in the latter months of the year as compared with the same period in 1932.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Statements were compiled from 151 firms, whose working forces averaged 14,539 persons. The mean index of 112.8 in 1933 showed a comparatively slight decline from that of 115.9 in 1932. Tobacco factories were more active during five months of the year under review, while beverage plants showed improvement towards the close of 1933, but in neither case was this sufficient to raise the index for the trade above the average in the preceding year.

Chemical and Allied Products.—The level of employment in this group was practically the same as that reported in the preceding year; the index averaged 109.3, as compared with 109.7 in 1932. An average payroll of 8,170 workers was registered by the 152 employers whose statistics were tabulated.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Employment in these industries continued to be greatly curtailed as compared with earlier years of the record, reflecting the general dullness in building. The index number averaged 55.6, while in 1932 it was 72.5; 182 factories reported an average working force of 6,021 persons, ranging from 5,224 on Mar. 1, 1933, to 7,017 at the beginning of September. The firms making returns in the preceding year had an average payroll of 7,796.

Electric Current.—The number reported as engaged about electric current plants was less in each month of 1933 than in the preceding year. The index averaged 109.0, as compared with 115.4 in 1932, while the aggregate staffs of the co-operating producers averaged 13,472 during 1933, or 720 fewer than those recorded in the preceding year.

Electrical Apparatus.-- Employment in this division, which includes a considerable proportion of the firms producing radios and equipment, was in smaller volume during 1933 than in 1932. The reported payrolls included, on the average, 9,684 workers, and the mean index was 90.2, as compared with 12,425 and 112.6, respectively, in 1932. In this division, activity was less in every month than in the same period of the preceding year.

Iron and Steel Products.-- Contrary to the downward trend evidenced during the greater part of 1931 and 1932, there were uninterrupted increases in employment during 1933 in iron and steel plants from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, succeeded by two months of moderate contraction. On Nov. 1 the movement was again favourable, while a slight increase also occurred on Dec. 1, which, however, was not large enough to affect the index number. This stood at 63.0 at the close of the year, or nearly 12 p.c. higher than on Jan. 1, 1933. The Dec. 1 index was also slightly above that for the same date in the preceding year, which had shown a falling-off of practically 15 p.c. from the level of Jan. 1, 1932. In spite of the improvement indicated in so many months of the year under review, the general average of employment was lower in 1933 than in the preceding year. The aggregate working force of the 774 manufacturers of iron and steel products furnishing data during 1933 averaged 79,939 persons; in 1932 the mean was 87,809, and at the 1929 maximum, it was 161,126. The average index, at 61.1, compared unfavourably with that of 67.3 in 1932. The average labour force per establishment in the year under review was 103, compared with 115 in the year before, and 152 in 1931. Automobile and agricultural implement factories showed slight general gains as compared with 1932, but their production continued at a low level. In spite of a favourable comparison towards the close of the year, activity averaged less in the crude, rolled and forged, general plant machinery, vehicle, heating appliance, structural iron and steel, foundry and machine shop and other divisions of the iron and steel group.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.-- Employment in this division was on the whole in practically the same volume during the year under review as in 1932, the index averaging 84.1, while that for 1932 was 84.9. The reported employees numbered 13,155 on the average, and were engaged in 135 establishments. Additions to staffs were recorded in eight months of last year, while the index gained 19.1 points between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1, to 93.8 at the later date. This was 14 points higher than at the beginning of December in 1932.

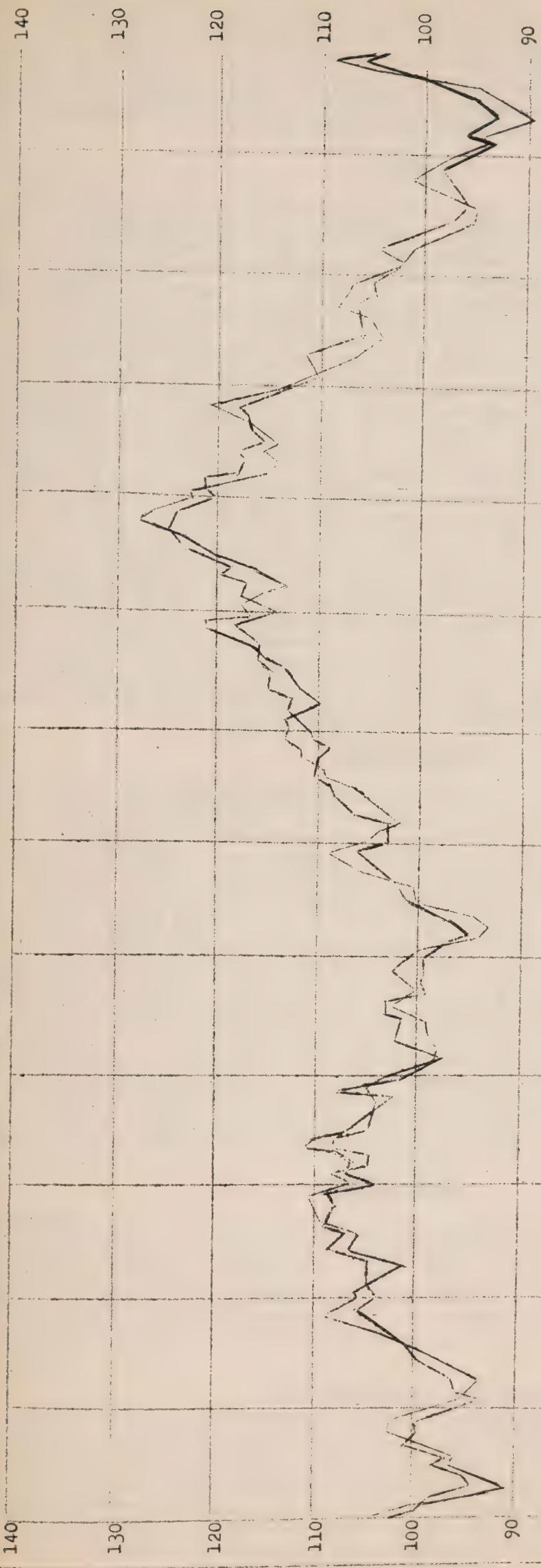
Non-Metallic Mineral Products.-- There were gains in seven months of the year, with the result that employment in non-metallic mineral product plants averaged higher than in the preceding year, the index standing at 121.3, as compared with 119.4 in 1932. Statements were received each month from 113 firms whose staffs averaged 12,120 persons. The gas, petroleum and other divisions of this classification were more active; employment in non-metallic minerals was higher in the last two years in relation to the 1926 average than in any other manufacturing division except silk mills.

Other Manufacturing Industries.-- Fur factories on the whole reported a better level of employment than in 1932, the index averaging 84.4, as against 81.4 in the preceding year. The production of wood distillates and extracts also showed a moderate advance, while miscellaneous manufacturing establishments were rather slacker.

LOGGING.

Logging camps, on the whole, reported decidedly more activity than in the preceding year and also than in 1931; although employment was generally low during the first part of 1933, it was above the 1932 level in all but two months, while the index, rising swiftly in the early winter, was higher on Dec. 1, 1933, than in any other month since the early part of 1930. The improvement was largely due to an increased demand in markets abroad; the implementing of the agreements signed at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in 1932 had a distinctly beneficial effect upon the logging industry, while recent industrial recovery in the United States has also stimulated the demand for lumber in that country. It may confidently be expected that the increase in bush operations in the winter of 1933-34 will be reflected in heightened activity in lumber-using mills next season. The working force of the 231 logging firms supplying information during 1933 averaged 18,278, and the index number, 66.5; the reported payrolls varied from 9,614 on May 1 to 45,989 at the end of the year. In 1932, the mean index was 42.6, while the number employed by the 223 employers co-operating was 11,646. In recent years, many logging workers, deprived of their customary occupation, have drifted to the cities, where they have augmented the already large labour reserves, in many cases without ever having appeared on the payroll of any employer in the municipality. It has already

Chart 8.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Mining Industries, 1921-1933.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

been pointed out in previous issues that the difficulties of collecting data covering bush operations are constantly increased by the growing practice on the part of the larger operators, of letting contracts for their wood requirements to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement. During the year just passed, as in 1932 and 1931, employment in logging was maintained in better volume in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec than elsewhere.

MINING.

There were losses in mining during nine months of 1932, while the trend was upward in seven months of last year. Until Aug. 1, 1933, employment each month was lower than on the same date in 1932, but from midsummer, activity was greater than in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The index at 105.5 on Dec. 1, 1933, was nearly nine p.c. higher than on Jan. 1, and was also 5.6 p.c. higher than on Dec. 1, 1932. Nevertheless, employment on the average was at a slightly lower level than in the preceding year. The index averaged 97.5, compared with 99.2 in 1932; this was a falling-off of only 1.7 points, as compared with the reduction of 8.5 points in 1932 from the 1931 level. In coal-mining, employment was slacker, the index averaging 84.1, compared with 91.0 in 1932, so that the decline in this branch was decidedly greater than the general loss in the mining group. The labour force of the co-operating operators averaged 22,644 workers in 1933, as against 24,337 in the preceding year. Employment in the mining of metallic ores, was generally higher than in 1932, the mean index, at 143.8, being between ten and eleven points above the average of the preceding year. The index varied from 129.8 on Jan. 1 to 159.7 on Dec. 1, showing improvement during ten months of the year. The staffs of the reporting firms averaged 16,990 during the year under review, compared with 15,687 in 1932. Non-metallic minerals (other than coal) registered decidedly curtailed employment, being affected by the dullness generally prevailing in the building trades. The index averaged 69.3, as against 71.8 in the preceding year; however, in the last five months of the year, the situation was better than in the same months of 1932. An average payroll of 4,585 persons was employed during 1933 by the co-operating firms, while those reporting in 1932 had a mean of 4,756. Quarries, asbestos mines and other divisions coming under this heading recorded lowered activity.

TRANSPORTATION.

There were important seasonal losses in the first three months of 1933, which, however, involved a decidedly smaller number of persons than in the first quarter of the preceding year. Following this period, the tendency was favourable until the beginning of November, when seasonal losses were again recorded. Employment was in less volume throughout 1933, when the index averaged 79.0, as compared with 84.7 in 1932. The 370 transportation companies whose returns were tabulated employed, on the average, 92,920 workers, as compared with the mean of 99,478 reported by the 357 employers co-operating in the preceding year. In the steam railway division, the index averaged 69.7, or nearly eight points lower than in 1932. An average working force of 55,472 employees was recorded in steam railway operation, compared with 61,554 in 1932. Street railways and cartage companies, to the number of 179, with a mean of 24,032 workers, reported a rather lower level of employment, the index averaging 112.9, or 1.5 points lower than in the preceding year. The tendency was unfavourable during most months of 1933. Employment in shipping and stevedoring was also less than in 1932; the mean index was 79.9, while the reported staffs averaged 13,417, varying between 9,957 persons on Mar. 1, and 15,443 at the beginning of October. In the year before, the mean index was 82.3.

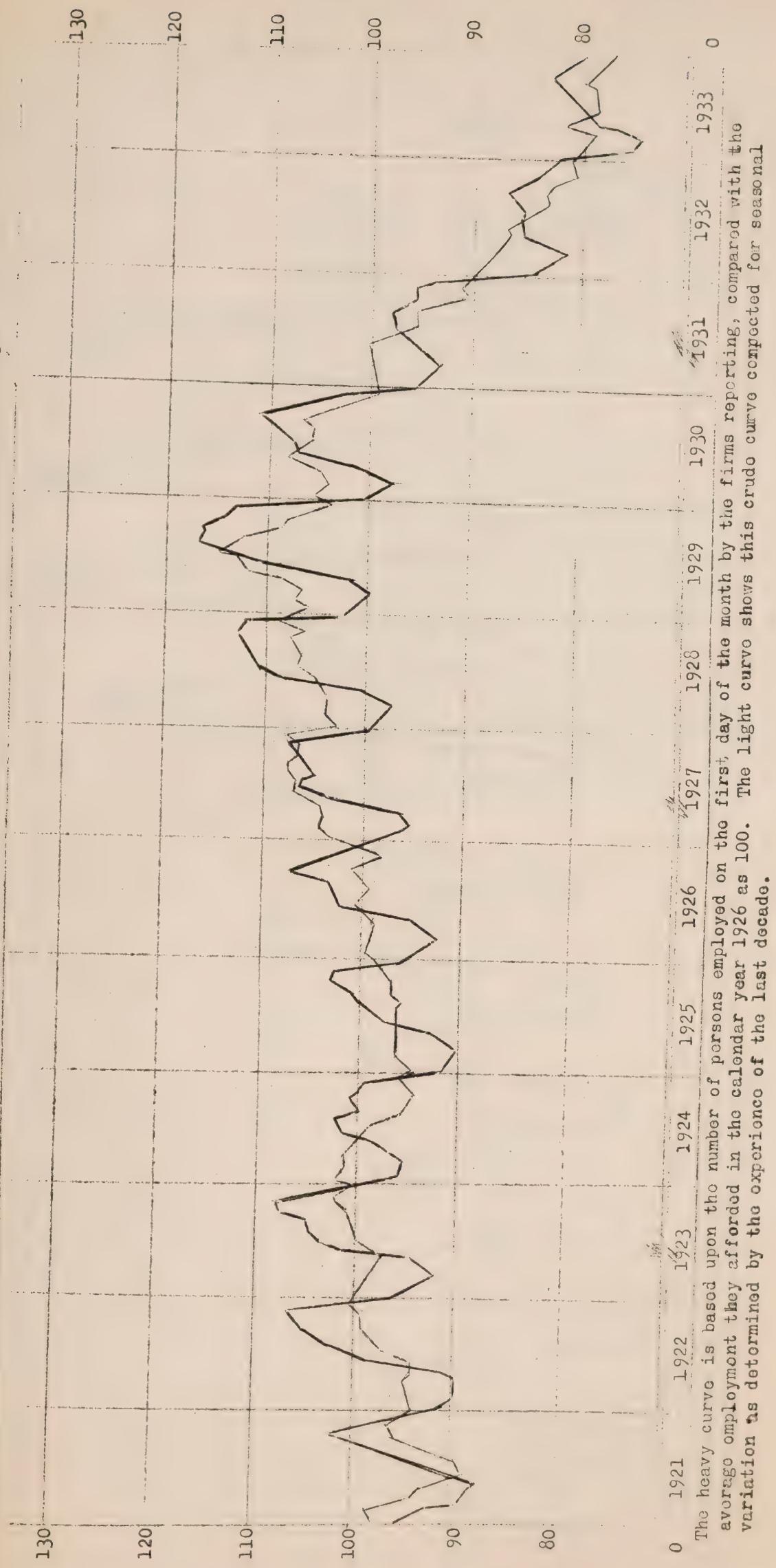
COMMUNICATIONS.

Telegraphs and telephones reported a much smaller volume of employment during 1933 than in 1932, in sympathy with the continued depression in business. The index averaged 83.9, compared with 93.5 in 1932. The personnel of the companies furnishing data averaged 22,062 employees, of whom some 80 p.c. were engaged on telephones. The proportional reductions indicated in the telegraph and telephone divisions during 1933 were quite similar, these apparently being affected in like degree by current conditions.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

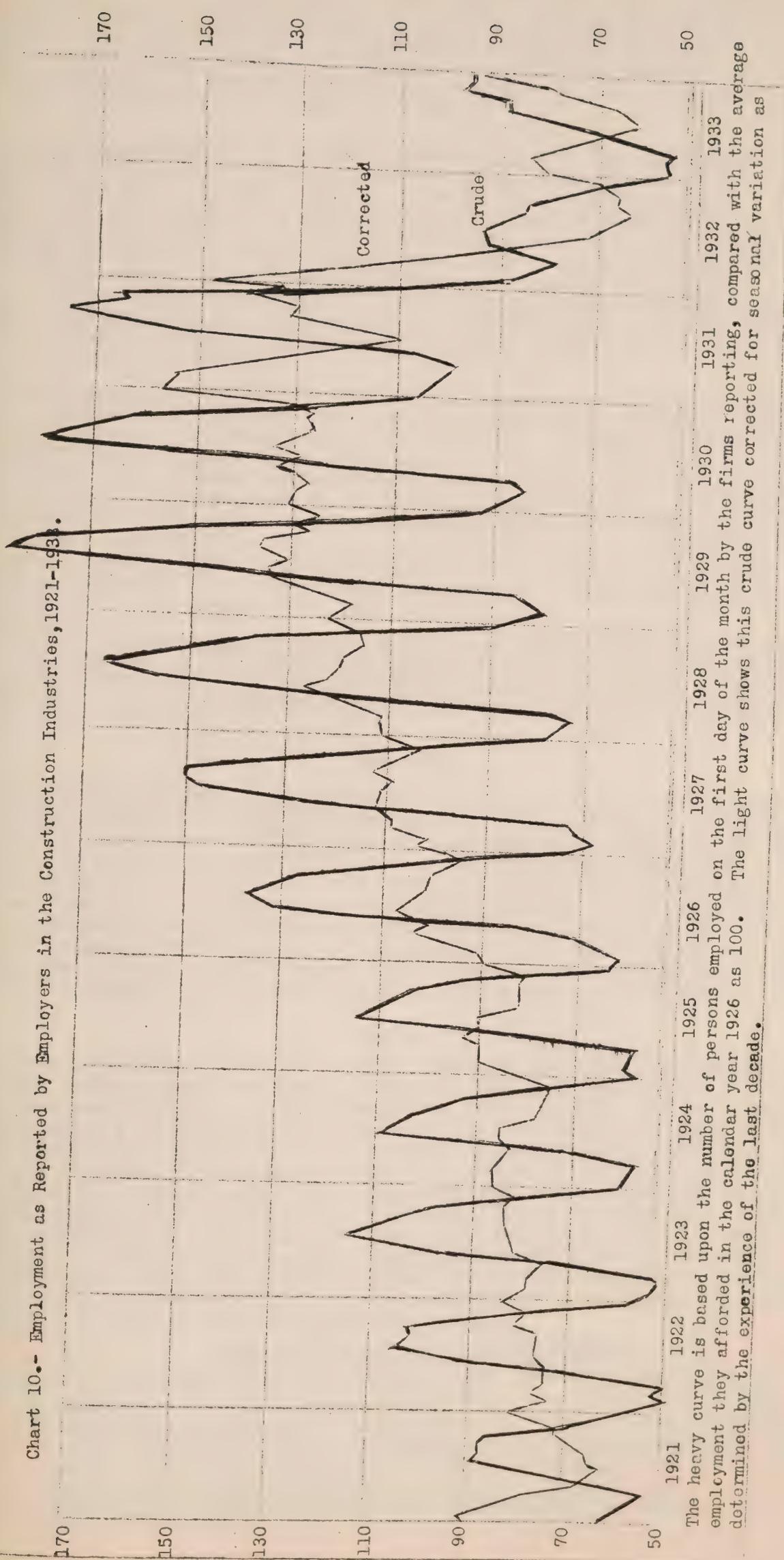
The period of expansion indicated in the construction industries during 1932 consisted of only three months, during which the additions to staffs were on a comparatively small scale; in 1933, however, there were increases in six of the twelve months, but in many cases these were wholly or partially due to works undertaken by public authorities primarily for the relief of unemployment. In spite of this factor, (of greater importance towards the end of 1933 than in the preceding year), the employment reported in construction was generally at a low level. The forces of

Chart 9.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Transportation Industries, 1921-1933.

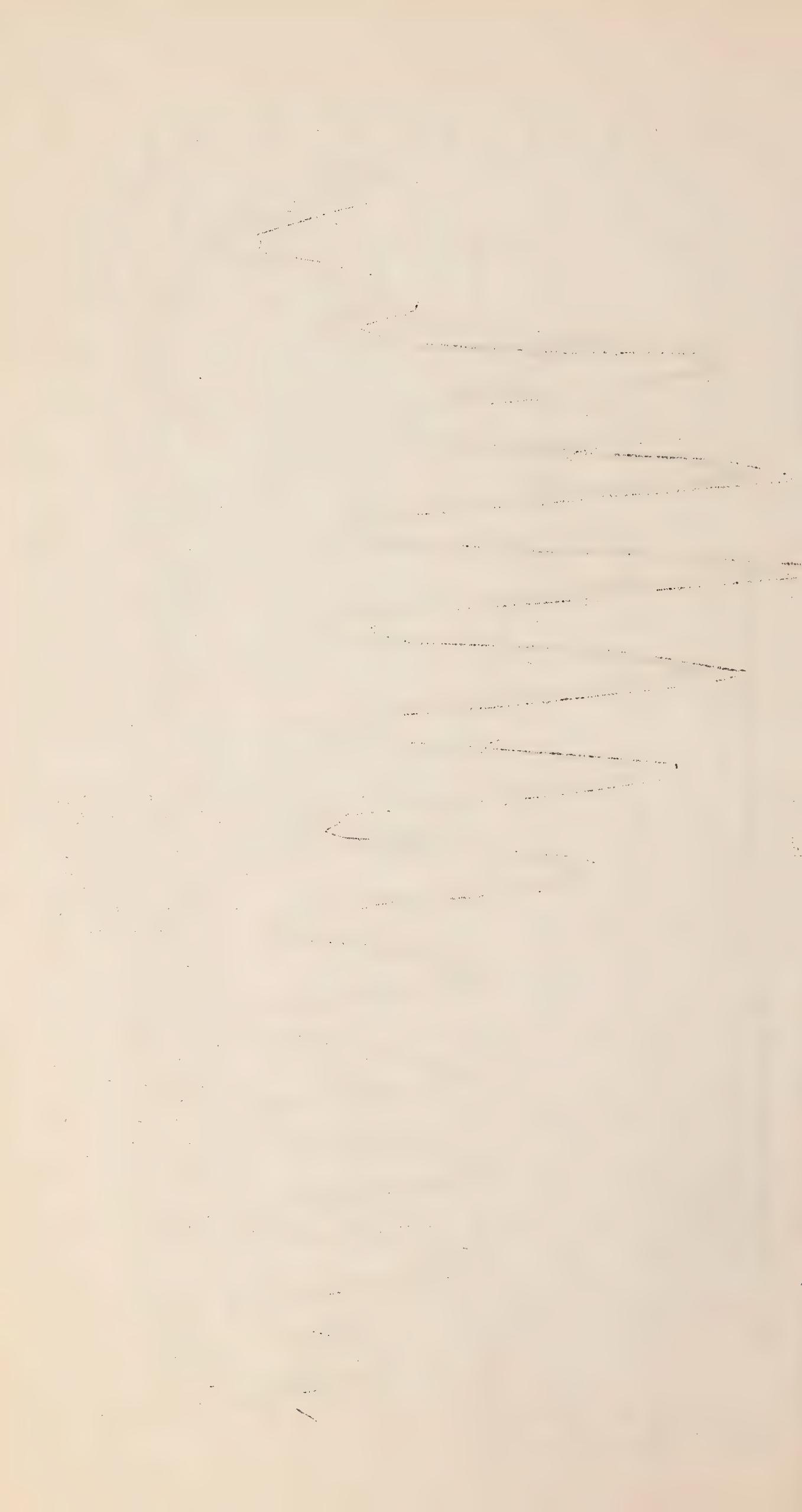


The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Chart 10.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Construction Industries, 1921-1931.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average determined by the experience of the last decade.



the 1,006 co-operating employers averaged 86,646 during 1933, varying between 63,051 on Apr. 1 and 110,207 at the beginning of December, when extensive relief works were being carried on. The general index for this group averaged 74.6, compared with 86.0 in 1932. The organization of work camps in place of direct relief for certain classes of unemployed men was instituted on a large scale during 1933, a reversal of the policy of direct relief called for under the Relief Act of 1932; this resulted in a decided increase in activity in some branches of construction work as compared with 1932, particularly towards the latter part of the year.

Building construction gained in five months in 1933, but was quieter than in the preceding year, in spite of the fact that improvement was indicated in the last two months over Nov. 1 and Dec. 1 of 1932. The mean index in 1932 was 54.1 p.c. of the 1926 average, dropping to 38.5 in the year under review, when the average number of persons employed by the 635 reporting contractors was 14,404. In 1932, 658 contractors had reported 21,389 employees on the average. As already stated in connection with logging, trades, to sub-contractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have less than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is undoubtedly considerably in excess of that covered in these statistics.

Road construction as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, afforded a smaller volume of employment in the first seven months of 1933 than in the same period in 1932. In the latter part of the year, however, an increase in the number of persons engaged on unemployment relief works raised the index to a point higher than in the corresponding period of 1932, and also decidedly higher than at the beginning of 1933. Nevertheless, the average number reported in the highway construction group last year was smaller than in 1932. The payrolls reported averaged 47,756 workers, and ranged between 31,359 on Apr. 1 and 71,039 at the beginning of December. The index averaged 132.2, compared with 143.9 in 1932. In many districts, road work is supplementary to the occupations ordinarily followed by nearby residents, particularly agriculturists during slack periods on their farms.

Employment in railway construction, (in which the working forces covered averaged 24,487 men) was much quieter than in the last few years. The index averaged 61.3, while the mean in 1932 was 66.8. In 1928, when activity was at its maximum in this record of thirteen years, an average payroll of 46,148 persons was reported, and the mean index stood at 116.7.

SERVICES.

Statements were received monthly from some 336 firms in this division, whose employees averaged 21,174. Gains were noted during seven months of the year under review, but until Nov. 1 employment in each month was less than in the same month of 1932. The index averaged 106.7, compared with 113.6 in the preceding year. Employment in hotels and restaurants was generally at a lower level than in 1932, partly reflecting an unfavourable tourist season resulting from a general tightness of money, and also affected to some extent by the popularity of the World's Fair at Chicago. In the miscellaneous group of services, composed largely of laundering and cleaning establishments, employment was also in rather smaller volume than in the preceding year, although in relation to the 1926 average, it was brisker than in other branches of this division.

TRADE.

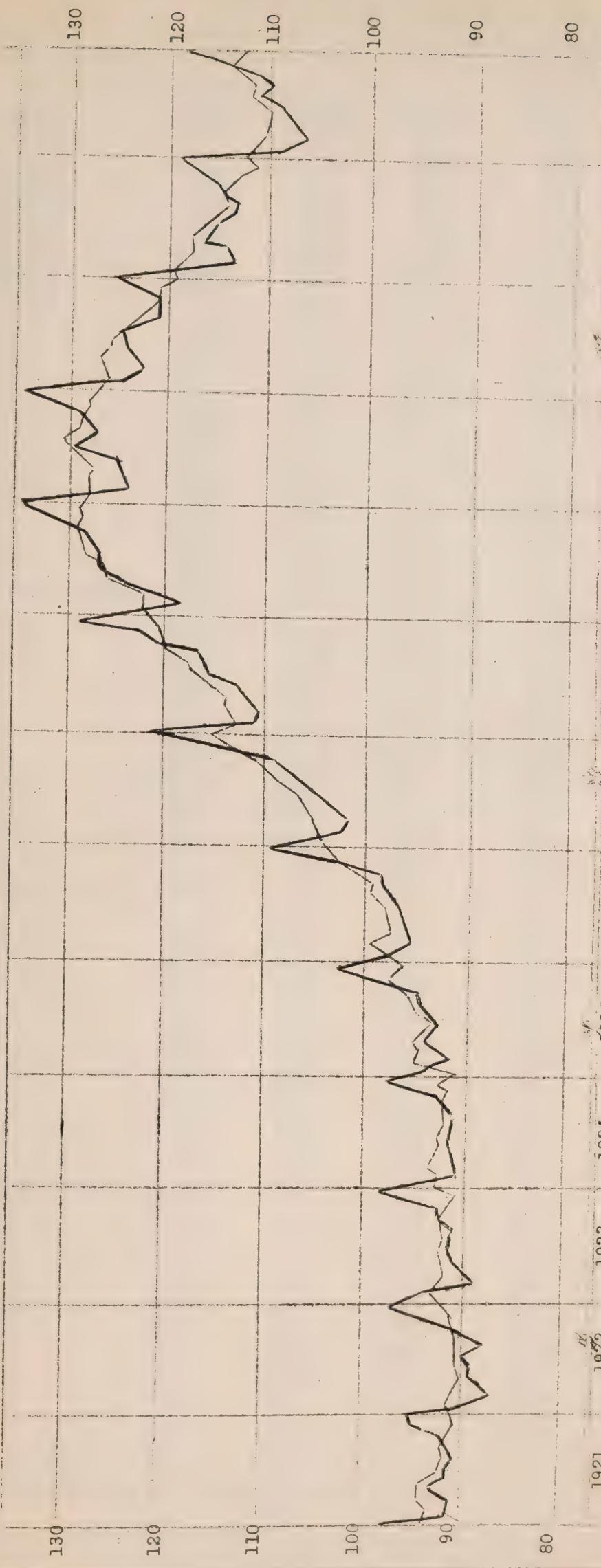
Trade was generally quieter than in 1932; with only one exception, employment advanced from month to month from Mar. 1 to Dec. 1, 1933, but until the final quarter of the year, was lower than in the corresponding period in 1932. The payrolls of the 93 co-operating firms averaged 81,770 persons, and the index 112.1, compared with 116.1 in 1932. It has already been mentioned as highly probable that many establishments, in order to keep on most of their usual staff, have reduced the working hours per week or per month, so that the earnings of the persons employed would, if available, show a greater falling-off than the personnel. Of the workers in the trade group, nearly 74 p.c. were classified as employed in retail stores. In recent years, there has been a growing tendency for the larger stores and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics, and this change in organization may have helped to keep the index of employment in recent years at a relatively high level in comparison with other groups.

TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions in the last four years, together with yearly averages since 1921, while the trend of employment in some 60 industries during the years 1931-33 is shown in Table 4.^{1/} The columns headed "relative weight" indicate the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1 of the indicated years.

Detailed indexes for the years 1924-1930 may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Chart 11.—Employment as Reported by Trading Establishments, 1921-1933.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

-14-
(Average calendar year, 1926=100)

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting for Dec. 1, 1933.

	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>	<u>Canada</u>
1921 - Average	102.4	82.2	90.6	94.0	81.1	88.8
1922 - Average	97.3	81.4	92.8	92.6	82.8	89.0
1923 - Average	105.7	90.7	99.5	94.8	87.4	95.8
1924 - Average	96.6	91.3	95.5	92.1	89.4	93.4
1925 - Average	97.0	91.7	94.8	92.0	93.7	93.6
1926 - Average 1/	99.4	99.4	99.6	99.5	100.2	99.6
1927 - Average	103.7	104.0	105.6	105.3	101.1	104.6
1928 - Average	106.6	108.3	113.5	117.9	106.4	111.6
1929 - Average	114.8	113.4	123.1	126.3	111.5	119.0
1930 - Jan. 1	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1	111.2
Feb. 1	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9	111.6
Mar. 1	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2	110.2
Apr. 1	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0	107.8
May 1	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7	111.4
June 1	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3	116.5
July 1	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5	118.9
Aug. 1	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8	118.8
Sept. 1	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6	116.6
Oct. 1	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1	116.2
Nov. 1	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4	112.9
Dec. 1	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0	108.5
Average, 1930	118.3	110.3	114.6	117.1	107.9	113.4
1931 - Jan. 1	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1	101.7
Feb. 1	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8	100.7
Mar. 1	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8	100.2
Apr. 1	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4	99.7
May 1	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1	102.2
June 1	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9	103.6
July 1	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9	103.8
Aug. 1	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0	105.2
Sept. 1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6	107.1
Oct. 1	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9	103.9
Nov. 1	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9	103.0
Dec. 1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5	99.1
Average, 1931	108.1	100.9	101.2	111.5	95.5	102.5
1932 - Jan. 1	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6	91.6
Feb. 1	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5	89.7
Mar. 1	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7	88.7
Apr. 1	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9	87.5
May 1	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7	87.5
June 1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7	89.1
July 1	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7	88.7
Aug. 1	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4	86.3
Sept. 1	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8	86.0
Oct. 1	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1	86.7
Nov. 1	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8	84.7
Dec. 1	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8	83.2
Average, 1932	92.2	85.5	88.7	90.0	80.5	87.5
1933 - Jan. 1	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7	78.5
Feb. 1	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0	77.0
Mar. 1	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7	76.9
Apr. 1	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8	76.0
May 1	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2	77.6
June 1	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2	80.7
July 1	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8	84.5
Aug. 1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3	87.1
Sept. 1	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2	88.5
Oct. 1	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6	90.4
Nov. 1	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0	91.3
Dec. 1	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4	91.8
Average, 1933	85.3	82.0	84.2	86.2	78.0	83.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Dec. 1, 1933.

7.7 29.4 41.5 13.2 8.2 100.0

The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

TABLE 2.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.
(Average calendar year, 1926 = 100).

-15-

The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting for Dec. 1, 1933.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
2 - Average	86.0	-	96.1	-	-	-	93.9	81.5
3 - Average	92.7	-	98.0	107.2	94.6	-	90.6	82.5
4 - Average	93.0	99.6	94.3	102.3	86.0	-	86.5	86.2
5 - Average	94.2	97.9	95.7	100.1	88.0	85.1	88.5	92.0
6 - Average 1/	99.7	99.1	99.6	100.0	99.3	99.9	99.2	99.9
7 - Average	103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
8 - Average	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.5	108.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
9 - Average	115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
0 - Jan. 1	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Average, 1930	111.8	125.3	116.3	123.1	113.9	128.6	107.6	109.8
1 - Jan. 1	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Average, 1931	102.5	122.2	107.7	119.5	101.3	88.3	97.1	104.5
2 - Jan. 1	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Average, 1932	88.1	101.8	95.2	99.3	83.7	78.4	86.6	88.5
- Jan. 1	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.0	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Average, 1933	81.0	95.1	87.5	90.2	74.6	75.9	80.2	83.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1933.

14.6 1.4 13.0 1.4 3.0 1.2 4.1 3.1

The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

1601 TPC

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

(Average calendar year, 1926=100).

-16-

The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting for Dec. 1, 1933.

	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Commun.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade	All Industries
1 - Average	87.7	103.0	98.0	90.2	94.1	71.1	83.6	92.7	88.8
2 - Average	88.3	85.1	99.5	86.4	97.8	76.7	81.9	90.8	89.0
3 - Average	96.6	114.2	106.2	87.6	100.3	80.9	87.9	92.1	95.8
4 - Average	92.4	116.7	105.3	93.7	99.1	80.3	93.8	92.5	93.4
5 - Average	93.0	105.4	99.8	95.5	96.6	84.9	95.4	95.1	93.6
6 - Average 1/	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.2	99.5	99.2	99.6
7 - Average	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
8 - Average	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
9 - Average	117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
0 - Jan. 1	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8	111.2
Feb. 1	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6	111.6
Mar. 1	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0	110.2
Apr. 1	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1	107.8
May 1	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6	111.4
June 1	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6	116.5
July 1	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5	118.9
Aug. 1	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4	118.8
Sept. 1	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3	116.6
Oct. 1	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9	116.2
Nov. 1	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2	112.9
Dec. 1	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8	108.5
Average, 1930	109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4
- Jan. 1	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9	101.7
Feb. 1	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1	100.7
Mar. 1	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0	100.2
Apr. 1	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1	99.7
May 1	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3	102.2
June 1	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0	103.6
July 1	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0	103.8
Aug. 1	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9	105.2
Sept. 1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5	107.1
Oct. 1	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8	103.9
Nov. 1	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8	103.0
Dec. 1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6	99.1
Average, 1931	95.3	60.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	131.4	124.7	123.6	102.5
- Jan. 1	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7	91.6
Feb. 1	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2	89.7
Mar. 1	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6	88.7
Apr. 1	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3	87.5
May 1	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2	87.5
June 1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1	89.1
July 1	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4	88.7
Aug. 1	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8	86.3
Sept. 1	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1	86.0
Oct. 1	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5	86.7
Nov. 1	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4	84.7
Dec. 1	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8	83.2
Average, 1932	84.4	42.6	99.2	93.5	84.7	86.0	113.6	116.1	87.5
- Jan. 1	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6	78.5
Feb. 1	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4	77.0
Mar. 1	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3	76.9
Apr. 1	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6	76.0
May 1	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6	77.6
June 1	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1	80.7
July 1	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8	84.5
Aug. 1	85.2	48.9	97.4	87.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5	87.1
Sept. 1	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8	88.5
Oct. 1	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0	90.4
Nov. 1	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6	91.3
Dec. 1	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1	91.8
Average, 1933	80.9	66.5	97.5	83.9	79.0	74.6	106.7	112.1	83.4

Relative weight of employment by industries as at Dec. 1, 1933.

49.4 5.4 5.7 2.5 11.0 13.0 2.7 10.3 100.0

The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926 being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1931-1933

(Average calendar year, 1926=100).

-17-

Note:- The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1.

Industries	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	Relative weight
	1	5	3	2			
MANUFACTURING							
Animal products - edible	93.7	92.4	97.6	99.7	100.7	99.4	52.1
Meat products	95.5	94.2	95.0	95.4	103.3	112.3	2.1
Clothing and apparel	88.2	86.5	89.1	90.9	91.5	102.9	.2
Boots and shoes	73.8	72.7	89.9	91.7	93.8	91.2	2.0
Lumber and products	72.9	70.3	91.2	92.1	101.1	99.2	1.3
Rough and dressed lumber	66.8	70.6	70.5	71.6	79.2	84.0	4.7
Furniture	50.7	52.8	51.8	54.6	63.6	72.1	2.6
Other lumber products	98.3	104.6	105.5	105.5	105.9	101.8	.9
Musical instruments	90.1	96.8	99.3	105.3	108.4	106.8	1.2
Plant products - edible	56.9	53.0	49.1	46.1	47.2	53.4	.2
Pulp and paper products	95.5	95.9	97.6	98.6	101.8	102.2	3.1
Pulp and paper	98.7	97.4	95.4	96.1	98.1	97.5	6.3
Paper products	87.0	85.0	82.7	83.5	87.3	86.9	2.8
Printing and publishing	98.0	96.6	99.1	100.3	100.4	100.5	.8
Rubber products	114.6	114.4	111.1	111.4	111.6	110.4	2.7
Textile products	106.3	104.3	102.8	102.1	97.6	96.8	1.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	93.6	99.7	102.5	104.0	102.4	101.3	8.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	99.0	102.2	103.2	103.0	102.1	102.8	3.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	85.1	83.7	83.3	83.0	84.4	81.5	1.7
Silk and silk goods	89.2	97.4	101.2	104.4	105.5	98.7	.5
Hosiery and knit goods	312.7	316.5	322.8	319.7	315.1	314.4	.5
Garments and personal furnishings	99.9	104.9	106.6	108.6	108.1	107.6	1.8
Other textile products	88.3	98.3	106.1	106.8	103.8	100.0	2.9
Ant products (n.e.s.)	82.5	87.6	89.0	92.6	90.8	90.5	1.0
Tobacco	116.7	117.2	114.6	115.6	117.3	115.1	1.6
Distilled and malt liquors	101.6	104.3	105.4	106.7	109.4	105.7	.9
Od distillates and extracts	139.9	137.2	127.7	128.7	128.5	128.9	.7
Chemicals and allied products	108.9	120.8	122.4	101.4	113.3	107.0	.1
Glass, glass and stone products	113.8	114.2	118.9	119.8	121.0	119.0	.9
Electric current	95.2	91.6	95.4	96.9	108.3	111.3	1.2
Electrical apparatus	124.7	121.1	118.4	121.4	122.7	124.2	1.6
Iron and steel products	143.5	143.2	136.2	136.3	137.8	134.7	1.6
Rude, rolled and forged products	88.7	93.0	96.0	100.3	98.9	92.2	12.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	105.2	105.0	99.8	99.8	102.3	98.1	1.2
Agricultural implements	47.6	43.9	45.8	56.4	42.3	36.4	.3
And vehicles	83.2	94.1	97.0	101.7	101.2	94.3	6.0
Automobiles and parts	69.7	87.9	94.1	105.9	110.7	99.7	1.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	94.4	97.8	98.5	108.9	107.6	87.5	.3
Eating appliances	70.6	79.0	87.0	102.7	105.0	103.5	.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	70.6	131.4	146.7	138.3	128.9	125.4	.8
Foundry and machine shop products	87.7	82.9	97.3	99.1	98.7	90.6	.5
Other iron and steel products	87.5	89.1	91.9	93.3	95.1	92.1	1.8
Non-ferrous metal products	112.7	115.7	116.7	119.7	119.8	116.6	1.9
Non-metallic mineral products	124.9	121.5	122.6	120.9	123.6	127.0	1.3
Miscellaneous	103.2	104.3	105.7	105.4	106.6	108.6	.5
MINING	107.6	102.2	82.7	42.9	55.9	53.3	1.5
Mining	114.1	111.6	109.5	108.1	106.0	105.3	5.0
Metals	106.9	104.1	99.5	96.0	92.3	92.2	2.6
Metallic ores	136.3	136.0	138.4	138.8	137.9	139.4	1.7
Metallic minerals (except coal)	105.4	98.7	98.1	102.0	105.0	97.7	.7
COMMUNICATIONS	110.6	106.6	103.9	105.3	104.0	104.7	2.9
Telegraphs	108.3	102.8	102.0	100.3	101.5	106.2	.6
Telephones	111.1	107.5	104.3	104.0	104.5	104.3	2.3
TRANSPORTATION	95.9	94.0	93.2	94.3	96.6	98.6	12.1
Railways and cartage	117.7	118.6	118.6	118.4	119.1	121.0	2.6
Railways	95.2	91.5	90.3	91.2	90.1	92.2	7.7
Shipping and stevedoring	72.3	75.4	73.0	79.8	98.1	101.7	1.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	110.7	104.5	101.1	96.8	106.6	121.8	14.6
Building	96.0	97.0	90.3	94.1	105.7	113.8	4.8
Roadway	172.4	149.8	138.1	123.9	135.4	159.7	5.7
Roadway	75.1	80.9	81.0	76.3	82.0	97.7	4.1
ICES	123.2	122.2	121.5	122.0	123.1	125.9	2.4
Hotels and restaurants	122.2	121.4	120.6	118.2	118.2	122.5	1.3
Professional	121.6	128.7	125.9	125.2	124.0	125.2	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	125.5	121.5	122.0	127.4	129.6	125.6	.9
Trade	132.9	123.1	122.0	123.1	123.3	124.0	9.4
Rail	142.3	126.7	124.1	120.9	130.3	130.9	6.9
Wholesale	112.2	110.3	108.5	108.0	107.7	103.5	2.5
INDUSTRIES	101.7	100.7	100.2	99.7	102.2	103.6	100.0

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1931-1933-Continued.

-19-

(Average calendar year, 1926=100).

The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry
the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1

Industries	1 9 3 2						Relative weight
	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	83.9	85.9	87.0	87.3	85.8	86.0	52.2
Food products - edible	95.1	92.1	91.6	92.7	97.1	106.3	2.3
Chemical products	78.1	76.9	79.8	76.9	75.9	86.0	.2
Other and products	78.7	86.2	89.5	90.6	91.4	90.5	2.3
Clothing and shoes	83.4	93.1	97.2	97.9	99.1	98.3	1.6
Fiber and products	55.6	57.8	58.2	58.8	60.1	64.2	4.1
Rough and dressed lumber	41.1	41.8	42.2	43.0	45.5	51.3	2.1
Furniture	85.2	91.0	84.9	81.2	77.1	77.4	.8
Other lumber products	77.2	80.4	86.1	89.7	91.6	93.3	1.2
Musical instruments	58.0	59.7	48.7	40.1	33.7	31.3	.1
Food products - edible	94.7	91.1	93.2	93.2	93.4	96.9	3.4
Wood and paper products	89.9	88.8	87.2	88.6	87.3	88.3	6.5
Wood and paper	76.1	73.4	71.4	74.4	72.4	72.8	2.7
Other products	91.7	93.4	95.6	94.7	96.2	99.1	.9
Printing and publishing	107.7	107.9	105.2	105.6	104.2	105.3	2.9
Leather products	82.2	90.9	91.1	89.7	85.9	86.4	1.3
Textile products	90.3	96.3	100.2	101.0	100.7	98.9	10.2
Wool, yarn and cloth	97.4	103.8	108.6	109.2	108.5	107.0	3.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	77.4	79.4	82.1	81.4	80.6	80.4	1.9
Collon yarn and cloth	101.2	107.8	114.9	115.5	111.8	108.5	.8
Milk and silk goods	325.0	344.5	367.7	378.1	381.1	374.6	.9
Silky and knit goods	103.3	106.1	109.6	110.9	111.2	108.6	2.1
Apparelments and personal furnishings	81.4	88.8	92.6	93.5	93.0	91.9	3.3
Other textile products	74.4	80.6	83.2	83.2	83.9	81.0	1.0
Food products (n.e.s.)	119.3	119.2	120.9	116.8	120.6	112.4	1.8
Tobacco	115.5	120.9	121.1	115.2	120.3	107.1	1.0
Stilled and malt liquors	123.7	115.5	120.0	118.6	120.3	119.7	.8
Alcohol distillates and extracts	99.5	97.9	113.5	93.1	91.5	78.8	.0
Chemicals and allied products	110.6	110.3	109.6	112.7	113.6	114.1	1.0
Glass and stone products	77.1	76.7	76.0	75.8	77.0	83.1	1.1
Electric current	118.4	115.7	116.0	115.6	114.1	117.4	1.8
Electrical apparatus	126.4	124.9	123.1	119.9	116.5	109.9	1.5
Iron and steel products	70.7	73.4	74.9	75.6	70.5	69.4	11.1
Wires, rolled and forged products	59.2	67.4	67.0	71.3	65.2	58.8	.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	86.9	81.8	81.8	82.9	81.7	78.6	1.1
Agricultural implements	25.0	29.7	32.4	29.1	27.3	27.4	.3
Land vehicles	75.6	77.9	80.7	81.7	73.7	73.8	5.5
Automobiles and parts	56.9	70.3	74.8	75.6	81.7	86.3	1.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	60.9	68.0	65.8	67.9	65.9	65.4	.3
Rating appliances	61.8	68.9	73.2	76.4	73.2	76.5	.4
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	82.4	84.9	83.2	77.2	71.2	66.0	.5
Laundry and machine shop products	71.8	77.0	74.2	73.6	74.9	74.3	.5
Other iron and steel products	74.3	75.3	76.8	77.6	76.0	75.3	1.7
Non-ferrous metal products	93.6	93.7	95.9	92.8	83.2	78.4	1.5
Non-metallic mineral products	117.3	115.0	116.2	116.3	119.4	123.3	1.5
Miscellaneous	98.4	104.0	100.4	102.3	102.8	97.5	.5
COMMUNICATIONS	68.7	68.5	60.6	31.1	32.5	37.9	1.3
TELEGRAPH	105.1	102.4	101.1	101.0	97.9	96.8	5.4
TELEPHONE	99.1	97.8	94.4	93.8	89.4	86.5	2.9
SPORTATION	134.8	133.9	134.0	135.1	131.1	133.0	1.9
Railways and cartage	76.5	65.4	69.7	70.3	73.1	74.4	.6
Road railways	82.5	79.7	77.8	77.6	77.7	77.1	7.5
Shipping and stevedoring	68.0	67.8	68.0	67.5	82.0	91.4	2.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	104.8	90.4	83.3	79.9	83.2	92.9	12.9
Building	64.3	59.1	55.0	51.7	58.5	62.9	3.0
Roadway	197.1	160.0	138.6	134.9	130.7	147.7	6.3
Railway	63.7	60.2	62.5	59.4	65.8	74.0	3.6
BUSES	114.4	112.1	114.7	113.9	114.7	116.8	2.7
HOTELS and restaurants	107.7	105.4	110.2	107.7	107.4	111.1	1.4
Professional	128.2	128.4	130.2	127.9	130.3	129.4	.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	120.6	117.3	117.4	119.4	121.4	121.9	1.0
MAIL	125.7	117.2	113.6	114.3	116.2	116.1	10.2
TELEGRAPH	135.4	123.7	119.6	120.2	123.0	122.1	7.4
Wholesale	103.9	102.5	100.0	100.8	101.0	102.4	2.8
INDUSTRIES	91.6	89.7	88.7	87.5	87.5	89.1	100.0

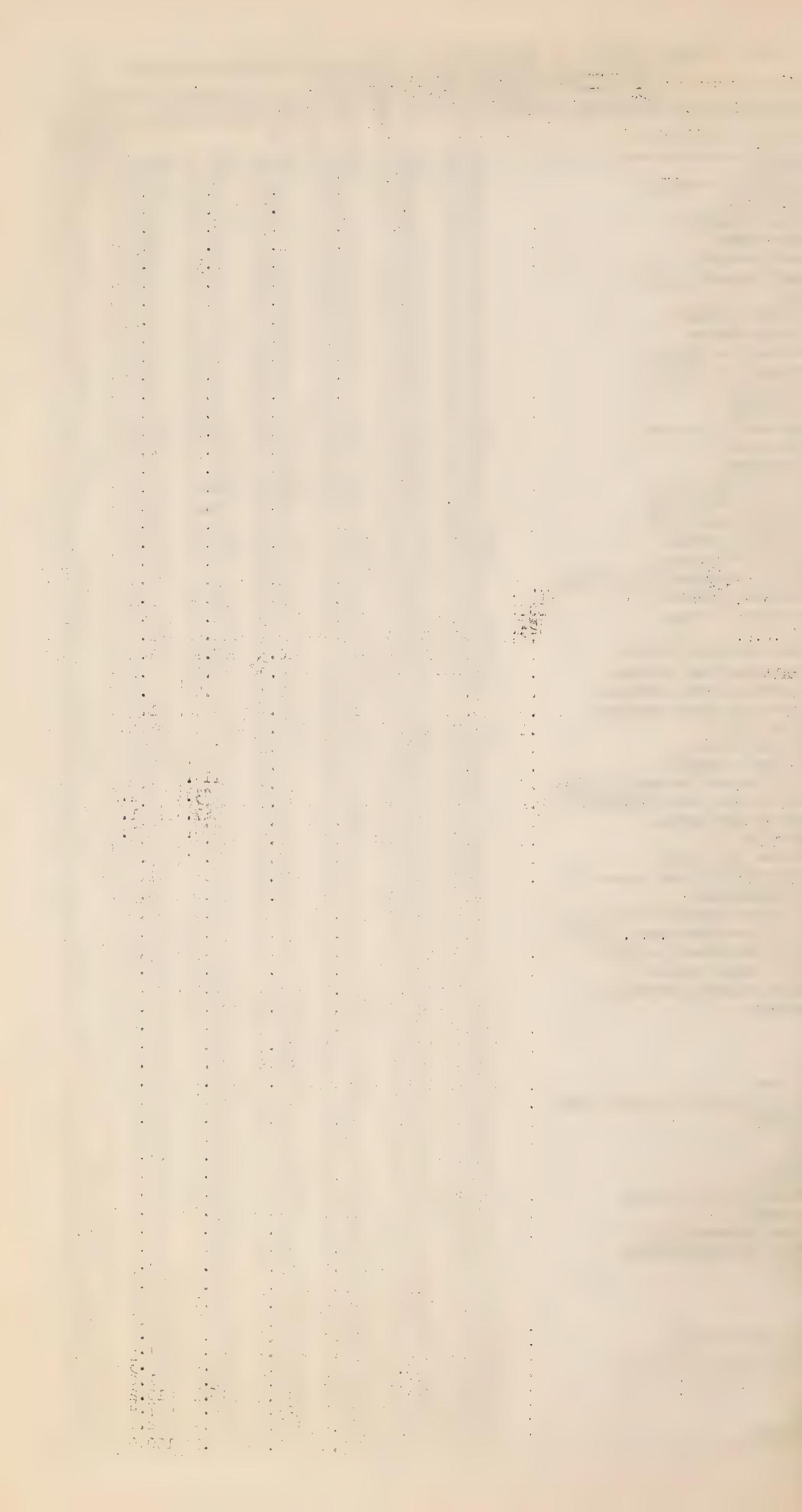


TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1931-1933-Continued.

-20-

(Average calendar year 1926=100).

Note:-For the relative importance in 1932 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on the preceding page.

Industries	1 9 3 2						Average Jan. Dec. 1
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
MANUFACTURING	85.4	82.6	83.1	84.1	81.7	80.3	84.4
Animal products - edible	114.7	113.3	112.7	109.7	98.2	95.0	101.5
Fur and products	84.6	82.0	79.6	88.6	87.0	81.0	81.4
Leather and products	86.5	88.8	91.4	90.6	89.3	86.7	88.4
Boots and shoes	93.6	97.3	99.4	97.4	94.5	90.8	95.2
Lumber and products	64.8	59.8	59.4	58.1	54.7	50.6	58.5
Rough and dressed lumber	54.7	51.8	50.4	46.6	40.9	36.2	45.5
Furniture	71.2	62.4	67.3	72.9	75.8	73.9	76.7
Other lumber products	91.0	82.2	81.0	82.2	80.4	76.2	84.3
Musical instruments	29.4	34.9	50.1	48.5	48.0	43.9	43.9
Plant products - edible	100.5	103.6	109.2	121.0	111.7	102.9	101.6
Pulp and paper products	87.9	86.6	88.5	87.3	88.0	86.1	87.9
Pulp and paper	73.7	73.1	76.1	73.4	73.8	70.2	73.4
Paper products	96.7	94.0	98.3	99.7	101.4	99.3	96.7
Printing and publishing	104.0	102.2	101.7	101.7	102.3	102.9	104.2
Rubber products	86.2	80.7	80.7	81.0	82.0	86.1	85.2
Textile products	96.2	91.8	93.9	98.6	99.2	96.3	97.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	103.6	101.2	102.6	105.0	106.2	105.4	104.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	79.3	76.0	75.2	75.7	78.0	76.9	78.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	99.4	101.5	103.9	109.8	112.5	112.9	108.3
Silk and silk goods	363.1	358.0	366.9	378.5	366.0	367.2	364.2
Hosiery and knit goods	107.7	103.5	104.7	110.0	115.2	115.1	108.8
Garments and personal furnishings	89.1	81.8	87.4	92.1	91.8	85.0	89.0
Other textile products	77.6	75.2	70.9	80.9	75.9	73.5	78.4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	112.0	110.4	112.6	115.2	109.6	121.7	115.9
Tobacco	106.7	106.3	106.3	109.8	103.0	125.4	113.1
Distilled and malt liquors	118.5	115.2	121.1	122.7	118.9	115.6	119.1
Wood distillates and extracts	82.7	67.1	84.6	95.9	117.7	105.2	94.0
Chemicals and allied products	109.9	105.9	106.9	107.5	108.1	106.9	103.7
Clay, glass and stone products	78.2	71.2	69.9	70.2	61.1	53.9	72.5
Electric current	117.4	116.9	117.6	113.9	111.6	110.6	115.4
Electrical apparatus	109.0	105.7	101.3	105.2	108.0	101.5	112.6
Iron and steel products	68.2	64.3	62.1	61.1	57.6	60.1	67.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	61.7	54.2	60.8	59.8	61.2	63.7	62.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	77.6	72.5	71.4	68.9	62.4	67.7	76.2
Agricultural implements	28.1	23.4	22.4	21.4	21.9	24.2	26.0
Land vehicles	72.7	69.1	64.8	62.4	55.3	62.1	70.3
Automobiles and parts	87.8	72.5	57.3	46.0	47.5	50.9	67.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	62.4	69.8	66.4	61.8	64.3	54.5	64.4
Heating appliances	72.6	64.3	78.5	81.7	82.4	72.0	73.5
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	63.8	61.6	53.9	54.8	52.6	46.2	66.5
Foundry and machine shop products	69.9	71.0	61.5	64.9	66.5	62.8	70.2
Other iron and steel products	72.5	67.7	65.4	67.4	67.9	65.3	71.8
Non-ferrous metal products	78.2	78.3	80.6	81.7	82.9	79.8	84.9
Non-metallic mineral products	123.6	120.6	122.2	121.4	119.0	118.2	119.4
Miscellaneous	99.8	97.2	96.4	99.1	101.0	98.4	99.8
LOGGING	34.2	29.1	26.0	28.4	37.9	56.2	42.6
MINING	95.0	94.8	96.5	98.2	101.2	99.9	99.2
Coal	83.2	83.5	87.6	89.2	93.9	93.4	91.0
Metallic ores	132.2	132.3	130.0	131.9	134.9	134.0	133.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	76.1	73.9	72.6	74.0	70.7	65.3	71.8
COMMUNICATIONS	93.1	93.5	92.9	91.2	89.6	89.3	93.5
Telegraphs	95.3	98.2	96.0	91.8	89.5	84.6	94.7
Telephones	92.7	92.4	92.2	91.0	89.6	90.5	93.3
TRANSPORTATION	85.9	85.3	86.5	87.2	84.5	83.9	84.7
Street railways and cartage	114.0	114.0	118.4	120.7	119.1	116.6	114.4
Steam railways	77.7	76.8	77.3	77.7	74.5	72.9	77.4
Shipping and stevedoring	90.4	90.0	90.2	90.7	87.8	94.2	82.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	93.3	90.0	84.4	84.3	77.9	67.6	86.0
Building	59.1	57.1	52.8	49.1	42.4	37.4	54.1
Highway	149.7	146.9	133.4	137.3	134.9	115.4	143.9
Railway	77.3	72.3	73.3	73.4	63.6	56.3	66.8
SERVICES	119.9	117.0	119.4	109.8	106.5	103.7	113.5
Hotels and restaurants	118.2	114.4	120.1	104.5	98.7	94.8	108.4
Professional	130.7	126.9	128.9	128.6	126.5	125.3	128.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	119.5	118.2	116.0	113.0	113.2	111.8	117.5
TRADE	115.4	113.8	113.1	114.5	115.4	117.8	116.1
Retail	121.8	118.9	117.3	119.0	121.2	124.8	122.2
Wholesale	100.8	102.0	103.1	103.8	102.5	101.3	102.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	88.7	86.3	86.0	86.7	84.7	83.2	87.5

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
(noting much in the way of)
(GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH)

ANNUAL REVIEW
of
(THE) EMPLOYMENT SITUATION *(and payrolls)*
in

CANADA

during

1934

APR 25 1935

----- + + + -----

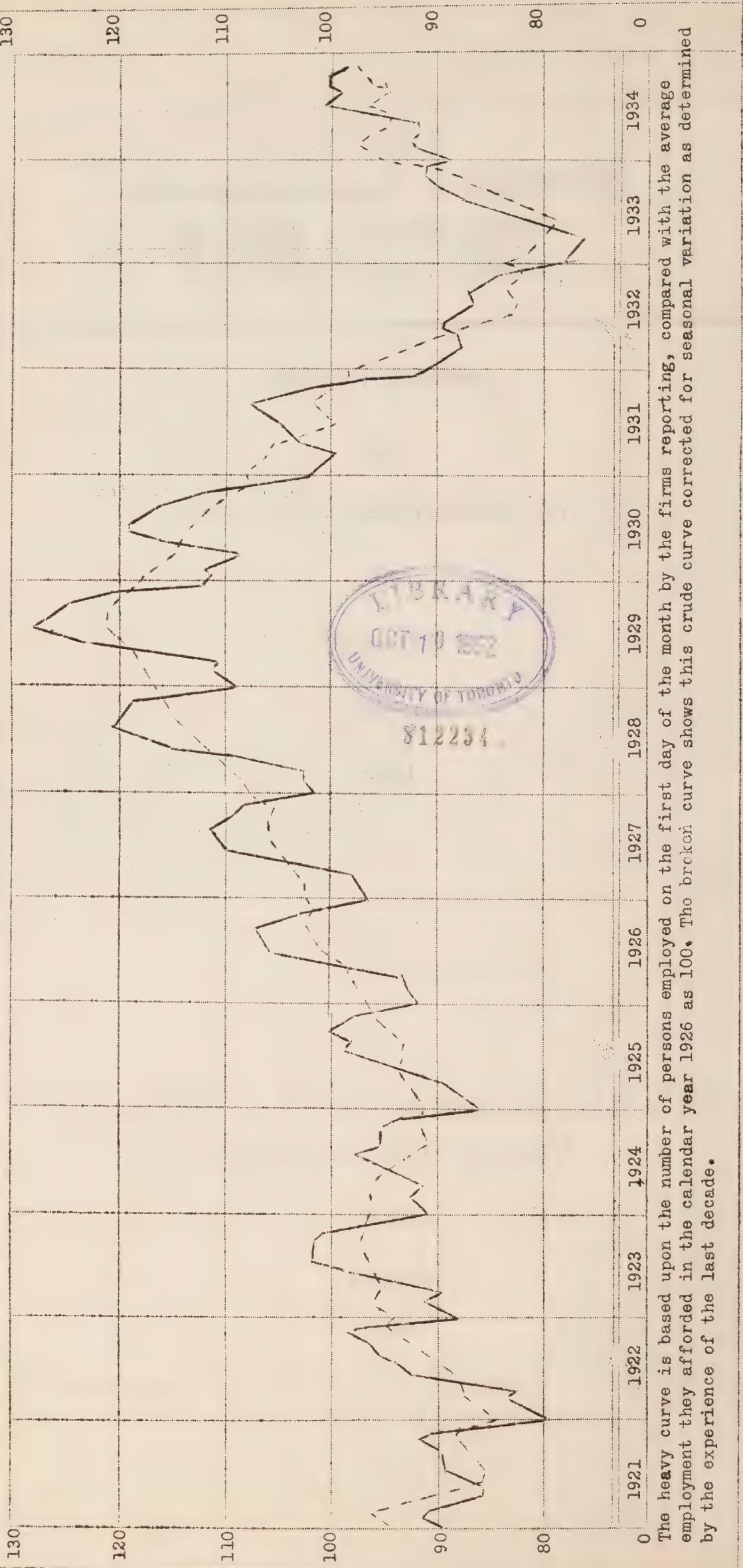
Published by Authority of the Hon. R.B. HANSON, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1935

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1934.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Issued Jan. 17, 1935.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1934.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge

According to statistics furnished the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by leading employers, the recovery in industrial employment in evidence from the second quarter of 1933 continued with considerable force in 1934. The fluctuations differed from those of the preceding year, but the gains then made were consolidated and extended until employment in 1934 was in greater volume than in either 1933 or 1932. A significant feature of the revival recorded in the twenty months elapsing since the low point of employment in the depression has been its widespread nature, all five economic areas, the leading industrial cities and principal industries sharing to a greater or less degree in the improvement.

During the year under review, monthly statements were received from an average of 8,690 firms having an average payroll of 893,653^{1/} employees. Their staffs ranged from 821,131 on Jan. 1, to 941,165 on July 1, when activity generally was at its maximum for the year. The index, (average 1926=100), then stood at 101.0, the highest in thirty-one months; the 1933 peak was 91.8 on Dec. 1, while the maximum so far reached in this record of fourteen years was 127.8 at the beginning of August, 1929, when the payrolls of the 6,840 firms then co-operating aggregated nearly 1,100,000. The mean index was 96.0 in 1934, compared with 83.4 in 1933, 87.5 in 1932, 102.5 in 1931, 113.4 in 1930, 119.0 in 1929, 111.6 in 1928, 104.6 in 1927, 99.6^{2/} in 1926, 93.6 in 1925, 93.4 in 1924, 95.8 in 1923, 89.0 in 1922 and 88.8 in 1921.

The progress made in 1934 as compared with 1933 is summarized in the following table, which shows the average number of reporting firms and of their employees and the mean index numbers for the twelve months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1934. The changes since 1933 in these three sets of figures are also given, those for the indexes being shown in points and also in percentages. With rare exceptions, the 1934 figures are higher than those for the preceding year, but where the reverse is the case, the decline is indicated by a minus sign. This table calls only for brief explanation since the employment situation in the various localities and industries is discussed in considerable detail in subsequent pages.

-
- 1/ The number of wage-earners reported in the Census taken in June, 1931, was 2,570,097, of whom 2,100,139 were at work on the date of the Census. The firms reporting for June 1, 1931, showed an aggregate payroll of 940,875 persons, or 44.8 p.c. of the census total, which included the professional classes, (notably teachers and public administration employees), agricultural workers, domestic servants and other important classes of workers not included in the monthly surveys of employment. When the census figures are adjusted, so far as is possible, to include only the classes of workers represented in the monthly employment surveys, the proportion of the latter to the former rises considerably. Since 1931, the number of co-operating firms has grown, with a consequent increase in the proportion of the total working population represented in these statistics.
- 2/ As the average for the calendar year, 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average for the 12 months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

Average Number of Reporting Firms, of their Employees and the Average Indexes for the Twelve Months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1934, together with the changes shown in these figures as compared with those of 1933.

	1934	: Increase over 1933 in the		
	Average Number of Firms	Average Indexes (1926=100)	Average Number of Firms	Average Index Numbers
<u>Economic Areas</u>				
Maritime Provinces.....	613	71,401	101.0	29
Quebec	2,080	249,996	91.7	105
Ontario	3,830	384,456	101.3	242
Prairie Provinces	1,285	112,868	90.0	99
British Columbia	882	74,870	90.4	85
CANADA.....	8,690	893,653	96.0	552
				125,025 12.6 15.1
<u>Cities</u>				
Montreal	1,200	125,095	84.5	76
Quebec City	159	12,333	95.1	6
Toronto	1,281	112,765	93.5	70
Hamilton	258	26,744	84.1	17
Ottawa	165	12,701	99.5	9
Windsor	153	12,456	93.1	17
Winnipeg	421	35,197	82.9	32
Vancouver	375	27,435	87.4	29
Total 8 Leading Cities.....	4,012	364,726	88.2	256
				25,059 5.2 6.3
<u>Industries</u>				
MANUFACTURING	5,218	450,582	90.2	237
Animal products, edible	253	20,461	110.5	13
Fur and products	53	1,681	82.0	6
Leather and products	260	19,378	95.8	5
Lumber and products.....	788	34,478	66.0	26
Musical instruments	35	1,133	39.7	- 1
Plant products, edible	418	29,592	103.6	26
Pulp and paper products	567	55,503	92.0	9
Rubber products	51	11,722	92.0	6
Textile products	901	90,728	107.1	45
Plant products, n.e.s.	159	15,001	115.5	8
Wood distillates and extracts..	7	508	128.8	- 1
Chemicals and allied products..	171	9,130	119.6	19
Clay, glass and stone products.	187	7,331	67.1	5
Electric current	96	13,810	109.9	4
Electrical apparatus	107	11,252	103.0	14
Iron and steel products	804	93,942	71.5	30
Non-ferrous metal products....	146	16,763	106.4	11
Non-metallic mineral products..	118	13,346	132.5	5
Miscellaneous	97	4,823	111.6	7
LOGGING	280	34,549	124.7	49
MINING	279	50,644	110.8	40
COMMUNICATIONS	83	20,855	79.1	1
TRANSPORTATION	384	94,774	80.3	14
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE....	1,005	127,670	109.3	- 1
Building	640	19,218	47.8	5
Highway	331	81,362	221.3	- 4
Railway	34	27,090	67.9	- 2
SERVICES	413	24,116	115.1	77
TRADE	1,028	90,463	117.9	135
TOTAL INDUSTRIES	8,690	893,653	96.0	552
				125,025 12.6 15.1

See note on page 3.

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.
 70 80 90 100 110 120 130

The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Month	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Jan.	120	110	100	90	80	70
Feb.	115	105	95	85	75	65
Mar.	125	115	105	95	85	75
Apr.	110	100	90	80	70	60
May	120	110	100	90	80	70
June	115	105	95	85	75	65
July	120	110	100	90	80	70
Aug.	115	105	95	85	75	65
Sept.	120	110	100	90	80	70
Oct.	115	105	95	85	75	65
Nov.	120	110	100	90	80	70
Dec.	115	105	95	85	75	65
Jan.	120	110	100	90	80	70

The table shows a gain of 6.8 p.c. in the reporting employers^{1/}, accompanied by an increase of 16.3 p.c. in their staffs, and of 15.1 p.c. in the average index for 1934 as compared with 1933. Of the last two comparisons, undoubtedly that between the index numbers affords the more reliable guide to changes in the employment situation, since allowance is made therein for the inclusion of new industries, as well as for the cessation of defunct businesses.

While improvement was recorded in all five economic areas in 1934 as compared with the preceding year, it is evident that Ontario contributed an unduly large proportion of the increase, viz., 54.1 p.c., in comparison with the proportion of 43.0 p.c. that the average employees in this province constituted of the total reported for the Dominion. That the recovery in the cities has lagged behind that for the country as a whole, is partly accounted for by the unduly large representation therein of the industries which have shown disproportionately small increases during 1934, while the concentration of single, homeless unemployed men in labour camps outside municipalities also contributes to the disparity. Of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made, Toronto recorded the largest advance in actual numbers involved, amounting to nearly 32 p.c. of the total gain in these municipalities, while the increases in Montreal accounted for some 24 p.c. of this advance.

Important though the gains in manufacturing were during 1934, they were not in proportion to the number of workers reported in this group of industries, which employed 50.4 p.c. of the 1934 average of workers in all industries, but contributed only 39.2 p.c. of the general increase in 1934 over 1933. However, it is probable that part of the increased activity in factory production is expressed in the extension of working hours, rather than in additions to personnel, or supplementing such increases. On the other hand, logging, with 3.9 p.c. of the average employees, recorded 13 p.c. of the total workers added to the staffs of all employers; construction reported 14.3 p.c. of the aggregate workers, but 32.8 p.c. of the average increase during the year. To some extent this is due to an increase in the numbers of men employed on a wage basis by the Dominion and Provincial Governments on unemployment relief projects.^{2/} In transportation, services and trade, the improvement, though substantial, was not in proportion to the relative importance of these industries in the industrial distribution of the workers represented in the monthly surveys of employment.

THE FLUCTUATIONS OF EMPLOYMENT IN 1934.

The index number of employment (based on the 1926 average as 100), stood at 88.6 on Jan. 1, the 1934 low point. The movement in the two following months was decidedly upward, the gains being substantially above the average indicated in the years since 1921. At the first of April, there was a decline, seasonal in character, but rather intensified by the fact that Easter last year fell on Apr. 1, with its consequent slowing-up of industry over the holidays. From May 1 to July 1, there were important increases, which, on the whole, were rather greater than the average experienced in the years since 1921. The next two months saw a reversal of the

1/ The general increase in the number of firms co-operating with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics must be noted in connection with the increases in the workers represented in the monthly surveys of employment. The gain in the former, however, does not wholly result from the establishment of new industries, nor from more regular co-operation on the part of those previously on the mailing list, but is also due to the fact that a growing number of firms are now furnishing statistics in detail for locality and industry. Thus, the different branches of a business organization in various centres appear in the tabulation as separate firms in the centres where establishments are maintained. Similarly, employers appear under each of the industries for which separate reports are furnished. The number of firms as used here might more precisely be described as the number of reports tabulated, but the former expression is generally adhered to in accordance with statistical usage in other series and other countries, and also as presenting a better visualization of the nature of the enquiries. On the whole, the establishments now being added to the mailing list have payrolls that are smaller than the average, being in many cases the less well-known businesses.

2/ See footnote on page 4.

favourable movement, but this was resumed at the beginning of October, and continued in November, while seasonal reductions were again indicated on Dec. 1. There were, therefore, greater fluctuations during 1934 than in the preceding year, when steady declines from Jan. 1 to Apr. 1 had been succeeded by uninterrupted gains during the remaining months. The increase from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 amounted to 11.6 p.c.; since the average advance between these two dates in the last thirteen years has been slightly more than seven p.c., this represents a substantial betterment during the year.

The general index of employment is influenced to some extent by public works undertaken for the relief of unemployment.^{1/} This factor does not, however, directly enter into the situation in many other important industries, which during 1934 reported marked improvement, - notably manufacturing, logging, mining, trade, etc. Factory employment is especially important in this connection, since approximately half of the total workers included in these surveys earn their livelihood in manufacturing. This division showed uninterrupted recovery during nine months of 1934 - from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1. This was the longest period of unbroken expansion reported since the record was commenced in 1921, being longer by one month than that indicated in 1933. During these months, the reporting employers added some 72,200 persons to their staffs, a number that compared favourably with the increase of just over 61,400 reported by the manufacturers furnishing data for the preceding year, and reflected an even more noteworthy improvement when contrasted with the decline of over 3,900 operatives reported by the factories furnishing data for the same period of 1932. The index, rising from 80.0 at the opening of 1934 to 91.4 on Oct. 1, showed a gain of 11.4 points or 13.0 p.c. in these months. Curtailment of a seasonal character affected the situation in the last two months of the year, but on the whole, these were on a smaller scale than has been usual in the thirteen preceding years for which statistics are available, and the index of factory employment, at 91.3 on Dec. 1, was 11.3 points or 14.1 p.c. above the Jan. 1 index. The importance of this percentage gain is emphasized when it is compared with the average increase in the index from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 in the years 1921-1933, which amounts only to 7.4 p.c.

The variations in general employment are illustrated in the curve shown in Chart 1 on the inside of the cover, and also in Chart 2. Industry in the Dominion is subject to severe fluctuations due to climatic conditions; an index of seasonal variation has, therefore, been calculated according to the Harvard method; the monthly indexes, depicted in the unbroken curve in Chart 1, have been adjusted by means of this index, and the corrected index numbers are shown in the broken curve. The elimination of the seasonal variations illustrates clearly the partial recovery indicated in 1934 as compared with the general curtailment of the last few years.

In connection with the statistics on employment herein reviewed, it may again be mentioned that during the depression there has been a very general movement to retain as many as possible on the working force by reducing the daily or weekly hours worked. The earnings of the persons included in the monthly reports on employment, if available, would in this way doubtless have shown in many cases a greater decline than the number on the payrolls upon which the index numbers are calculated, while similarly, an improvement in the business outlook will be reflected in many cases by an extension of the working hours rather than by an immediate increase in the personnel. In the United States, the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act have during 1933 and 1934 accentuated this phase, the increase in the numbers on the payrolls frequently being at the expense of a reduction in the time worked by those already in employment. This is illustrated in the statistics of earnings, which in the United States are collected from the firms who furnish monthly data on employment. Thus, the preliminary index of employment in manufacturing on Nov. 15 (the latest available date), stood at 76.8 p.c. of the average for the three years, 1923-1925, while the index of earnings calculated on the same base, was only 59.5 p.c. on the same date.

^{1/} The number of man-days worked on a wage basis as reported to the Dominion Unemployment Relief Commissioner by the provinces and Dominion Departments for the eleven months January to November, 1934, was 8,072,393. There were also 8,367,559 man-days relief work afforded in provincially and federally operated camps where the unemployed were cared for and given useful work in return for subsistence and a small cash allowance. These figures are subject to revision when final reports are received. During the year 1933 the number of man-days worked on a wage basis was 1,842,111, and the number of man-days relief work afforded on a subsistence basis was 9,714,701.

Another point may be noted regarding the Canadian index numbers of employment. Where employers are obliged to curtail their production, it sometimes happens that the date to which the monthly survey relates marks the low point in activity for the month, employment in some cases being in greater volume on almost any other working day of the month. This factor is of greater importance when the numbers at work fluctuate about a low level than when staffs are more normal.

An analysis of the data furnished by employers shows that all industries except communications shared in the improvement noted during 1934 as compared with the preceding year and also with 1932. It has already been stated that manufacturing experienced the longest period of expansion on record in the years since 1920; to this recovery, most of the various branches of factory employment have contributed more or less extensively. Logging was unusually active, the average index, at 124.7, having been exceeded in this record only by that of 125.8 reported in 1929. Mining advanced during nine of the twelve months, with the result that employment in that group was generally brisker than in any other year since 1930. Construction gained considerably during the busy season, and was generally higher than in 1933 and 1932, though continuing at a low level as compared with years of normal activity. Services and trade afforded a greater volume of employment, stimulated to some extent by a better tourist season, as well as by the general improvement in business. In connection with these two industries, it may again be pointed out that in such lines of business, establishments as a rule cannot be wholly closed down for longer or shorter periods, as in manufacturing plants, with the result that the situation is frequently met by cutting down the normal working day or week for the individual employee in order to retain as many as possible on the payroll. This tends to keep up the employment index, since the methods used in rotating the staff are usually not reflected in the monthly employment data.

Charts in the following pages show for the manufacturing, mining, transportation, trade and construction industries, the crude and corrected curves of employment since 1921, the seasonal adjustments being made by the Harvard method.

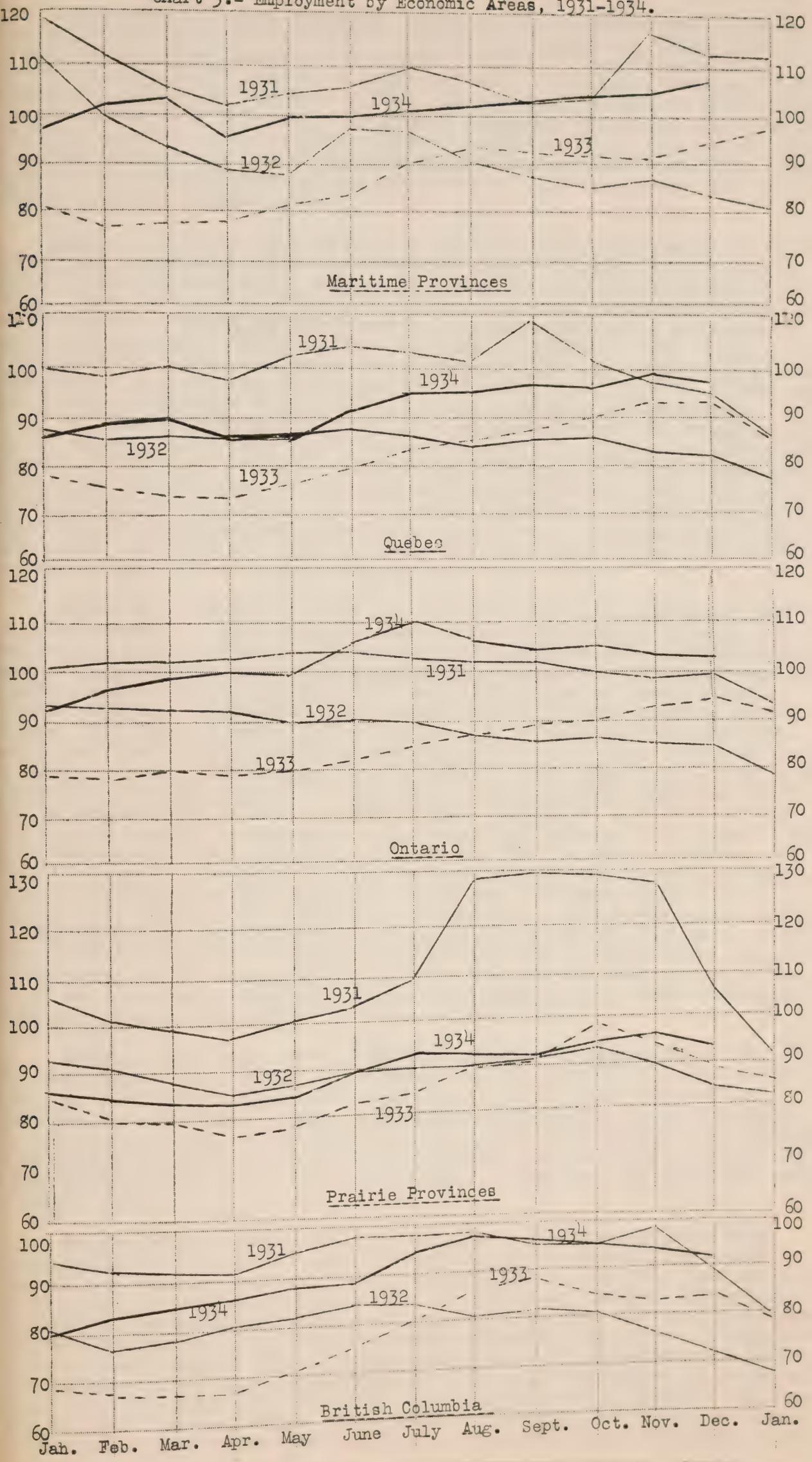
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The recovery in industrial activity during 1934 extended to all five economic areas, but to a varying extent; the situation at the end of 1934 was substantially better in each of these districts than it had been at the opening of the year, and also than it was at the end of 1933. The greatest proportional gain between the 1934 low and high points occurred in Ontario, where the maximum of activity was at July 1; the index then stood at 109.9, being 18.7 points higher than the minimum of 91.2 recorded on Jan. 1. Employment in all five economic areas was greater, on the average, than in the twelve months of 1933. In the Maritime Provinces, there was a gain of 18.4 p.c. in the 1934 mean over that for the preceding year, in Quebec, of 11.8 p.c., in Ontario, of 20.3 p.c., in the Prairies, of 4.4 p.c. and in British Columbia, of 15.9 p.c.

Maritime Provinces.-- Employment in the Maritime Provinces showed improvement in the first quarter of 1934, this being contrary to the usual seasonal movement at the time of year. At the first of April, however, there was a considerable decline, which reduced the index to 95.1, its low point for the twelve-month period. The upward movement was shortly resumed, and there were continuous gains from May 1 to Dec. 1, the longest period of uninterrupted expansion reported in the fourteen years for which records are available. The indicated peak of industrial employment was at the beginning of December, when the index stood at 106.9; this was 10.2 p.c. higher than at the opening of 1934, and 14.5 p.c. above the 1933 maximum of 93.4, also on Dec. 1. Activity in each month of last year was greater than in the same month of the preceding year.

Manufacturing as a whole showed decided gains in employment; the index was consistently higher throughout the year, the mean being 91.8, as compared with 77.2 in 1933. The Dec. 1, 1934, index, at 95.9, was 14.7 p.c. higher than that for the same month in the preceding year. In the textile, iron and steel, lumber and pulp and paper groups, activity was generally greater than in 1933; the indexes, with few exceptions, were above their levels in the same month of the year before, and in each case, also averaged considerably higher than in 1932. However, employment in these branches of manufacturing (with the single exception of pulp and paper mills), was substantially below the 1926 basic average. Unsatisfactory export conditions continued to affect transportation, as in the last few years, and this industry afforded, on the whole, practically the same volume of employment in 1934 as in 1933, when activity had been reduced as compared with the immediately preceding years. Communications were generally quieter, in spite of the improvement over 1933 that was indicated towards the close of the year. Construction on the whole was more active,

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1931-1934.



partly in consequence of works undertaken for the relief of unemployment. Services afforded greater employment, and trade also registered a generally higher level of activity. Mining showed consistent betterment over 1933. Considerably greater activity was indicated in logging, in which the index of employment averaged 203.0, compared with 88.6 in 1933 and 62.5 in 1932. The seasonal increases in bush operations during the winter of 1933-34 and in the present autumn and winter have been exceptionally large, resulting in the highest average of employment in the record of fourteen years. The aggregate payrolls of the 613 reporting employers in the Maritime Provinces averaged 71,401 persons, as compared with the mean of 59,564 employed by the 584 firms co-operating in the preceding year.

Quebec.- With only one exception, the trend of employment from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 was uniformly favourable in Quebec, although the gains were generally on a smaller scale than those noted in 1933. During this period, the only decline indicated occurred on Apr. 1, when shutdowns over the Easter holidays, together with exceptionally large seasonal losses in logging and snow-clearing operations, resulted in a pronounced recession in employment. The index then rose from its 1934 low of 85.1 on Apr. 1 to its maximum of 98.0 on Nov. 1, or by over fifteen p.c. The 1934 peak was 11.7 points higher than at the beginning of the year, and 5.8 points above the level of the same month in 1933. Employment in the year just closed fluctuated between narrower limits than in 1933, the index advancing by some thirteen points between the trough and the peak, as compared with a variation of over nineteen points in the preceding year, when employment in Quebec had reached a very low level; however, activity in each month of 1934 was greater than in the corresponding month in the preceding year. The labour forces of the 2,080 co-operating employers varied between 231,193 and 268,364 workers on the dates of minimum and maximum activity, respectively, averaging 249,996 for the twelve months, while the mean index was 91.7; the 1933 average of the 1,975 reporting firms was 221,596, and the index averaged 82.0.

Employment in manufacturing as a whole was brisker during the entire year than in 1933, improvement in this comparison being indicated each month, while the 1934 index averaged 92.1, or 10.6 p.c. higher than in the preceding year. Practically all classes of manufacturing recorded a larger volume of employment; the improvement in the major groups, - lumber, pulp and paper, textiles and iron and steel, - was especially important, emphasized by the large number of workers engaged in such industries. Employment in communications was less in the twelve months, but general expansion was shown in the other non-manufacturing divisions, whose indexes in each case averaged several points higher than in 1933. In the logging group, activity was substantially greater throughout the year under review, the mean index standing at 102.5, as against 109.3 in 1933, and 60.3 in 1932. Mining was also decidedly more active in 1934 than for several years past, largely due to gains in the metallic ore branch; the mining index averaged 123.0, as against 101.4 in the year before. The index in construction was higher than in the immediately preceding years, averaging 99.8, or six points above the 1933 mean. Employment in trade was generally well maintained; the index in five months was at a lower level than in the same months of 1933, but the average of 128.0 compared favourably with that of 125.4 in the preceding year. Services, though in a more favourable position than in 1933, showed only moderate activity during the year under review; it may be repeated that many persons on the payrolls of the reporting trading and services establishments, as in manufacturing and various other groups, were probably not employed full time.

Ontario.- An average staff of 384,456 employees was registered by the 3,830 firms furnishing data in Ontario; the mean index was 101.3 in 1934, or 17.1 points higher than in the preceding year, when the payrolls of the 3,588 co-operating establishments had averaged 316,865. Employment showed greater fluctuation during 1934 than in the preceding year, there being a range of nearly 19 points between the maximum and minimum indexes. The situation indicated each month was better than in the same month of 1933, the Dec. 1 index, at 101.7, being nine p.c. higher than at the same date of 1933.

Manufacturers, on the whole, reported greater activity throughout 1934, although employment continued in lesser volume than during the basic year, 1926. During the year under review, as in 1933, the index was slightly lower than the manufacturing index for the second great manufacturing province - Quebec; this was again mainly due to a comparatively low level of activity in the iron and steel industries, which are especially important in the industrial composition of Ontario; a comparison of the data shows, however, that the heavy industries in Ontario experienced relatively greater recovery during 1934 than was the case in Quebec. The indexes in lumber and textiles were substantially higher in the latter province than in Ontario. Employment in pulp and paper, lumber, textile, metal and other factories was brisker throughout the year than in 1933, and in each case was also in greater volume at the close than

at the opening of the year under review. Iron and steel advanced steadily from Jan. 1 to June 1, 1934, succeeded by uninterrupted contractions in the remaining months. Nevertheless, the situation was better throughout the year than in 1933, the index averaging 72.1, as compared with 58.3 in the preceding twelve months. In the textile group, activity gained month by month from Jan. 1 until May 1, followed by fluctuation in the latter part of the year; these, however, were about a higher level than in 1933, and the 1934 mean of 104.1 was over seven points above that of the previous year.

Operations in logging camps throughout 1934 were at a relatively high level in comparison with the last few years, the index, even at its lowest point of 51.1 on June 1, being over three points above the average of 47.9 indicated in 1933; the 1934 mean was 95.9. The revival of industry in the United States, together with the continued benefits of the agreements made at the Ottawa Imperial Economic Conference in 1932, have materially contributed to the improvement in the lumbering industries. Mining was particularly active, employment in the autumn and early winter reaching the highest level in the record; on Dec. 1 the index was 175.4, while in the twelve months it averaged 154.5, as compared with 127.2 in 1933. The production of metallic ores, which accounts for most of the persons engaged in mining in Ontario, continued at an unusually high level during the year just passed, the premium paid on gold again providing an important stimulus to production. The number employed in communications was smaller than in 1933. Transportation, in all but three months of 1934, was brisker than in the corresponding months of the preceding year; the mean index at 75.2, was fractionally higher than that of 74.4 in 1933. Services also reported greater activity than in the year before, to some extent reflecting improvement in the tourist trade. Construction generally afforded more employment, partly in consequence of unemployment relief undertakings. Private and commercial building, however, was also in greater volume. The index averaged 158.8 in the twelve months of 1934, compared with 86.2 in 1933 and 101.1 in 1932. The volume of employment in trade was greater throughout 1934 than in the preceding year, the index averaging 125.3, or 7.7 points higher than in 1933.

Prairie Provinces.—Employment in the Prairie Provinces showed rather less variation than in the preceding year, the index ranging from 83.3 on Apr. 1 to 96.5 at the beginning of November, as compared with a spread of over twenty points between the 1933 high and low. The situation at the beginning of each month except October was better than on the same date of the year before, but employment did not attain so high a peak as in 1933, when the maximum index was 98.7 on Oct. 1. The average for the twelve months, however, was 90.0, or 3.8 points more than in the preceding year, while it was the same as in 1932. As has been pointed out in previous annual reviews of employment, the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in agriculture since the autumn of 1929 have caused much unemployment among farm workers, who are ordinarily not represented in these statistics, but for many of whom work or relief has had to be found in recent years. This has resulted in large programmes of highway construction and maintenance and in the formation of labour camps, accommodating considerable numbers of distressed agricultural and other workers. The 1,285 employers furnishing data in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta had an average staff of 112,868 persons during the year, while in 1933, the 1,186 co-operating firms reported an average payroll of 106,839 workers. Activity in manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade was generally greater during 1934 than in the preceding year. Within the manufacturing group, there were advances in the textile, lumber, iron and steel and some other industries, while in the pulp and paper group there was improvement in some months of the year under review as compared with 1933, but this was not sustained and the annual average was slightly lower. Logging, though still at a low level, was much brisker than in the preceding year.

British Columbia.—The 882 firms reporting in British Columbia employed an average working force of 74,870 workers, while in the preceding year a mean of 63,762 was reported by 797 employers; the 1934 index averaged 90.4, as compared with 78.0 in 1933, 80.5 in 1932, 95.5 in 1931, 107.9 in 1930, 111.5 in 1929 and 106.4 in 1928. All groups of manufacturing showed heightened activity during 1934. The lumber, pulp and paper, textile, iron and steel and other factories reported a decidedly better situation at the end of 1934 than at the beginning, while the indexes also averaged higher than in the preceding year. The lumber trade has benefitted substantially in recent months from the Ottawa Imperial Economic Conference agreements, as well as from quickened demand in the markets of the United States, the improvement extending to the logging, as well as the lumber industry. Employment in these two branches, however, continued at a low level in comparison with 1930 and earlier years of the record. Mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade were brisker during the greater part of 1934, the mean index in each of these being higher than in 1933. On the other hand, communications afforded rather less employment.

Monthly index numbers by economic areas are shown since 1930 in Table 1, which also gives annual averages since 1921. The course of employment in these areas during the last four years is depicted in Chart 3, the curves being based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

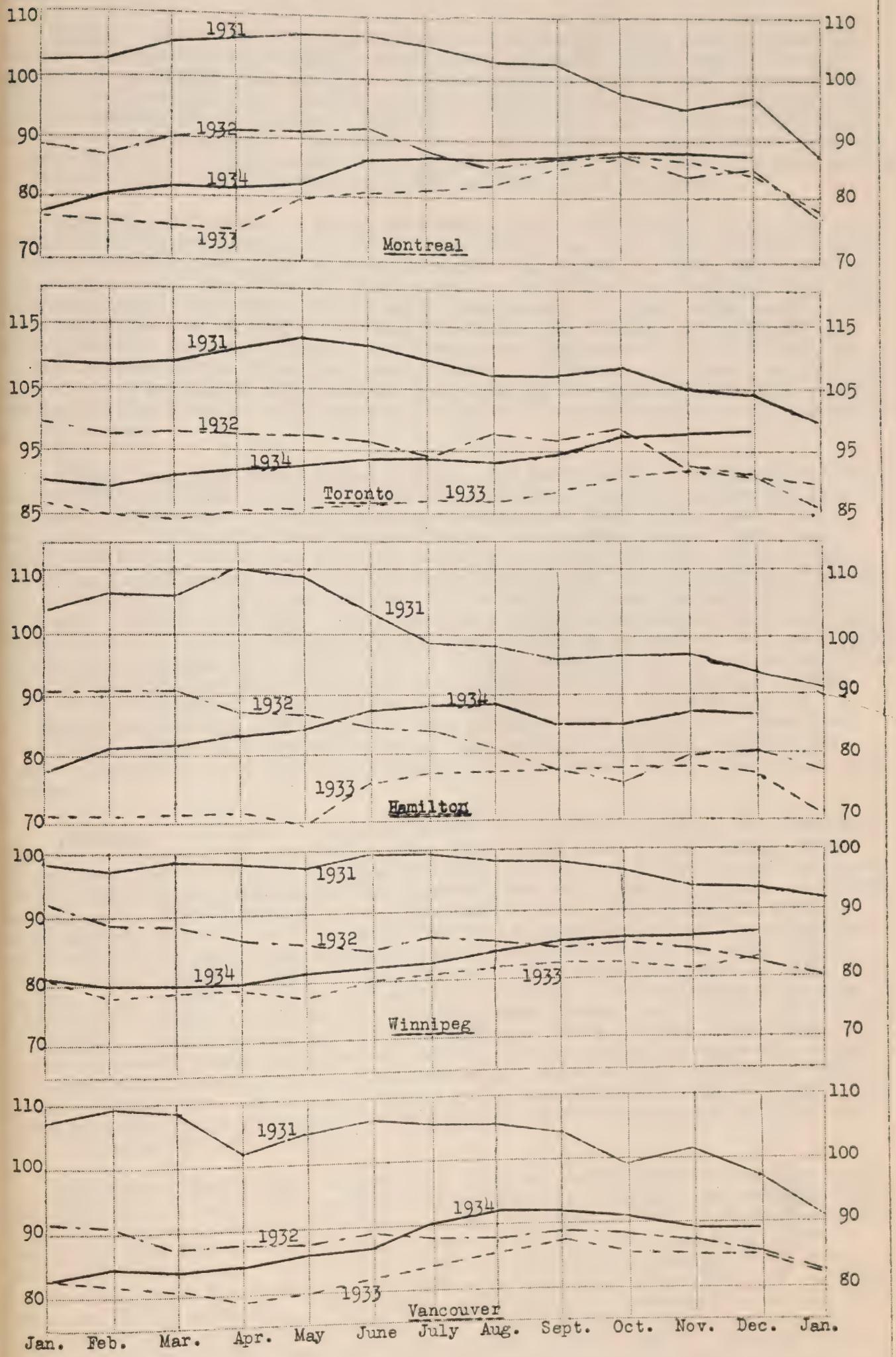
Improvement in industrial employment was reported in seven of the eight centres for which statistics are segregated, viz., Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in the eighth - Quebec City - the index averaged the same as in 1933. A significant feature of the situation is that the recovery in the cities has generally been at a slower rate than in the Dominion as a whole. Thus, in 1934, 6 p.c. of the average number of co-operating firms in Canada were located in these eight municipal areas, and they had 40.8 p.c. of the average employees covered in the monthly surveys; of the total additions to staffs during the year under review, however, they reported only 20 p.c. The index numbers for the eight cities showed an average advance of 6.3 p.c., while that for the Dominion as a whole was 15.1 p.c. Various reasons contribute to this disparity in the relative revival of business activity in the cities and in the country at large; the concentration of single homeless unemployed men in construction camps outside the municipalities; the unusually large gains in industries which ordinarily are operated in the rural areas, such as mining, logging, lumbering and canning; the forces, legislative and other, which operate to maintain wages in the cities at a relatively higher level than in towns and villages, so tending to hasten recovery in the smaller centres at the expense of the larger units of population where taxes, rents, etc., are necessarily higher. These are probably among the most potent reasons for the apparently retarded revival in the cities. The reports showed that employment, as in the preceding year, was maintained at a higher level in Ottawa and Quebec City than in the other centres above named, while the lowest indexes are indicated in Winnipeg, Hamilton and Montreal. The greatest percentage of improvement shown by the 1934 index numbers over those for 1933 were in Windsor and Hamilton.

Montreal.- The staffs of the 1,200 Montreal firms making returns averaged 125,095 persons, while the mean index, at 84.5, was 4.3 p.c. higher than that for the preceding year. The trend of employment was generally upward from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1; the gains, however, resulted in the addition of a rather smaller number of persons to the payrolls of the co-operating employers than in 1933. The index rose from 78.0 at the opening of the year, to 87.3 at the beginning of November, or by over 11.9 p.c. Manufacturing generally was more active in every month of 1934; the index averaged 85.7, as compared with 79.9 in the preceding year, and 85.6 in 1932. The vegetable food group showed a higher level during eight months of last year than in the same months of the year preceding, and the average index was slightly higher. The printing, publishing and paper goods, textile, iron and steel and other divisions reported improvement on the whole as compared with 1933, while tobacco and beverage factories were generally slacker. Communications consistently afforded less employment. Transportation was brisker in most months than in the same period of 1933. Construction firms reported smaller payrolls during seven months of 1934, and their average employment during the year was lower. In trade also, the index in six months was below that for the same period of 1933, but the annual average was fractionally higher, at 120.7.

Quebec City.- The 1934 variation between the minimum and the maximum of employment in Quebec amounted to over thirteen points in the index, a larger range than in 1933, but the average index was unchanged at 95.1. There were monthly increases from February to Sept. 1, with only one exception, while the trend in the last quarter was unfavourable. The staffs of the 159 employers furnishing data averaged 12,333. Activity in manufacturing generally was at practically the same level, the mean index standing at 94.0, as against 93.9 in the preceding year. Leather plants, on the whole, were not so busy as in 1933, but other branches of manufacturing showed moderate improvement in this comparison. The mean index in transportation was lower, while that for construction was higher in nine months, averaging 95.5 as against 91.0 in 1933.

Toronto.- As in 1933, employment showed moderate improvement during eight months of 1934; at the close of the year the index was 7.1 points higher than at the beginning, while the annual mean of 93.5 compared favourably with that of 87.5 for 1933. The number of employees of the 1,281 firms co-operating during the year under review averaged 112,765, while in the year before the mean payroll of the 1,211 reporting employers was 104,790. The manufacturing industries showed a better situation each month of 1934 than in 1933; within this group, iron and steel, printing and publishing and other manufacturing industries reported consistently greater employment in the twelve months under review, while in vegetable food and textile factories activity was greater in most months, so that the average indexes were higher than in the preceding year. Transportation during the greater part of 1934, and communications in every month, were slacker than at the same dates in 1933. On the other hand, employment in trade and construction was better maintained in 1934 by the firms furnishing

Chart 4.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1931-1934.



returns, improvement being recorded each month over the same period of the preceding year. In Toronto, as in the other centres, some establishments continued to retain a considerable proportion of their ordinary staffs by reducing the hours worked by their employees.

Ottawa.- There were almost uninterrupted advances in Ottawa from the first of the year to August, after which the tendency was downward. On the whole, however, employment was brisker than in 1933, the index averaging 99.5 in 1934, compared with 90.2 in the preceding year. Manufacturing reported a larger volume of employment, all branches showing generally greater activity. Construction and trading establishments also reported larger staffs, improvement having been noted in every month of 1934. An average payroll of 12,701 workers was employed by the 165 firms whose data were received, as compared with the 1933 average of 11,465 reported by 156 employers.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton increased during eight months of the year under review, with the result that the Dec. 1 index of 86.1 was nine points above the level of Jan. 1; it was also higher by some six points than on Dec. 1, 1933, while the mean for the year under review was 84.1, as compared with 74.6 in the preceding year. Manufacturing showed gains from month to month from January to August, being also brisker throughout 1934 than in 1933. Textiles, iron and steel, electrical appliances and other groups of factory employment were more active, improvement over 1933 being indicated in most months of the year under review. Construction and trade, on the whole, also afforded heightened employment in 1934. The 258 co-operating firms reported an average working force of 26,744 persons; in 1933, 241 establishments had 23,456 workers, on the average.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- The index number of employment in the Border Cities averaged 93.1 and the recorded payrolls of the 153 co-operating firms averaged 12,456 workers in 1934, compared with the mean index of 75.9 and 9,717 employees in 136 establishments reported during the preceding year; in 1929, when employment was at its maximum for this record, the average index was 153.2. Manufacturing showed general improvement as compared with 1933, the index being higher in all but two months than at the same date in the preceding year, and averaging 97.1, or 21 points higher than in 1933. The automobile and related industries were more active, though they were still operating at a relatively low level as compared with boom years. Construction was quieter in five months of the year under review, but on the whole was slightly brisker than in the year before, although continuing in very small volume. Owing to the employment policy followed by some firms in the Border Cities, it frequently happens that activity on the date of these enquiries is at a lower level than on almost any other day in the month; the practice of reducing working hours rather than personnel is also an especially important factor in the situation in these centres.

Winnipeg.- Conditions in Winnipeg improved to some extent during 1934; but employment was still dull, the index being lower than in any other of the leading cities. The geographical position of Winnipeg has caused the city to be particularly affected by the unsatisfactory markets for agricultural products prevailing at home and abroad, as well as by other factors of more general application. Improvement was noted in eight months, while the gains in general were on a larger scale than for several years past; activity on Dec. 1 was higher than at the beginning of 1934 and also than on Dec. 1, 1933. The mean index for the year was 82.9, compared with 80.2 in 1933, 86.6 in 1932, 97.1 in 1931, 107.6 in 1930 and 112.3 in 1929. The manufacturing division as a whole was brisker in every month of the year under review than in 1933; considerable improvement occurred in the food and textile groups, while iron and steel plants recorded no general change and paper and printing and publishing, on the whole, afforded less employment. Transportation, construction and trade generally reported a larger volume of employment. An average staff of 35,197 was employed by the 421 firms whose data were received during the twelve months under review, compared with 33,497 reported by 389 establishments in 1933.

Vancouver.- During 1933, employment in Vancouver had advanced during five months; the 1934 period of expansion extended over eight months, and the index averaged 87.4, or 4.4 points more than in the preceding year. The index on Dec. 1, at 89.0, compared favourably with that of 82.2 recorded on Jan. 1; in 1933, there had been a gain of 2.4 points between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1. Data were furnished by some 375 firms with a mean payroll of 27,435 workers in 1934, while in 1933 the averages were 346 establishments and 25,715 employees. The unemployment existing in Vancouver, as in other industrial centres, is doubtless greater than would be indicated in these surveys of employment, owing to the unemployed transients who gravitate there, although in all probability they have never appeared on any of the payrolls reported by Vancouver establishments. While the unemployment relief camps are designed to take care of such workers, it is probable that in some cases they still constitute a problem. The situation in Vancouver is aggravated by the milder winters enjoyed, as compared with

other parts of Canada. Manufacturing showed improvement throughout 1934, the index averaging 84.8, or 6.6 points higher than in the year before. In all but two months, the lumber trade showed heightened activity, and other manufactures were also generally brisker. The index for transportation was practically the same as in 1933, those for communications and construction were slightly lower, while services and trade were busier during most of the year, having higher average indexes.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2, and Chart 4 illustrates the fluctuations of employment in the larger industrial centres since 1931, the curves being based upon the figures given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.

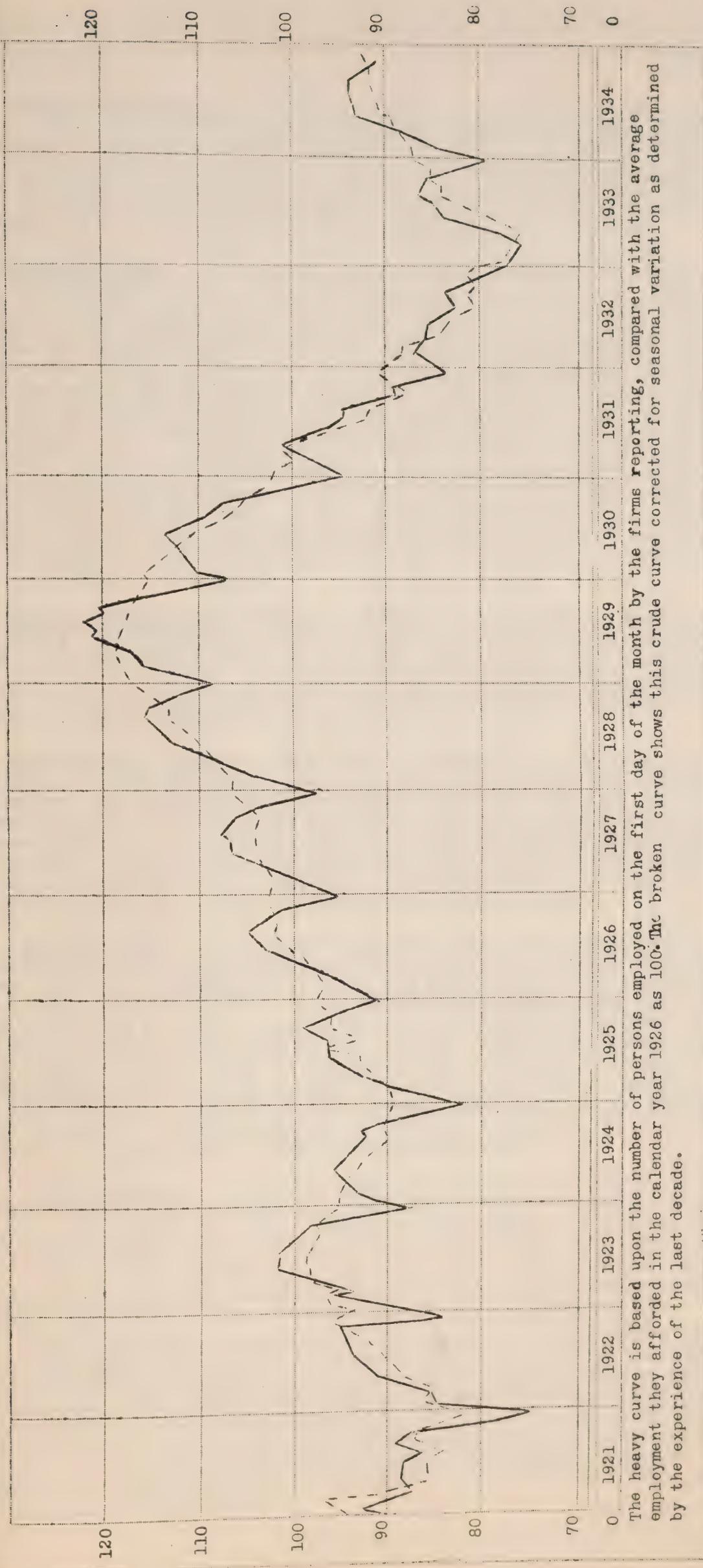
As already stated, employment in manufacturing generally increased uninterruptedly during 1934 from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, the longest period of expansion yet experienced in the fourteen years for which data are now available. During these nine months of recovery, some 72,200 persons were reinstated on the staffs of the co-operating establishments. Seasonal losses reduced employment during the last two months of the year, but on the whole, these were smaller than the average declines indicated in the preceding thirteen years, and the index, at 91.3 on Dec. 1, was 11 points or 14.1 p.c. higher than at the first of the year. This increase compared favourably with that of 13.4 p.c. in the same months of 1933, while in each of the other years since 1930 activity had declined as the year progressed, there having been reductions of 3.6, 4.1 and 5.9 points between the indexes for Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 of 1932, 1931 and 1930, respectively. The average increase in the index during the twelve months, Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 in the years 1921-1933 is 7.4 p.c., so that the advance of 14.1 p.c. during the year under review is especially noteworthy. The improvement which occurred in 1934 over 1933 was more pronounced than that noted in 1933 as compared with 1932. The payrolls reported at the beginning of December, 1934, exceeded those indicated for Jan. 1 by some 58,000 persons, while in the preceding year some 50,000 workers had been reinstated in the co-operating establishments. Employment in each month of the year under review was more active than in the corresponding month of the preceding year; indeed, the indexes at the beginning of October, November and December were higher than in the final quarter of the last three years, while the average for the year was above that for 1933 and also for 1932.

Statistics were received during 1934 from some 5,218 manufacturers employing, on the average, 450,582 operatives, as compared with the average of 401,557 reported by the 4,980 establishments making returns in 1933. The index averaged 90.2 p.c. of the payrolls of the co-operating firms, as compared with a mean of 80.9 in the preceding year, 84.4 in 1932, 95.3 in 1931, 109.0 in 1930 and 117.1 in 1929.

Index numbers are prepared for 45 different divisions and sub-divisions of factory employment; with few exceptions, these showed improvement during most months of 1934 as compared with the same period of the year before, the indexes averaging higher by several points; in many cases, the means were also higher than in 1933. In 3 manufacturing industries, employment on the whole was in greater volume than in 1933, while in only two, was it not so active. These two were the fur and its products and the tobacco groups. The most noteworthy gains during 1934 occurred in lumber, rubber, textile, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing plants. The mean index in iron and steel advanced from 61.1 in 1933 to 71.5 in the year under review, or by 17 p.c.; this improvement is of particular importance as indicative of an upward movement in the production of capital goods, the recovery from the low point of the depression having originated in the production of goods for immediate consumption. The highest level of employment, relatively to the 1926 basic average, was maintained in the edible animal, woollen, silk, hosiery and knitting, tobacco and beverage, chemical, electric current, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral products. On the other hand, the indexes in lumber, musical instruments, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel factories were decidedly lower than the average for all manufacturing industries. Nevertheless, these four industries showed increases over 1933 that considerably exceeded the average.

Animal Products - Edible. - During 1934, employment in this group showed advances during five months, during which nearly 7,200 persons were added to the payrolls of the 253 reporting firms; in the preceding year, the period of expansion had extended over only four months, but a larger number was then taken on for this seasonal work, largely in fish-canneries. The mean index in the animal food group, at 110.5, was nearly five points higher than in 1933. Fish-preserving and meat-packing plants and fisheries recorded larger staffs. The payrolls of the employers furnishing statistics

Chart 7.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1934.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

averaged 20,461 workers, varying between 17,300 on Jan. 1 and 24,700 at the beginning of July; in the year before, 240 co-operating firms reported a mean working force of 19,276 persons.

Leather and Products.— Leather factories, on the whole, afforded more employment than in 1933, the index being higher during the nine months of the year, and practically the same or fractionally lower in the remaining months. An average working force of 19,378 employees was recorded by the 260 co-operating establishments, and the mean index was 95.8, as compared with 90.5 in 1933, 88.4 in 1932, 88.0 in 1931 and 87.8 in 1930. Footwear factories showed moderate improvement, and there were also gains in tanneries and in the production of other leather goods.

Lumber Products.— The seasonal fluctuations indicated in the lumber trades during 1934 were similar to those of the preceding year; the period of expansion extended over seven months from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, the tendency being unfavourable in the remaining months. During the 1934 active season, the number of persons added to the reported payrolls was somewhat smaller, while the succeeding seasonal declines were rather greater than during the autumn and early winter of 1933. However, the situation each month was better than at the same date in the year before, and the average index, at 66.0, was 10.7 points higher than that for 1933. The payrolls of the 788 firms furnishing data, on the average, ranged between 39,124 persons at the beginning of August, and 27,578 on Jan. 1, averaging 34,478 in the 12 months, as compared with the 1933 mean of 28,741 employed in 762 establishments. Rough and dressed lumber mills, stimulated by an increased external demand arising from the operation of the Ottawa Imperial Economic Conference agreements, as well as from improved industrial conditions at home and in the United States, were more active in every month than at the same period of the year before. Gains in this comparison were also noted, on the whole, in furniture and other lumber-using plants.

Musical Instruments.— Activity in musical instrument factories advanced considerably during 1934, according to statements from some 35 firms whose staffs averaged 1,133. The mean index stood at 39.7 in 1934, compared with 27.4 in the preceding year. The production of wireless apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which, despite the improvement in the year under review, undoubtedly continues to be seriously affected by the popularity of radios.

Plant Products, Edible.— Employment in vegetable food factories generally was more active in 1934 than in the preceding year; canneries reported considerable improvement, and chocolate and confectionery, bread and bakery and some other divisions of the group also recorded larger payrolls than in 1933, while sugar refineries showed some curtailment. An average working force of 29,592 persons was registered by the 418 reporting establishments, the number of operatives ranging between 24,408 on Jan. 1, and 38,707 at the beginning of October. The mean general index was 103.6 in 1934, compared with 99.1 in the year before, and with 101.0 in 1932.

Pulp and Paper.— The pulp and paper industries reflected a certain measure of recovery in the foreign and domestic market, employment throughout 1934 averaging higher than in the preceding year. With only one exception, the trend was favourable from month to month from Jan. 1 to the beginning of November, when the index, standing at 95.3, was over eleven p.c. higher than at the beginning of the year, and was also more than six points higher than on Nov. 1, 1933. There was a slight loss on Dec. 1, but the index continued above the average for the year. The reported staffs of 567 establishments averaged 55,503 employees, and the index 92.0, as compared with the mean index of 85.7 in 1933 and of 87.9 in 1932. Employment in 1934 was generally higher in each of the three divisions of the group — pulp and paper, printing and publishing and paper goods, — than in the preceding year.

Rubber Products.— Activity in rubber factories did not increase so steadily in 1934 as it had done in 1933, but in spite of the greater fluctuations occurring during the year under review, the index averaged decidedly higher, at 92.0, as compared with 79.9 in the preceding year. The Dec. 1 index, at 92.3, was over eight p.c. higher than on Jan. 1, 1934, and was also a few points higher than on Dec. 1, 1933. The payrolls of the 51 plants supplying information during 1934 averaged 11,722, ranging between 10,855 workers on Jan. 1, and 12,273 at the beginning of June.

Textile Products.— Employment in the textile industries showed improvement during seven months of 1934; the index at 107.1 at the end of the year, was higher by 9.8 p.c. than at the beginning of January, and by 3.5 p.c. than on Dec. 1 in the preceding year. The index in each month of 1934 was above that in the same period of 1933, while the twelve-month mean stood at 107.1, as compared with 96.1 in 1933 and 97.0 in 1932. An average staff of 90,728 was employed by the co-operating manufacturers, who averaged 901; in 1933, 856 firms reported 81,312 employees. The cotton, woollen, silk, hosiery and knitting, garment and other branches of this group reported greater activity than in 1933.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.-- Statements were compiled from 159 firms, whose working forces averaged 15,001 persons. The mean index of 115.5 in 1934 was slightly above that of 112.8 in 1933. Tobacco factories were slacker during most months of the year under review, while beverage plants showed marked improvement over 1933.

Chemical and Allied Products.-- The level of employment in this group was substantially higher than that reported in the preceding year; the index averaged 119.6, as compared with 109.3 in 1933 and 109.7 in 1932. An average payroll of 9,130 workers was registered by the 171 employers whose statistics were tabulated. In 1933, an average of 152 firms had reported working forces averaging 8,170 persons.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.-- While employment in these industries was still greatly curtailed as compared with earlier years of the record, the situation was nevertheless better than in 1933, reflecting the partial recovery in building. The index number averaged 67.1, while in 1933 it was 55.6 and in 1929, the year of maximum activity, it stood at 126.2. For the twelve months under review, 187 factories reported an average working force of 7,331 persons, ranging from 5,807 on Jan. 1, 1934, to 8,397 at the beginning of August. The firms making returns in the preceding year had an average payroll of 6,021.

Electric Current.-- The number reported as engaged about electric current plants was less in seven months of 1934 than in the preceding year, but from August onward this comparison was favourable, so that on the whole, the situation in 1934 showed little change from 1933. The index averaged 109.9, as compared with 109.0 in 1933 and 115.4 in 1932, while the aggregate staffs of the 96 co-operating producers averaged 13,810 during 1934.

Electrical Apparatus.-- Employment in this division, which includes a considerable proportion of the firms producing radios and equipment, was in larger volume during 1934 than in 1933. The 107 reporting firms had, on the average, 11,252 workers, and the mean index was 103.0, as compared with 93 employers, having 9,684 workers, and a mean index of 90.2 in 1933. In this division, activity was greater in all but one month of 1934 than in the same period of the preceding year.

Iron and Steel Products.-- Employment in 1933 increased uninterruptedly from Jan. 1 to the beginning of August, during which period some 9,000 persons were added to the staffs of the co-operating establishments. In 1934, the period of expansion was shorter by two months, but the re-instated workers numbered over 21,500. During the four following months of the year under review (July 1 to Oct. 1), the trend was unfavourable; however, there were moderate gains at the beginning of November and December, those in the former being counter-seasonal. The index, at its 1934 peak of 77.1 on June 1, was 26.6 p.c. higher than on Jan. 1, being also higher than in any other month since September of 1931. The index on Dec. 1, at 71.4, compared favourably with that of 63.0 indicated at the same date in the preceding year, while the average for the year was 71.5, or 17.0 p.c. higher than the 1933 mean of 61.1. The aggregate working force of 804 manufacturers of iron and steel products furnishing data during 1934 averaged 93,942 persons; in 1933 the mean of the 774 establishments was 79,939, and at the 1929 maximum, it was 161,126 in 661 plants. The average labour force per establishment in the year under review was 117, compared with 103 in the year before, and 115 in 1932. In each month of 1934, employment in the crude, rolled and forged, machinery, agricultural implement, land vehicle, heating appliance, structural iron and steel, foundry and machine shop and miscellaneous iron and steel plants was at a higher level than in the same period of 1933; automobile factories showed an advance in every month except December. In shipbuilding, the gains were not so consistent, although the annual average was higher. This general improvement during the year under review is of especial importance as indicative of recovery in the manufacture of the agents of production; nevertheless, activity in the iron and steel group continued at a low level as compared with most years for which statistics are available. The index for the year, as already stated, was 71.5 p.c. of the 1926 average as 100.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.-- Employment in this division was on the whole in decidedly greater volume during the year under review than in 1933, the index averaging 106.4, while that for 1933 was 84.1 and for 1932, 84.9. The reported employees numbered 16,763 on the average, and were engaged in 146 establishments, as compared with a 1933 mean of 13,155 workers in 135 plants. Additions to staffs were recorded in eight months of last year, while the index rose by 22.2 points from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, when the employment index was at its peak of 112.7. This was 21.1 points higher than at the beginning of October in 1933.

Chart 5.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1930-1934.

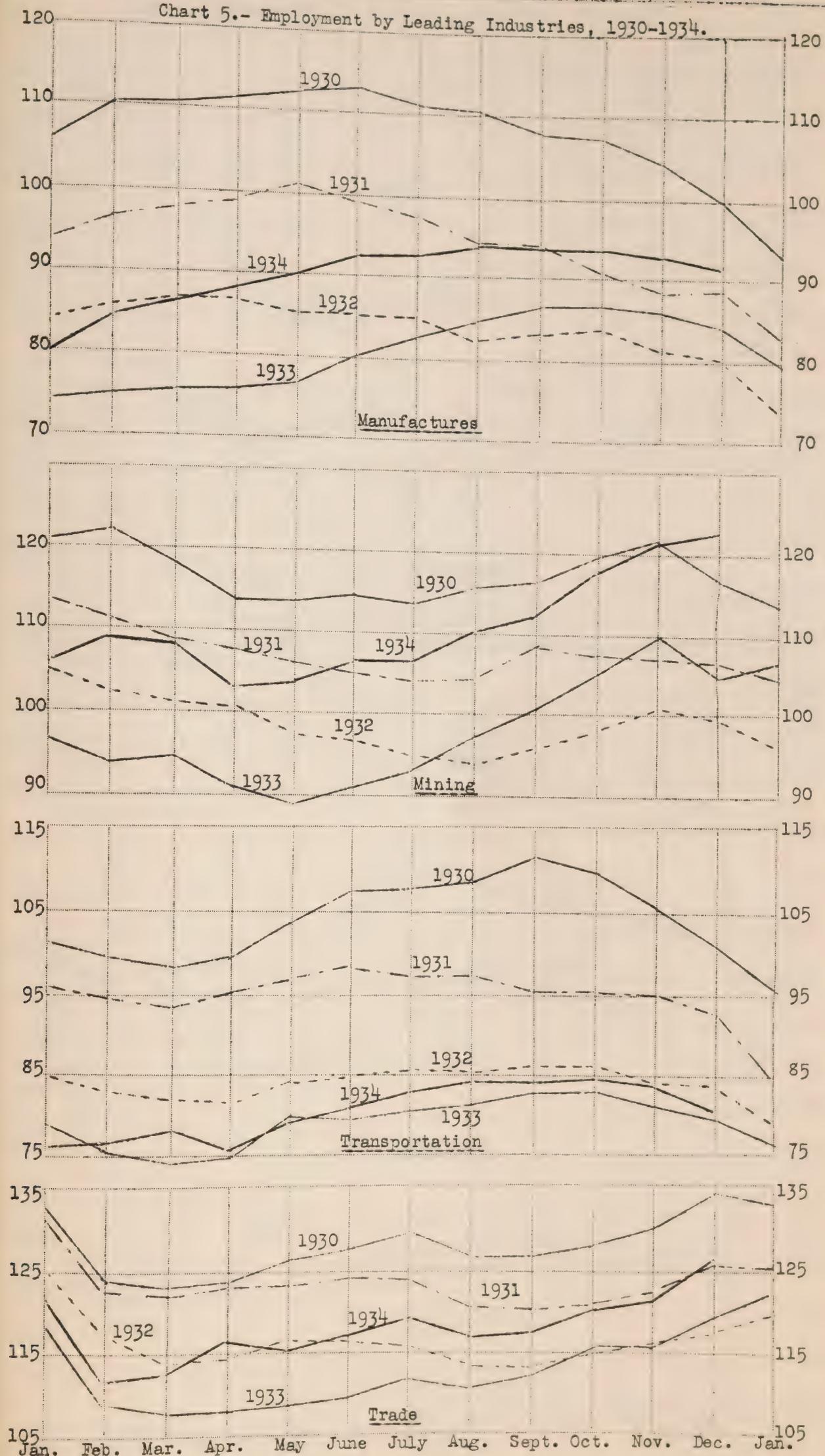
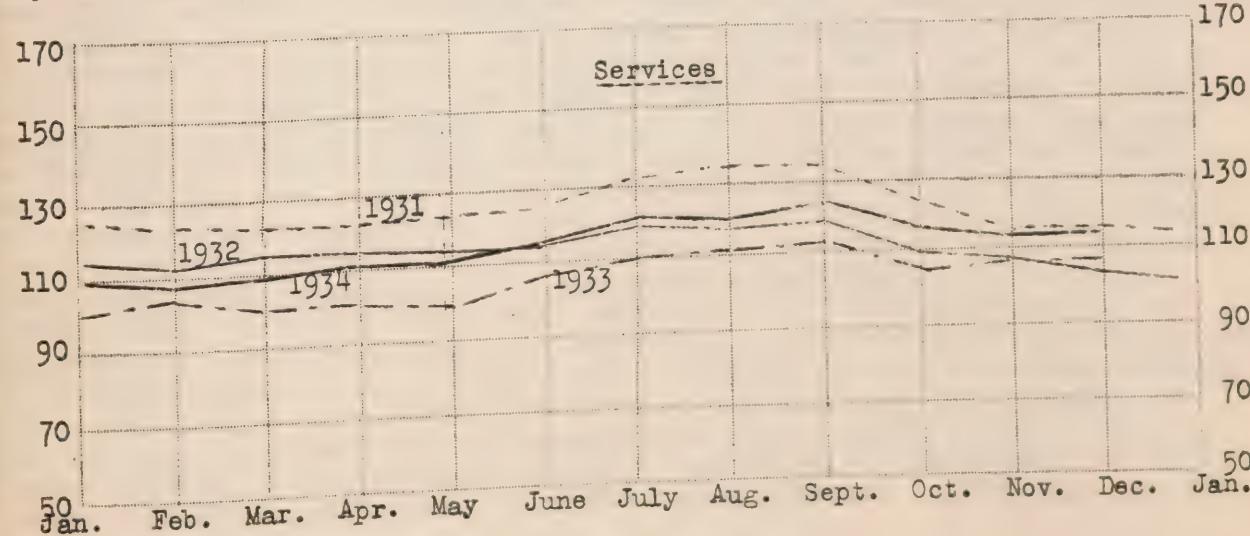
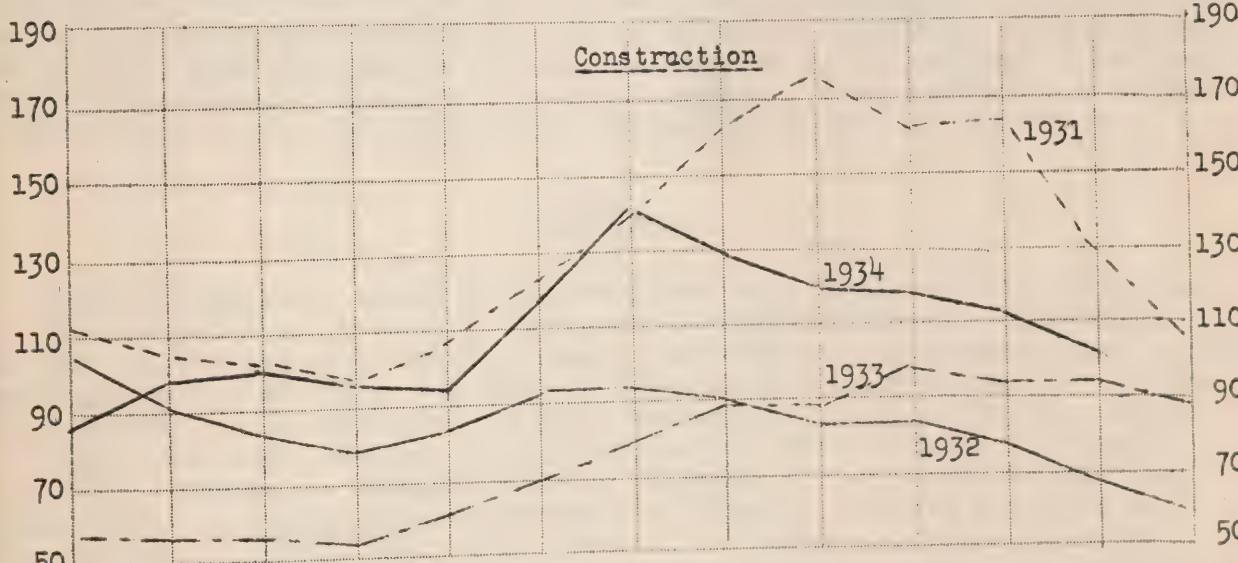
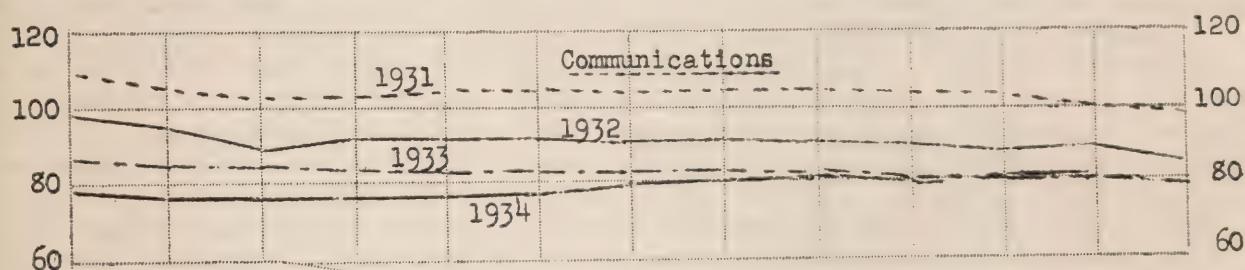
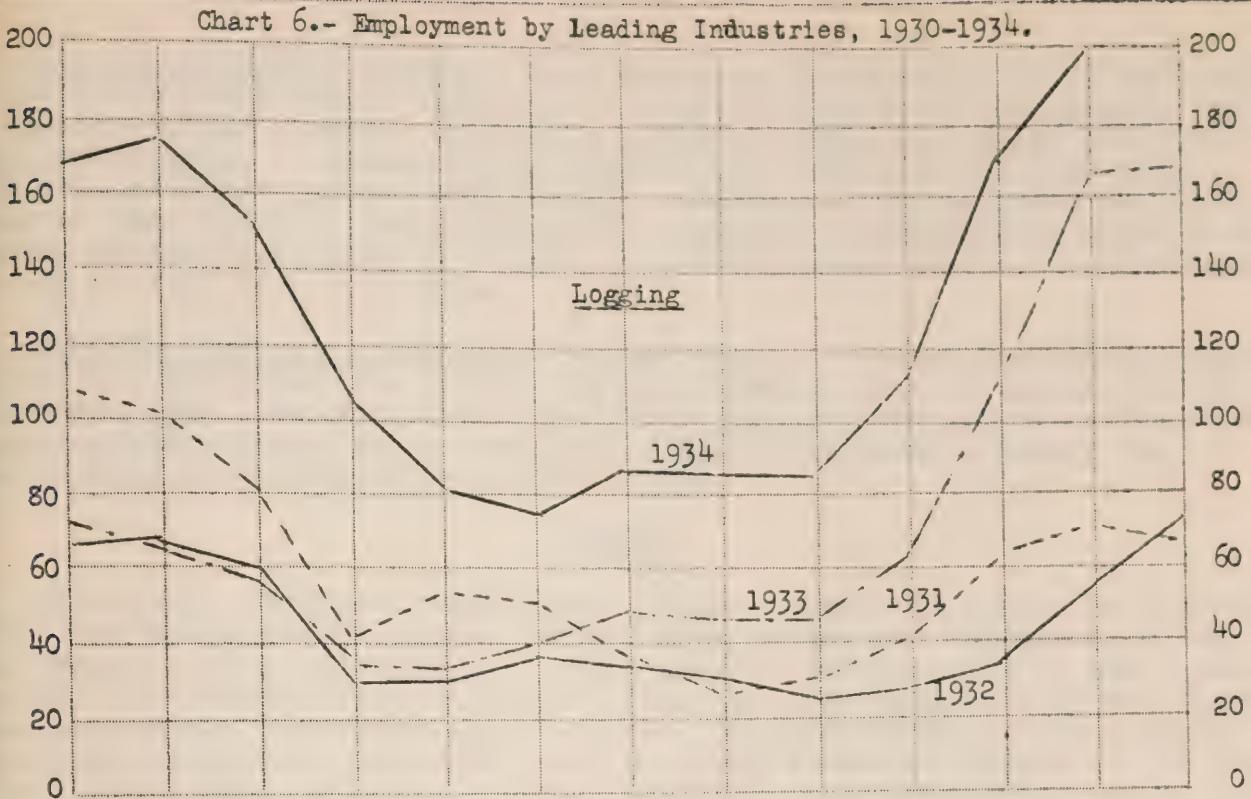


Chart 6.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1930-1934.



Non-Metallic Mineral Products.- There were gains in six months of the year, but these were on a rather smaller scale than those noted during 1933. Nevertheless, the employment index averaged considerably higher, at 132.5, as compared with 121.3 the preceding year. Statements were received each month from 118 firms whose staffs averaged 13,346 persons, while in 1933, an average of 113 employers had 12,120 workers on their payrolls. Employment in the manufacture of non-metallic minerals was higher in the last three years in relation to the 1926 average than in any other manufacturing division except silk mills.

Other Manufacturing Industries.- Fur factories on the whole reported a slightly lower level of employment than in 1933, the index averaging 82.0, as against 84.4 in the preceding year. The production of wood distillates and extracts and of miscellaneous manufactured products, on the other hand, showed considerable advances, the situation being better than in either 1933 or 1932.

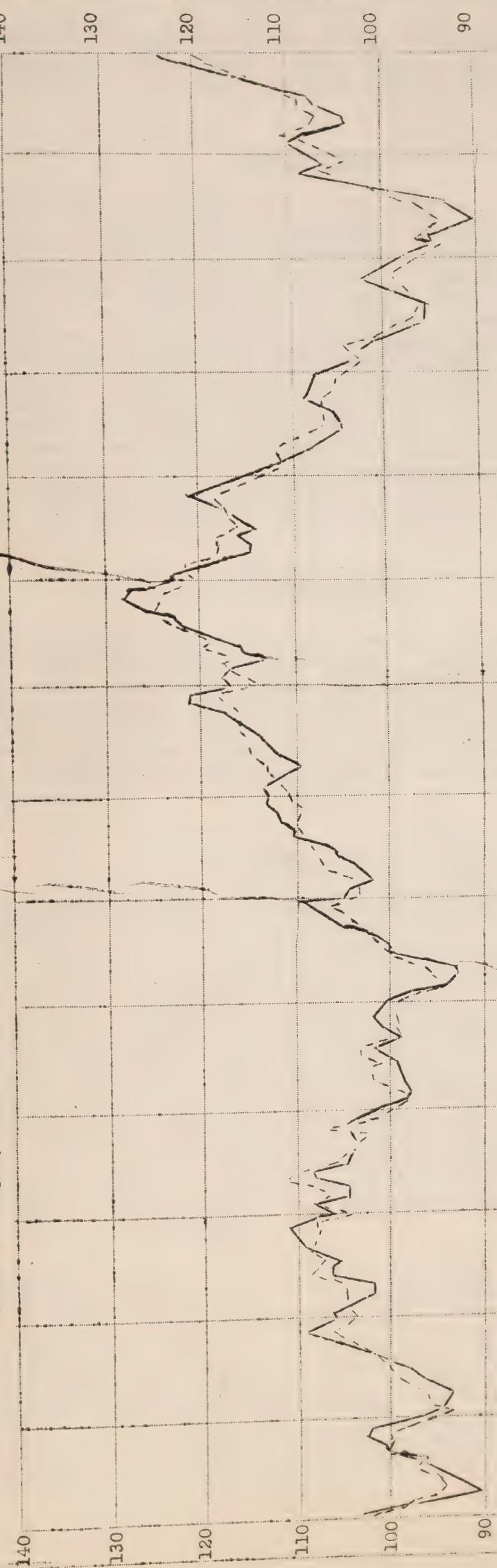
LOGGING.

During 1933, there were evidences of a distinct revival in logging, a favourable movement that was intensified during the year under review, when employment, on the whole, reached a volume only exceeded in this record of fourteen years by that reported in 1929. The seasonal increases in the autumn and early winter of 1934 were on an unprecedented scale, forecasting activity during 1935 in river-driving and in lumber and pulp mill operations. The annual index in logging showed an increase of 87.5 p.c. compared with 1933. This is a comparatively small group, constituting, on the average, less than four p.c. of the aggregate number on the payrolls of the co-operating firms; in 1934, however, no less than 13 p.c. of the total number of persons added to the staffs were reported by operators of lumber camps. All five economic areas shared in the improvement, but the greatest activity was in the Eastern Provinces and Quebec. The working force of the 280 logging firms supplying information during 1934 averaged 34,549, and the index number, 124.7. The reported payrolls varied from 3,733 on June 1 to 55,384 at the end of the year. In 1933, the mean index was 66.5, while the number employed by the 231 employers co-operating was 18,278, and in 1932, the employees averaged 11,646, and the index, 42.6. Previous issues have mentioned that the difficulties of collecting data covering bush operations are constantly increased by the growing practice on the part of the larger operators, of letting contracts for their wood requirements to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement. From many of such contractors, it is impossible to obtain data, at any rate in time for inclusion in the monthly surveys of employment.

MINING.

There were gains in mining during seven months of 1933, while the trend was upward in nine months of last year. Employment throughout 1934 was consistently higher than in 1933 and 1932, and from June 1, activity was also greater than in the corresponding period of 1931. The index at 122.9 on Dec. 1, 1934, was over fifteen p.c. higher than at the opening of the year, and was also 16.5 p.c. higher than on Dec. 1, 1933. The index averaged 110.8, compared with 97.5 in 1933; this was an advance of 13.3 points, as compared with the reduction of 1.7 points in 1933 from the 1932 level. In coal-mining, employment was brisker, the index averaging 87.6, compared with 84.1 in 1933. The labour force of the 100 co-operating operators averaged 23,710 workers in 1934, as against a mean of 22,644 employed at some 90 mines in the preceding year. Employment in the mining of metallic ores was generally much higher than in 1933, being in fact in greater volume than in any other year on record; the mean index, at 179.4, was nearly 36 points above the average of the preceding year, and 33.8 points higher than in 1930, the previous maximum. The index varied from 158.5 on Jan. 1 to 206.1 on Dec. 1, showing uninterrupted improvement throughout the year. The staffs of the 103 reporting firms averaged 21,259 during the year under review, compared with 16,990 in 74 mines during 1933. The continued premium on gold had a decidedly stimulating effect on activity in the metallic ore division. Non-metallic minerals (other than coal) showed considerably increased employment, being assisted by the partial recovery in the building trades and by the extraordinary activity on road work; employment in every month of 1934 was better than in the same period of the preceding year. In spite of this improvement, however, production continued at a relatively low level as compared with most years of the record. The index averaged 83.5, as compared with 69.3 in 1933, but with 137.1 in 1929, when activity in this group was unusually pronounced, in consequence of the very large programme of construction work then being executed. An average payroll

Chart 8.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Mining Industries, 1921-1934.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

of 5,674 persons was employed during 1934 by the 76 co-operating firms, while those reporting in 1933 had a mean of 4,585. Quarries and other divisions coming under this heading recorded rather heightened activity over the preceding year.

TRANSPORTATION.

The fluctuations in employment during 1934 differed from those of 1933; there were gains in only six months as compared with seven months of the preceding year, but the expansion was on a larger scale, and the employment index for 1934 averaged 80.3, as compared with 79.0 in 1933. The 384 transportation companies whose returns were tabulated employed, on the average, 94,774 workers, as compared with the mean of 92,920 reported by the 370 employers co-operating in the preceding year. In the steam railway division, the index averaged 72.2, or 2.5 points more than in 1933. An average working force of 57,413 employees was recorded in steam railway operation, compared with 55,472 in 1933. Street railways and cartage companies, to the number of 192 with a mean of 24,270 workers, reported a rather lower level of employment, the index averaging 110.9 or two points lower than in the preceding year. Employment in shipping and stevedoring was also slightly less than in 1933; the mean index was 79.0, while the reported staffs averaged 13,089, varying between 9,822 persons on Apr. 1, and 15,351 at the beginning of October. In the year before, the mean index was 79.9.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The communications division reported a smaller volume of employment, the index averaging 79.1, compared with 83.9 in 1933. Telegraphs showed moderate improvement, but telephones were slack. The personnel of the companies furnishing data during 1934 averaged 20,855 employees, of whom approximately 77 p.c. were engaged on telephones. In the preceding year, the average was 22,062, some 50 p.c. of these being engaged in telephonic communications. It is probable that a part of the falling-off in this group is due to the increasing use of the dial system of telephoning.

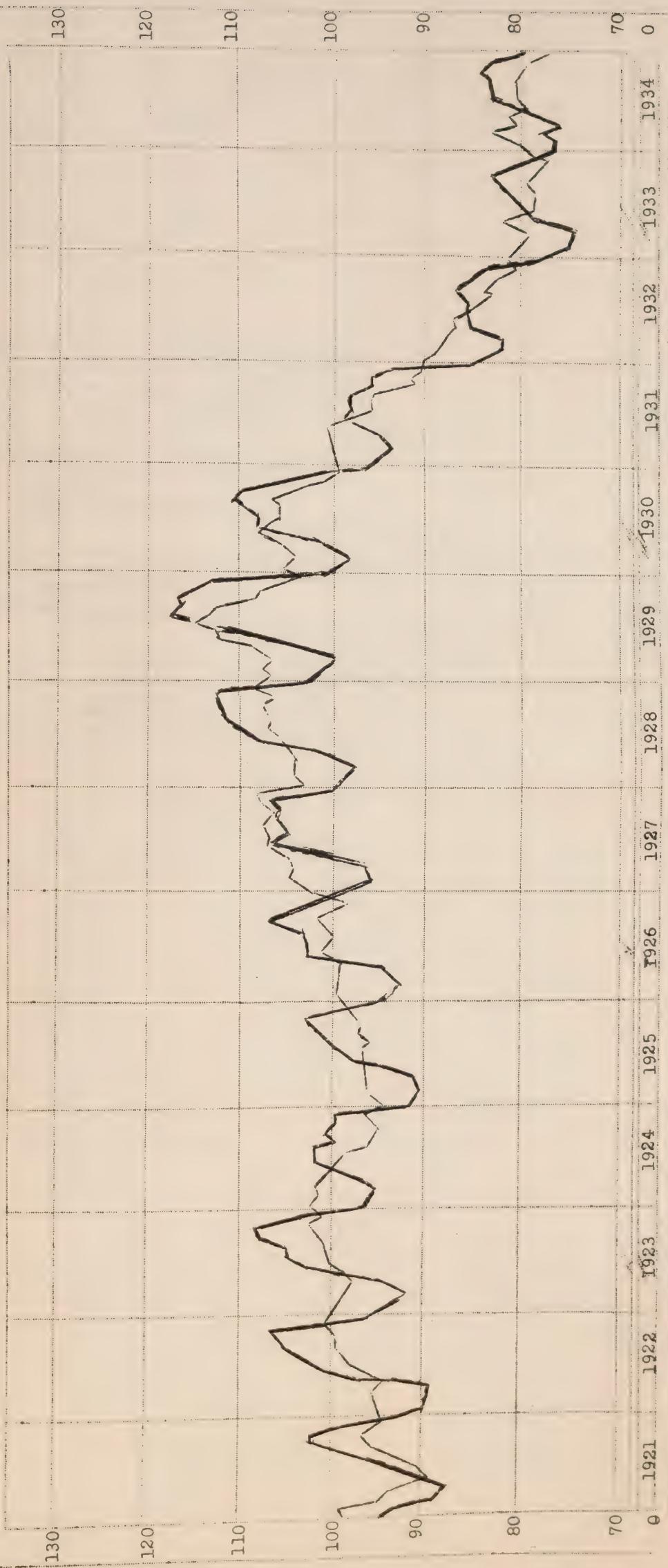
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

The construction industries during 1933 had reported increases in six months; in the year under review there were general advances during only five months, but the workers taken on in this shorter period of expansion were decidedly more numerous. The number of persons added to the payrolls of employers in these industries during 1934 constituted nearly one third of the total increase reported in all industries as compared with the preceding year, the average gains in highway and building work being disproportionately large in relation to the numbers employed therein. In some cases, the increases were due to works^{1/} undertaken by public authorities primarily for the relief of employment; the maintenance of work camps in place of direct relief for certain classes of unemployed men was instituted on a large scale during 1933, and continued during the year under review. There was also important improvement during 1934 in general building and railway construction. The forces of the 1,005 co-operating employers averaged 127,670 in the year being reviewed, varying between 102,681 on Jan. 1 and 164,467 at the beginning of July. The general index for this group averaged 109.3, compared with 74.6 in 1933 and 86.0 in 1932.

Building construction gained in nine months in 1934, and was more active in each month than in the same period of the preceding year, when there had been increases in only five months. The index, at 55.2 on Dec. 1, was almost 30 p.c. higher than that of 42.5 recorded on Dec. 1, 1933. The mean index in the year under review, (47.3 p.c. of the 1926 average), compared favourably with that of 38.5 in the preceding year, but was very much lower than in years of normal building activity. The average number of persons employed by the 640 reporting contractors was 19,218. In 1933, 635 contractors had reported an average of 14,404 employees. As already stated in connection with logging, there is an increasing tendency for the larger contractors to sublet their contracts, by

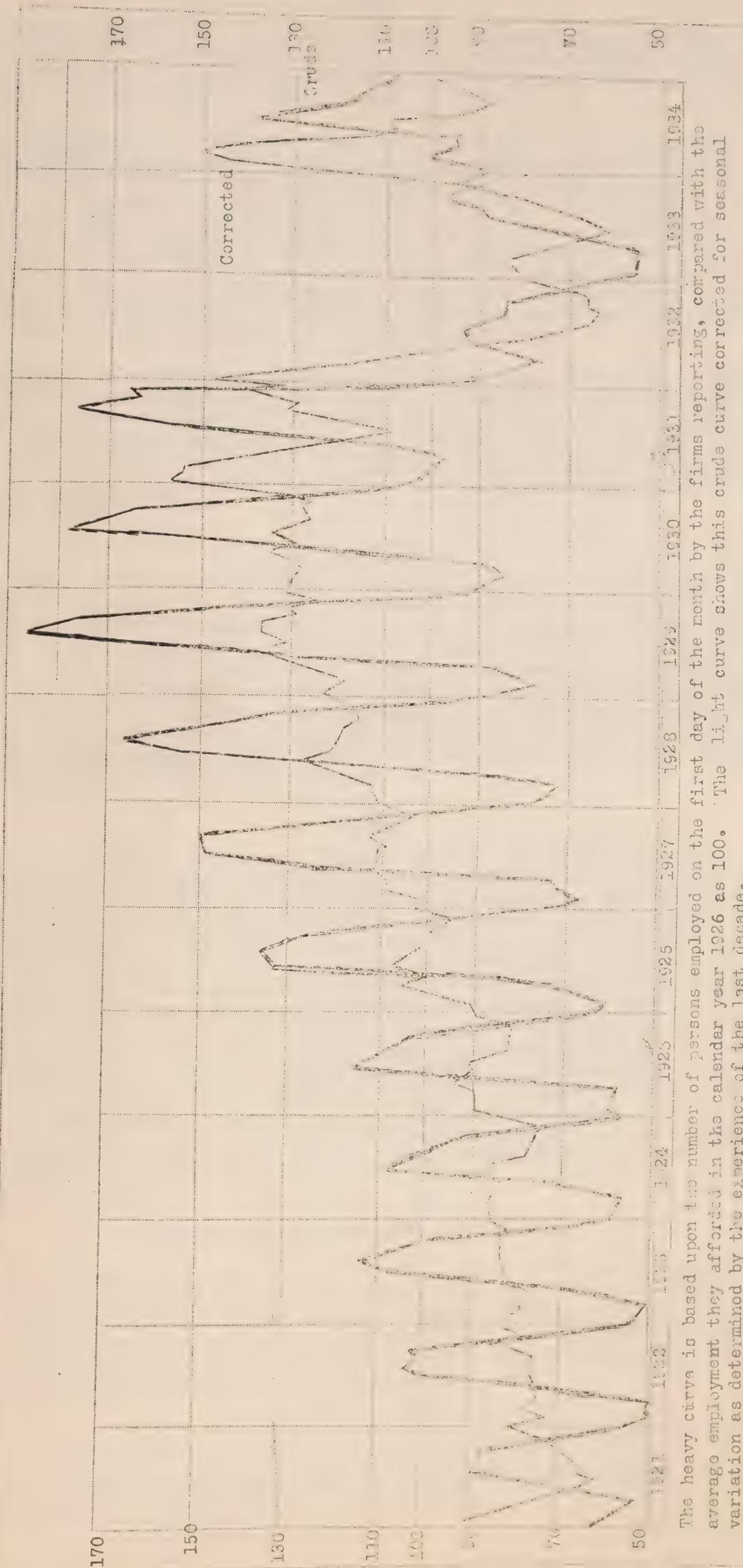
1/ See footnote on page 5.

Chart 9.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Transportation Industries, 1921-1934.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Chart 10.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Construction Industries, 1921-1934.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

trades, to sub-contractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have less than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is undoubtedly considerably in excess of that covered in these statistics.

Road construction as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics afforded more employment in every month of 1934 than in the same period of 1933. The payrolls reported in the year under review averaged 81,362, ranging between 65,356 on Jan. 1 and 114,392 at the beginning of July. The index averaged 221.3, compared with 132.2 in 1933. In many districts, road work normally is supplementary to the occupations usually followed by nearby residents, particularly agriculturists during slack periods on their farms. The number engaged by the Dominion and Provincial governments on the Trans-Canada Highway and other unemployment relief projects and camps was very large during 1934, while many other unemployed men were given work of this nature by the municipalities and other authorities.

Employment in railway construction was generally more active than in 1933, improvement in this comparison being indicated in ten of the twelve months, while the working forces averaged 27,090, as compared with 24,487 in the preceding year. The reporting employers averaged 34, or two less than in 1933. The mean index was 67.9, while that in 1933 was 61.3. In 1928, when activity was at its maximum in this record of thirteen years, an average payroll of 46,148 persons was reported, and the mean index stood at 116.7.

SERVICES.

Statements were received monthly from some 412 firms in this division, whose employees averaged 24,116. The situation showed improvement during eight months of the year under review, while employment in each month was in greater volume than at the same date of 1933. The index averaged 115.1, compared with 106.7 in the preceding year, and 113.6 in 1932. Employment in hotels and restaurants was generally brisked than in 1933, reflecting the generally improved situation in business, together with the better tourist trade resulting therefrom. In the miscellaneous group of services, composed largely of laundering and cleaning establishments, employment was also in rather greater volume than in the preceding year, the mean index, at 114.7, being just over four points higher.

TRADE.

Trade was generally more active than in 1933; at the first of February, employment showed the usual pronounced contraction (in reaction from the intense activity of the Christmas and holiday season), and it also declined at the beginning of May and of August. Apart from these recessions, the trend was steadily upward throughout 1934. The payrolls of the 1,028 co-operating firms averaged 90,463 persons, and the index 117.9, compared with 112.1 in 1933 and 116.1 in 1932. It has been mentioned in previous issues that many establishments, in order to keep on most of their usual staff, have reduced the working hours per week or per month, so that the earnings of the persons employed would, if available, show a greater falling-off than the personnel. Of the workers in the trade group, approximately 74 p.c. were classified as employed in retail stores, in which activity was relatively greater than in wholesale houses. In recent years, there has been a growing tendency for the larger stores and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics, and this change in organization may have helped to keep the index of employment in trade at a relatively high level in recent years as compared with certain other groups.

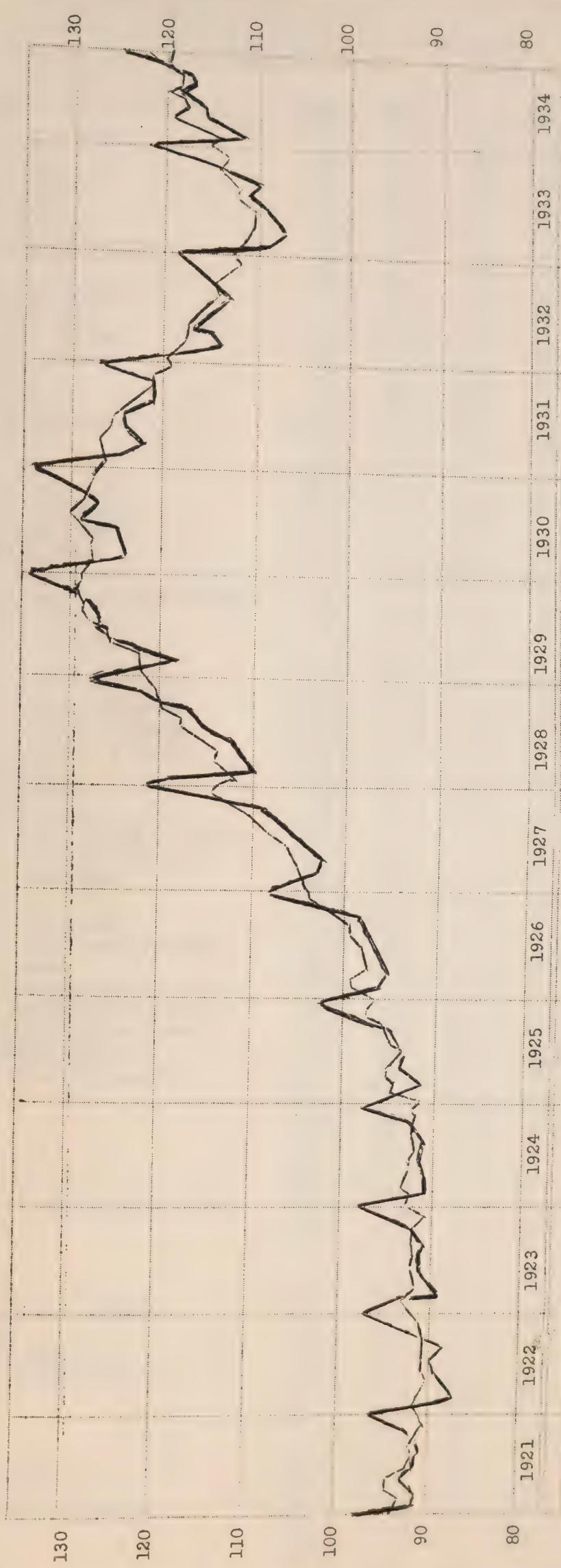
TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions in the last four years, together with annual averages since 1921, while the trend of employment in some 60 industries during the years 1932-34 is shown in Table 4.^{1/} The columns headed "relative weight" give the proportion that the number of employees in the specified industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1 of the indicated years.

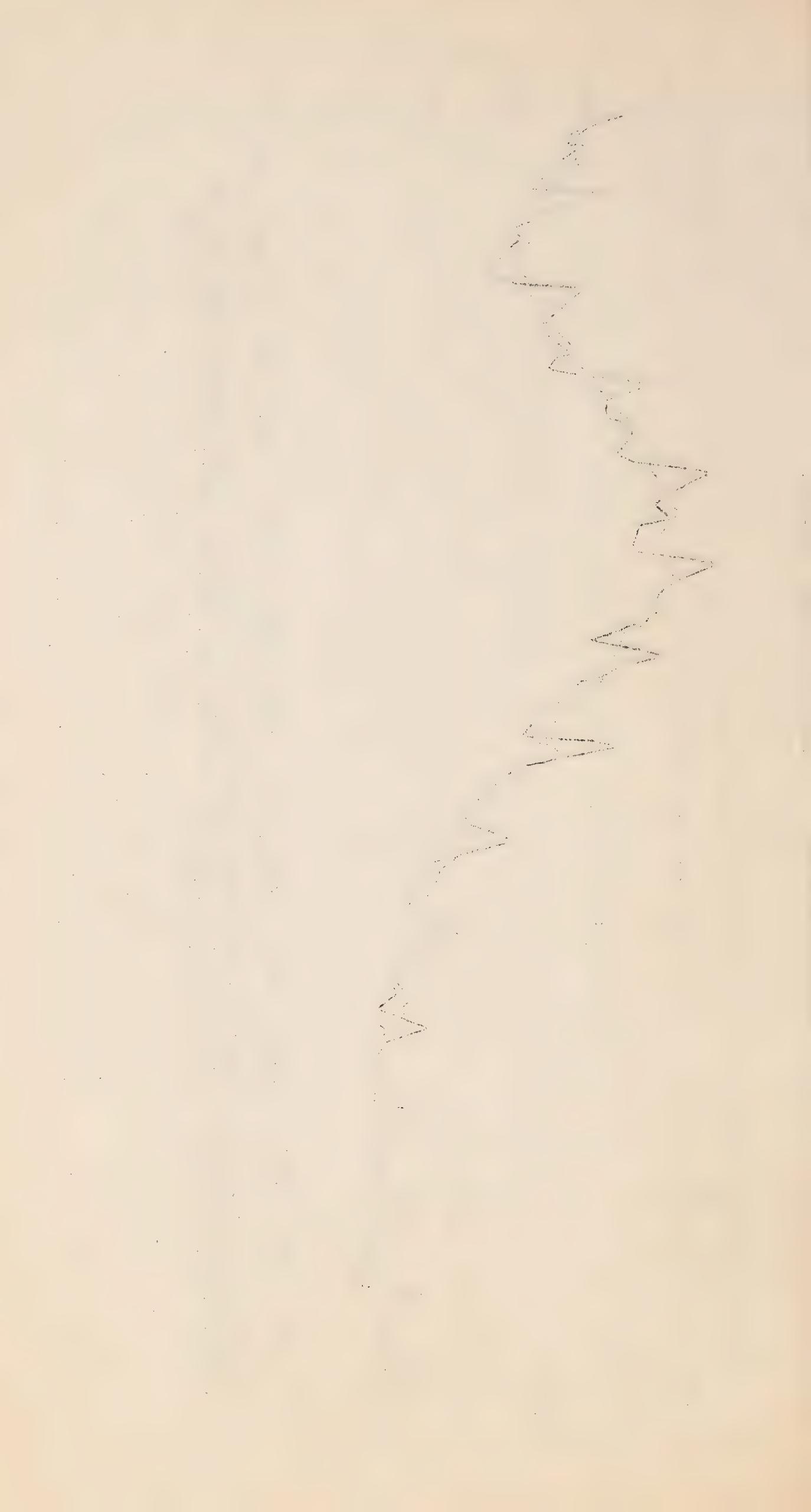
1/ Detailed indexes for the years 1924-1931 may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

2/ See footnote on page 5.

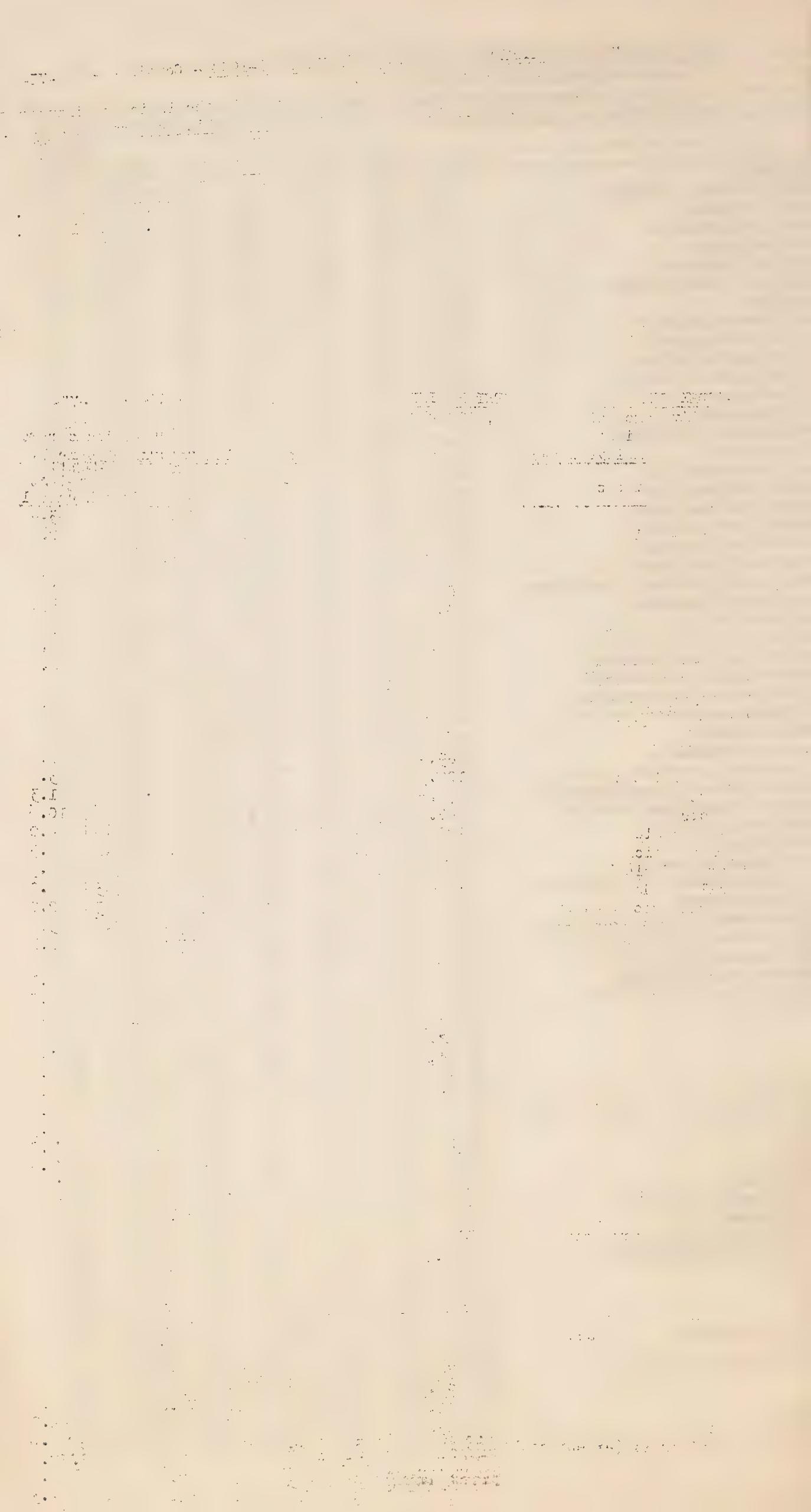
Chart 11.- Employment as Reported by Trading Establishments, 1921-1934.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.



Industries	Index Numbers of Employment by Industries, 1932-1934 - Continued.						Relative weight
	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	74.4	75.0	75.8	76.0	76.8	80.0	53.4
Animal products - edible	92.0	88.1	88.3	90.4	97.7	110.4	2.7
Fur and products	77.8	65.8	65.0	63.0	72.9	87.1	.2
Leather and products	77.6	82.2	84.0	86.1	87.8	91.7	2.5
Boots and shoes	80.8	88.9	91.1	93.8	95.4	100.1	1.8
Lumber and products	43.2	44.4	44.5	45.0	49.1	56.4	3.9
Rough and dressed lumber	30.0	31.2	31.4	31.8	37.3	45.8	2.0
Furniture	64.1	64.1	64.1	61.7	62.9	66.5	.7
Other lumber products	67.0	69.3	69.6	72.6	75.1	81.4	1.2
Musical instruments	22.9	22.3	20.5	22.8	22.6	22.9	.1
Plant products- edible	88.4	89.8	87.3	86.9	88.0	93.5	3.6
Pulp and paper products	82.2	83.3	83.9	82.0	82.1	85.7	6.9
Pulp and paper	67.1	67.7	68.3	66.2	67.9	72.6	2.9
Paper products	89.4	94.5	96.9	95.2	93.4	97.1	1.0
Printing and publishing	100.5	100.4	100.3	98.5	97.4	99.4	3.0
rubber products	75.6	72.3	76.6	75.6	74.8	76.2	1.3
Textile products	88.1	89.2	91.1	91.6	91.5	93.6	10.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	100.6	99.3	97.8	96.5	95.4	102.4	4.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	73.6	69.4	66.6	65.8	67.1	74.1	1.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	105.7	108.7	107.3	103.8	95.0	107.4	.9
Silk and silk goods	384.9	375.0	376.5	375.3	373.1	367.3	.9
Hosiery and knit goods	103.0	102.4	103.1	102.4	100.0	101.3	2.2
Garments and personal furnishings	75.3	77.9	84.2	86.8	87.8	84.6	3.3
Other textile products	65.9	72.0	71.7	71.5	77.9	79.2	1.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	120.6	114.5	117.4	114.5	105.4	102.5	1.8
Tobacco	124.8	116.6	124.2	118.4	102.9	98.2	1.1
Distilled and malt liquors	113.0	110.6	106.8	108.1	108.7	107.9	.7
Food distillates and extracts	108.9	112.5	103.6	99.5	100.0	100.2	.1
Chemicals and allied products	101.8	103.6	104.7	106.6	109.4	111.1	1.1
Glass, glass and stone products	50.1	48.6	43.2	43.5	50.2	51.9	.8
Electric current	108.3	106.7	106.7	106.9	103.4	112.1	1.9
Electrical apparatus	96.4	90.2	88.1	88.1	84.1	84.0	1.2
Iron and steel products	56.3	58.2	59.3	60.3	60.8	61.7	10.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	47.7	46.4	39.6	44.2	43.1	53.4	.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	63.1	62.3	63.3	61.8	61.3	62.8	1.0
Agricultural implements	22.9	30.3	33.1	34.1	33.4	33.5	.4
Land vehicles	64.2	66.9	68.8	69.8	70.4	68.4	5.5
Automobiles and parts	57.9	64.4	69.3	76.3	78.6	75.0	1.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	53.2	52.5	57.5	55.2	54.6	50.6	.3
Heating appliances	54.3	51.7	58.6	58.1	65.2	70.0	.4
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	43.4	44.5	45.0	43.3	45.8	46.4	.4
Foundry and machine shop products	57.0	52.9	56.1	60.3	62.5	61.2	.4
Other iron and steel products	53.2	57.0	57.9	58.8	58.8	63.4	1.6
Non-ferrous metal products	74.7	76.8	77.4	77.3	75.1	81.0	1.7
Non-metallic mineral products	115.4	116.0	114.1	112.4	114.8	121.9	1.6
Scellaneous	93.5	92.4	91.9	93.7	90.8	97.8	.5
MING	74.5	67.3	57.1	35.6	35.1	40.7	1.5
MING	96.9	94.0	94.6	91.4	89.9	91.4	5.6
al	91.6	85.8	86.6	82.8	78.0	78.2	2.8
Tallic ores	129.8	132.8	134.2	131.3	133.7	135.9	2.2
n-metallic minerals (except coal)	59.3	57.3	55.4	54.7	59.5	65.3	.6
MUNICATIONS	87.5	85.7	85.6	84.5	83.7	83.2	2.9
legraphs	83.9	82.3	81.9	80.7	80.2	81.7	.6
lephones	88.4	86.6	86.5	85.5	84.6	83.6	2.3
NSPORTATION	78.3	75.0	74.1	74.2	78.9	79.0	12.5
Street railways and cartage	114.2	112.4	112.1	111.8	113.9	113.4	3.2
Railways	71.6	68.5	67.6	67.5	67.5	67.8	7.3
Shipping and stevedoring	64.7	58.6	57.3	59.0	88.0	89.1	2.0
STRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	58.5	56.2	56.5	54.7	60.8	67.8	10.6
ilding	29.7	28.7	25.3	25.2	28.4	33.8	1.8
ibway	97.1	92.8	97.0	83.5	97.4	106.7	5.2
Ilway	53.7	51.0	51.8	54.2	60.5	66.3	3.6
VICES	102.2	104.2	102.9	102.5	99.9	106.2	2.8
teles and restaurants	95.2	97.7	95.4	94.7	93.1	100.6	1.4
rofessional	116.6	125.1	127.1	126.9	121.7	118.6	.3
ersonal (chiefly laundries)	109.2	108.9	108.3	108.5	104.9	111.5	1.1
E	119.6	109.4	107.3	107.6	108.6	109.1	10.7
tail	128.4	114.9	112.2	111.9	114.7	114.9	7.8
Wholesale	98.9	96.5	96.0	97.5	94.9	96.0	2.9
INDUSTRIES	78.5	77.0	76.9	76.0	77.6	80.7	100.0



Industries	1 9 3 3						Average Jan. 1- Dec. 1
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
UFACTURING	83.0	85.2	86.8	86.7	86.5	84.4	80.9
imal products - edible	130.2	129.6	127.4	109.2	104.8	101.0	105.8
r and products	95.8	104.1	101.5	99.5	91.7	88.7	84.4
afer and products	94.0	98.9	100.2	100.1	96.1	86.8	90.5
oots and shoes	101.5	106.9	108.2	107.5	101.0	87.7	96.9
mber and products	63.7	67.3	56.5	63.9	61.5	59.0	55.3
ough and dressed lumber	55.2	60.7	58.9	54.4	49.7	46.0	44.4
urniture	69.1	67.2	70.5	71.7	76.3	79.1	68.1
ther lumber products	85.7	88.2	87.0	87.6	86.8	76.5	78.9
sical instruments	22.0	24.5	29.6	29.8	44.3	44.4	27.4
ant products - edible	97.2	104.4	115.2	119.6	116.2	103.1	99.1
lp and paper products	86.4	88.4	89.5	88.0	89.0	88.1	85.7
ulp and paper	74.5	77.3	79.3	76.8	77.4	74.1	72.4
aper products	98.5	100.1	102.3	100.8	101.7	103.7	97.8
rinting and publishing	98.5	99.2	98.7	98.6	100.0	101.4	99.4
ber products	79.8	81.0	84.2	86.2	87.0	89.2	79.9
rtile products	95.6	97.7	101.5	104.5	105.4	103.5	96.1
hread, yarn and cloth	103.9	109.9	115.2	114.3	116.2	116.6	105.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	75.4	79.9	82.8	81.2	81.6	82.3	75.0
oollen yarn and cloth	108.5	119.0	126.0	125.8	130.0	130.7	114.0
Silk and silk goods	377.5	384.4	397.9	413.3	425.5	427.3	388.2
ssery and knit goods	108.5	109.9	113.9	118.2	122.5	120.2	108.8
arments and personal furnishings	86.4	85.6	89.0	93.5	92.9	88.8	86.1
her textile products	77.9	78.1	81.3	86.9	83.4	81.9	77.7
nt products (n.e.s.)	106.6	109.6	109.3	117.0	117.4	118.7	112.8
bacco	102.3	105.1	105.5	111.5	113.4	119.9	111.9
stilled and malt liquors	112.6	115.9	113.2	124.5	124.1	115.9	113.4
d distillates and extracts	91.3	95.9	96.4	112.2	122.7	128.0	106.4
icals and allied products	111.3	111.6	111.3	111.4	113.4	114.8	109.3
y, glass and stone products	57.0	63.8	64.6	64.0	62.1	57.7	55.6
ctric current	110.0	111.7	112.1	112.2	109.1	104.9	109.0
ctrical apparatus	85.5	87.4	91.8	95.7	95.1	96.3	90.2
n and steel products	62.4	63.0	62.8	62.5	63.0	63.0	61.1
ude, rolled and forged products	65.1	66.9	68.7	66.7	72.4	74.3	57.4
achinery (other than vehicles)	63.9	65.4	66.3	65.8	67.4	68.3	64.3
gricultural implements	38.9	35.2	29.6	25.3	30.2	30.6	31.4
nd vehicles	66.6	66.4	65.0	64.2	63.0	63.3	66.4
utomobiles and parts	73.8	73.3	68.8	65.9	60.0	61.3	68.7
eel shipbuilding and repairing	37.7	43.2	42.7	47.5	44.8	43.2	48.6
ating appliances	68.2	71.0	81.4	89.9	89.9	84.7	70.3
on and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	50.1	49.3	55.3	54.7	51.9	51.3	48.4
ndry and machine shop products	63.3	62.3	63.0	65.0	64.8	64.7	61.1
mer iron and steel products	64.7	67.8	67.5	68.1	69.9	68.8	63.0
ferrous metal products	87.0	89.5	91.6	91.6	93.8	93.8	84.1
metallic mineral products	125.4	125.7	127.5	128.2	127.8	125.9	121.3
ellaneous	98.7	96.3	99.3	104.1	103.7	103.6	97.2
NG	49.5	48.9	48.3	64.7	110.3	166.5	66.5
G	93.1	97.4	100.4	105.8	109.7	105.5	97.5
76.6	77.7	80.7	88.7	94.2	88.2	84.1	
llic ores	142.0	151.7	156.5	158.8	159.4	159.7	143.8
metallic minerals (except coal)	73.2	80.2	80.7	81.1	84.9	80.1	69.3
NICATIONS	84.0	83.6	83.8	82.5	81.1	81.0	83.9
raphs	83.6	86.9	87.7	86.6	85.4	84.5	83.8
phones	84.1	82.8	82.7	81.5	80.0	80.1	83.9
PORTATION	80.5	81.2	82.5	82.7	81.4	79.8	79.0
at railways and cartage	113.4	112.6	114.4	113.9	111.9	111.0	112.9
n railways	69.8	71.2	72.0	72.0	71.3	69.9	69.7
ping and stevedoring	89.9	88.8	91.9	94.2	90.5	87.3	79.9
STRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	78.2	88.4	88.4	97.0	94.6	94.6	74.6
ding	39.0	43.1	45.9	45.2	45.0	42.5	38.5
way	129.2	156.5	155.6	185.5	184.9	194.6	132.2
way	71.1	71.7	69.7	68.2	62.1	55.4	61.3
ES	111.5	111.8	113.8	108.1	107.9	108.8	106.7
e and restaurants	109.3	108.6	113.2	104.1	104.5	106.2	101.9
ssional	113.1	119.9	123.3	115.6	115.1	121.5	120.4
nal (chiefly laundries)	114.5	114.7	112.4	112.5	111.5	109.9	110.6
1	111.8	110.5	111.8	115.0	115.6	119.1	112.1
sale	118.1	116.2	117.1	121.0	121.1	126.5	118.1
DUSTRIES	97.2	97.6	99.6	101.2	102.7	102.1	98.4
	84.5	87.1	88.5	90.4	91.3	91.8	83.4

... a missione de' tre
fratelli dona unica una
tempesta forte che
è stata ista, non
so dove, nella giorno

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1932-1934.- Continued.-VIII-

Note:-The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1.

Industries	1 9 3 4						Relative weight June 1
	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	80.0	84.2	86.5	88.1	90.2	93.2	51.7
Animal products - edible	94.7	95.3	96.0	95.4	103.2	115.8	2.4
Fur and products	76.3	74.1	71.8	73.5	76.9	86.5	.2
Leather and products	79.1	89.2	97.0	99.5	99.9	99.9	2.2
Boots and shoes	78.6	92.9	105.1	106.4	106.7	105.9	1.6
Lumber and products	52.9	57.0	59.5	60.3	63.2	71.1	4.1
Rough and dressed lumber	40.7	45.5	48.0	48.5	51.8	61.9	2.3
Furniture	69.3	73.0	72.9	72.9	74.2	73.1	.7
Other lumber products	77.9	80.4	85.1	87.1	90.5	98.2	1.1
Musical instruments	39.4	32.5	33.2	33.0	27.3	30.4	.1
Plant products - edible	85.6	89.1	88.0	88.9	92.4	98.3	3.1
Pulp and paper products	85.6	87.1	88.2	88.3	90.3	93.6	6.3
Pulp and paper	71.6	74.3	75.6	75.9	79.1	84.5	2.9
Paper products	96.2	98.2	100.4	101.0	103.4	105.7	.9
Printing and publishing	100.7	100.4	100.8	100.5	100.8	101.7	2.5
Rubber products	85.2	86.6	91.0	93.0	92.3	96.3	1.4
Textile products	97.5	102.4	106.9	109.3	110.7	109.8	10.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	114.1	119.4	122.8	122.9	124.8	125.6	4.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	82.7	84.5	88.1	88.5	89.7	91.0	1.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	120.6	131.2	132.2	128.8	128.8	125.8	.8
Silk and silk goods	432.6	455.2	460.1	465.4	481.7	491.8	1.0
Hosiery and knit goods	112.3	113.9	116.1	118.2	120.4	118.4	2.1
Garments and personal furnishings	81.4	85.4	91.7	95.9	96.7	94.2	3.1
Other textile products	73.0	84.2	90.6	94.5	95.0	96.7	1.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	125.6	119.2	120.2	116.4	108.5	107.0	1.5
Tobacco	126.7	116.5	119.9	114.2	100.4	99.7	.9
Distilled and malt liquors	122.3	122.6	120.5	119.2	119.2	116.6	.6
Wood distillates and extracts	133.7	142.2	141.4	136.4	136.7	121.4	.1
Chemicals and allied products	112.1	113.2	116.1	118.1	125.2	123.5	1.1
Clay, glass and stone products	53.4	55.4	55.5	57.6	64.1	73.5	.9
Electric current	104.8	103.6	104.7	105.0	105.8	107.9	1.5
Electrical apparatus	95.5	97.6	97.5	97.8	100.5	103.5	1.2
Iron and steel products	60.9	68.2	70.5	73.4	75.7	77.1	11.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	64.4	81.9	83.1	88.8	91.8	92.2	1.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	66.4	69.5	71.1	73.3	76.3	78.9	1.0
Agricultural implements	35.6	41.8	44.1	43.8	45.4	47.0	.5
Land vehicles	65.0	72.5	74.6	77.0	79.4	78.8	5.3
Automobiles and parts	67.6	87.3	96.2	105.5	116.8	117.7	1.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	43.8	47.0	45.4	57.1	51.2	61.0	.2
Heating appliances	58.8	68.3	82.1	80.9	85.0	88.1	.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	49.3	51.5	50.6	53.0	56.5	63.8	.5
Foundry and machine shop products	62.3	68.8	70.7	77.9	77.2	79.7	.5
Other iron and steel products	61.4	66.9	70.2	72.4	75.5	79.1	1.6
Non-ferrous metal products	90.5	97.5	99.7	103.5	106.5	111.0	1.9
Non-metallic mineral products	127.4	127.1	128.3	126.9	129.7	134.5	1.5
Miscellaneous	97.8	102.5	102.8	107.9	109.4	112.5	.5
COGGING	168.8	174.0	153.3	104.9	80.5	75.0	2.3
MINING	106.8	109.4	108.9	103.3	103.6	106.2	5.4
Coal	92.6	96.6	94.4	84.3	80.6	79.7	2.4
Metallic ores	158.5	160.3	163.7	165.4	169.5	175.2	2.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	73.0	71.2	71.0	71.2	80.5	91.3	.7
COMMUNICATIONS	78.4	76.8	76.7	76.8	76.9	78.0	2.3
Telegraphs	83.0	82.2	81.9	83.4	84.3	85.5	.5
Telephones	77.3	75.5	75.3	75.1	75.0	76.1	1.8
TRANSPORTATION	76.3	76.2	78.0	75.9	78.5	80.3	10.5
Street railways and cartage	109.8	108.8	109.5	107.4	109.2	110.4	2.7
Steam railways	69.8	69.9	70.8	70.6	70.7	71.4	6.3
Shipping and stevedoring	63.7	62.9	70.8	60.0	75.4	83.6	1.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	88.1	98.0	100.8	95.8	95.8	116.7	15.1
Building	33.9	34.7	36.8	38.6	42.5	47.8	2.1
Highway	179.1	201.1	202.1	201.9	192.6	242.8	9.9
Railway	59.4	67.6	72.3	56.2	59.8	69.5	3.1
SERVICES	109.8	108.7	109.3	111.8	111.7	115.4	2.7
Hotels and restaurants	107.8	105.9	107.3	109.1	108.7	113.1	1.5
Professional	126.2	122.9	120.9	121.7	120.8	119.0	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	108.8	109.8	109.6	113.9	114.3	118.2	1.0
TRADE	122.3	111.6	112.5	116.1	115.6	116.5	10.0
Retail	133.2	117.2	118.7	123.4	122.2	123.0	7.4
Wholesale	97.4	99.2	98.2	98.9	100.5	101.4	2.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	88.6	91.4	92.7	91.3	92.0	96.6	100.0

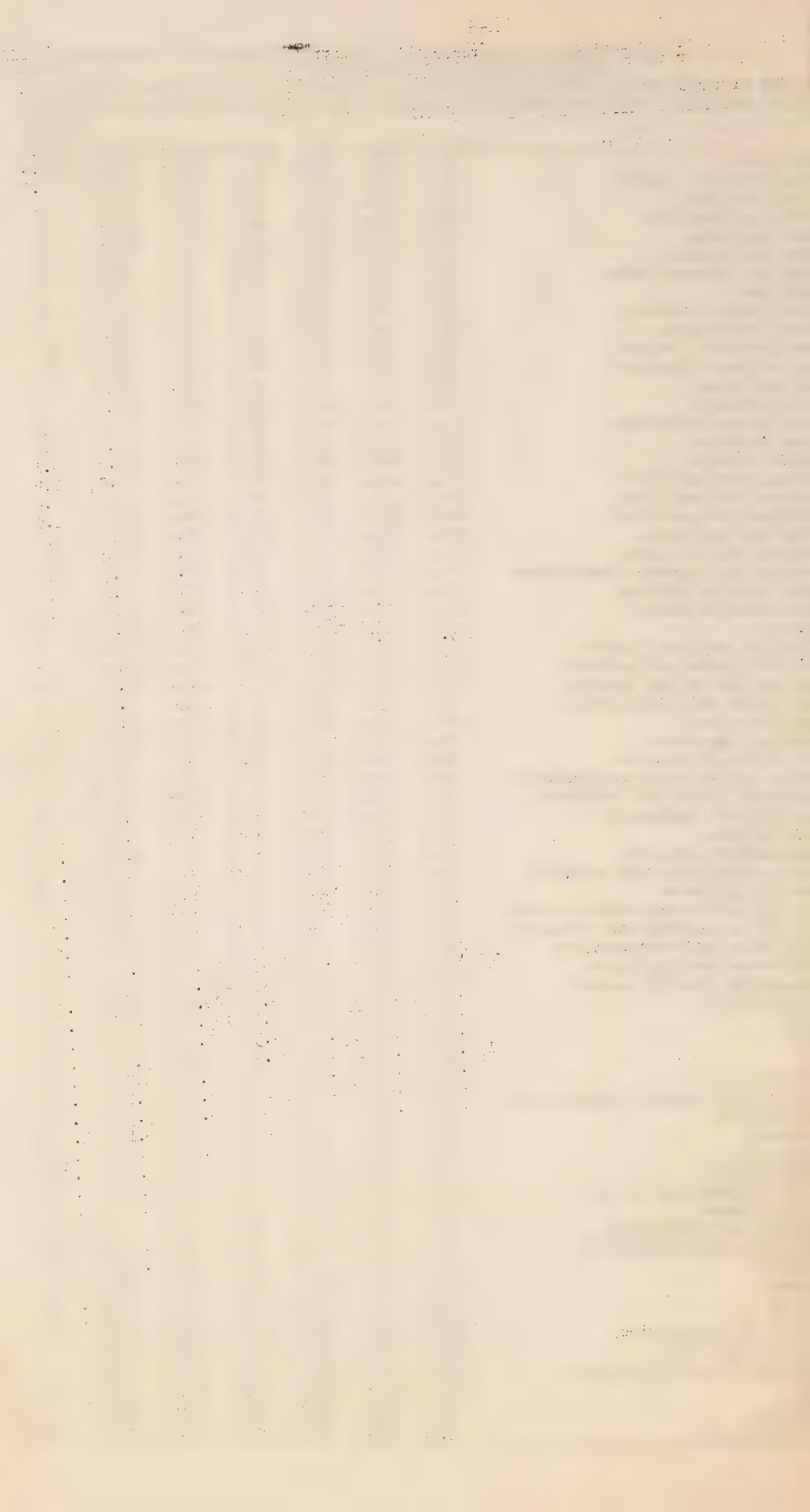


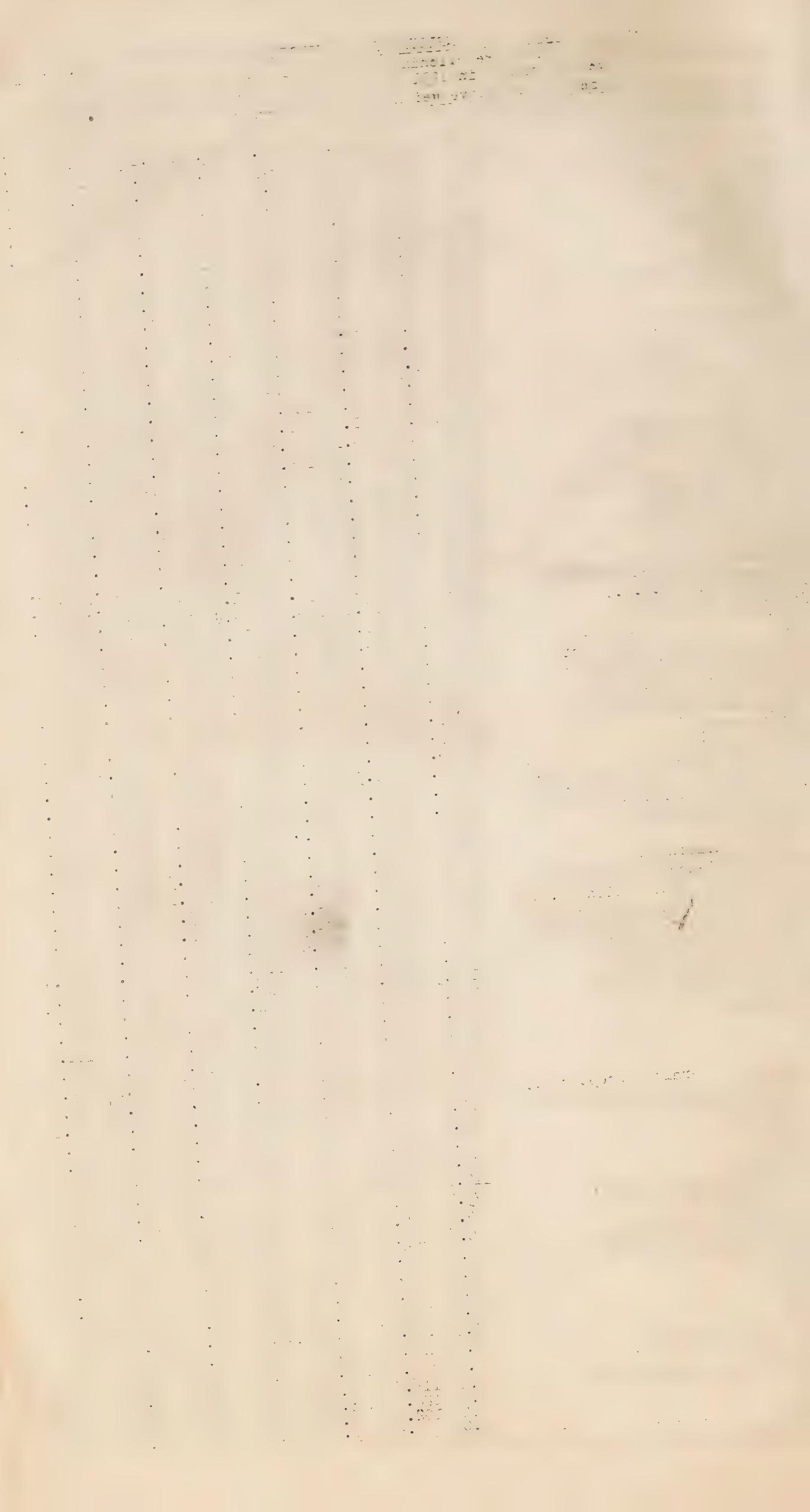
TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1932-1934-Concluded.

(Average calendar year 1926=100).

-IX-

For the relative importance in 1931 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on the preceding page.

Industries	1 9 3 4						Aver. Jan. 1 Dec. 1
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
MANUFACTURING	93.8	94.2	94.3	94.4	92.8	91.3	90.2
Animal products - edible	132.7	132.6	125.9	113.9	111.9	108.9	110.5
Fur and products	89.4	83.6	81.9	89.6	91.1	89.0	82.0
Leather and products	95.4	99.3	99.9	100.0	96.0	94.3	95.8
Boots and shoes	99.7	105.3	105.2	103.0	95.1	92.3	99.7
Lumber and products	74.7	74.9	74.2	71.8	67.9	64.5	66.0
Rough and dressed lumber	68.1	69.9	68.9	63.9	56.9	52.5	56.4
Furniture	72.5	70.1	72.3	76.9	78.9	78.1	73.7
Other lumber products	97.1	94.5	92.2	92.6	93.7	90.7	90.0
Musical instruments	33.0	41.9	48.0	50.4	55.2	52.3	39.7
Plant products - edible	107.0	115.6	125.3	135.0	114.4	103.7	103.6
Pulp and paper products	95.8	95.8	94.4	95.0	95.3	94.7	92.0
Pulp and paper	88.9	89.1	86.4	86.3	85.7	83.4	81.7
Paper products	105.2	104.6	105.2	106.8	107.8	109.4	103.7
Printing and publishing	101.9	101.5	101.4	102.5	103.9	104.5	101.7
Rubber products	95.0	94.1	94.3	91.8	91.7	92.3	92.0
Textile products	107.5	106.0	108.1	109.4	110.0	107.1	107.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	122.0	123.3	122.6	121.4	122.3	121.2	121.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	90.2	90.8	90.3	89.3	88.5	86.3	88.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	114.7	120.8	119.3	117.4	121.8	123.9	123.8
Silk and silk goods	481.7	478.3	469.7	467.9	476.6	476.7	469.8
Hosiery and knit goods	118.2	114.8	114.0	115.0	118.5	117.6	116.4
Garments and personal furnishings	93.3	90.8	96.1	100.8	100.3	94.2	93.4
Other textile products	90.2	86.8	91.7	91.6	89.7	87.7	89.3
Plant products (n.e.s.)	109.5	111.2	114.0	114.8	110.9	128.3	115.5
Tobacco	99.7	101.2	103.7	105.9	101.3	122.7	109.3
Distilled and malt liquors	123.3	124.3	128.4	126.6	124.6	137.1	123.7
Wood distillates and extracts	112.2	116.1	122.1	130.7	125.5	127.2	128.8
Chemicals and allied products	121.0	117.6	121.1	120.4	125.1	122.4	119.6
Clay, glass and stone products	75.6	76.6	75.8	74.5	73.8	68.9	67.1
Electric current	109.5	113.9	116.6	117.6	116.2	113.1	109.9
Electrical apparatus	103.1	103.7	105.1	108.5	111.6	111.3	103.0
Iron and steel products	74.2	73.7	71.2	70.6	71.3	71.4	71.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	85.7	88.3	85.7	81.4	89.2	92.3	85.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	80.5	81.0	82.2	81.9	82.9	83.3	77.3
Agricultural implements	42.5	39.4	37.0	34.6	39.6	39.1	40.8
Land vehicles	75.1	74.0	69.4	68.0	67.9	67.8	72.5
Automobiles and parts	105.4	99.2	79.4	71.4	71.2	69.8	90.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	51.9	47.5	48.3	53.5	45.3	52.2	50.3
Heating appliances	85.8	89.2	93.5	98.2	100.1	92.8	85.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	63.5	65.5	65.0	64.6	63.9	61.5	59.1
Foundry and machine shop products	84.7	80.1	74.5	78.0	72.5	77.1	75.3
Other iron and steel products	76.9	76.8	77.0	82.8	78.6	77.4	74.6
Non-ferrous metal products	111.4	110.2	111.9	112.7	111.7	110.4	106.4
Non-metallic mineral products	137.3	137.6	138.7	136.3	134.3	132.2	132.5
Miscellaneous	116.0	114.8	114.2	121.7	120.9	119.2	111.6
DIGGING	86.3	84.5	85.6	113.4	171.9	198.6	124.7
MINING	107.0	110.3	112.4	117.9	121.2	122.9	110.8
Coal	78.7	81.4	83.1	91.0	93.8	95.5	87.6
Metallic ores	179.7	185.3	189.1	196.4	204.1	206.1	179.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	93.7	94.4	95.2	87.9	85.6	87.2	83.5
COMMUNICATIONS	80.1	81.2	82.5	81.3	80.7	79.8	79.1
Telegraphs	89.3	91.2	93.2	92.5	91.1	88.6	87.2
Telephones	77.7	78.6	79.7	78.3	77.9	77.5	77.0
TRANSPORTATION	82.6	83.6	83.6	84.8	83.9	80.1	80.3
Street railways and cartage	112.0	112.3	114.3	114.6	112.7	110.2	110.9
Steam railways	73.1	74.2	74.3	75.0	75.1	71.0	72.2
Shipping and stevedoring	89.5	90.6	87.1	92.3	88.3	84.2	79.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	140.6	129.0	118.1	117.0	111.0	100.3	109.3
Building	52.2	56.6	56.3	58.1	60.6	55.2	47.8
Highway	310.0	266.2	224.7	222.3	214.0	198.9	221.3
Railway	73.0	75.1	81.9	79.0	66.7	54.7	67.9
SERVICES	119.7	123.0	125.5	116.2	114.9	115.2	115.1
Hotels and restaurants	121.3	127.0	131.5	115.0	112.4	113.9	114.4
Professional	117.7	117.7	120.8	119.0	122.0	121.5	120.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	117.5	117.7	116.5	117.5	117.6	115.6	114.7
TRADE	119.1	116.5	117.1	120.0	121.3	126.0	117.9
Retail	126.5	122.2	123.3	126.8	128.0	135.6	125.0
Wholesale	102.0	102.5	102.7	104.2	105.4	103.7	101.7
INDUSTRIES	101.0	99.9	98.8	100.0	100.2	98.9	96.0



211.15.10.62

Government
Publications

HD
5727
A384
1931-34
cop.2

Canada. Bureau of
Statistics
Review of employment
and payrolls
1931-34

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

Decatalogued

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
LIBRARY

Government
Publications

